

THE
Historical Register,

Containing
An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, *Foreign*
and *Domestick*.

WITH A
Chronological Diary
OF ALL

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year: Together with the *Characters* and
Parentage of Persons deceased, of emi-
nent Rank.

VOLUME XIV.

For the Year 1729.

LONDON,

Printed and sold by R. NUTT in the *Old Baily*,
near *Ludgate*, where compleat Sets and single Parts may be
had, at 1s. each Register. Sold also by E. Nutt at the
Royal Exchange, R. Gosling in *Fleet-street*, D. Browne with-
out *Temple-Bar*, C. King in *Westminster-Hall*, and at the *Sun*
Fire-Office behind the *Royal Exchange*.

16



N. B. This Title is design'd for
such Persons as think fit to bind
the Four last *Registers* in one Vo-
lume : And for the same Reason a
Table is also added, at the End of
the 56th *Register*, of the Principal
Matters contain'd in them.



I

T H E
Historical Register.

N U M B E R L I I I.



N the last *Register* we gave an Account of some material Occurrences that had hap-
pen'd in the *West-Indies*; and will begin
this with the following Particulars we
have since receiv'd of the Differences be-
tween the Governor and the Assembly of
the *Massachusetts-Bay*; continued from Page 278 of the
last *Register*.

N E W - E N G L A N D .

B O S T O N , November 2, 1728.

*From the Journal of the Honourable House of Representa-
tives, Martis die 1 Oct. A. D. 1728.*

A Message from his Excellency the Governor, that
he expects the Attendance of this House in the Council
Chamber.

Mr. Speaker and the House went up accordingly, and
his Excellency made a Speech to both Houses; of which
Mr. Speaker obtain'd a Copy, and then, with the House,
return'd to their own Chamber.

His Excellency's Speech is as follows, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

AS I am desirous to inform you of every Thing that
may tend to the Service of the People of this
Province, and to warn you of every Thing that may
turn to their Prejudice, I think it incumbent on me
to acquaint you, That I have Reason to apprehend his

A

Majesty's

Majesty's Disallowance of the Act passed here in the first Year of his Reign, entitled, 'An Act for raising and settling a publick Revenue for and towards defraying the necessary Charges of this Government, by an Emission of Sixty Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit on this Province.' My Reason for this Apprehension is grounded on the following Instruction to Governor Shute in 1720, and which has been communicated to you: 'Whereas Acts have been passed in some of his Majesty's Plantations in *America*, for striking Bills of Credit, and issuing out the same, in order to discharge their publick Debts, and other Purposes, from whence several Inconveniences have arose, it is therefore his Majesty's Will and Pleasure, that for the future you do not give your Assent to, or pass any Act in his Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, under your Government, whereby Bills of Credit may be struck or issued in Lieu of Money, or for Payment of Money, either to you the Governor, or the Commander in Chief, or any of his Majesty's Council, or of the Assembly of *Massachusetts-Bay*, or to any other Person whatever, without a Clause be inserted in such Act, declaring, that the same shall not take Effect until the said Act has been approved and confirmed by his Majesty, except Acts for raising and settling a Publick Revenue for defraying the necessary Charge of the Government of the said Province of the *Massachusetts*, according to the Instructions already given out.'

Now I find that the only Instruction already given to Governor Shute, about raising and settling a Publick Revenue for defraying the necessary Charges of the Government of the said Province, was given in 1716, which is as follows: 'Whereas it is necessary that due Provision be made for the Support of the Government of his Majesty's said Province, by setting apart sufficient Allowance to you his Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, and to his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, residing within the same: And whereas his said Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* has not hitherto taken any Manner of Care in that Matter, tho' the like Provision be generally made in his Majesty's other Plantations in *America*, which are under his immediate Government, notwithstanding that divers of them are much less able to do it: You are therefore to propose
'to

‘ to the General Assembly of his Majesty’s said Province, and accordingly to use your best Endeavours with them, that an Act be passed for settling and establishing fixed Salaries upon yourself, and others his Majesty’s Captains-General, that may succeed you in that Government, as likewise upon his Lieutenant-Governors or Commanders in Chief for the Time being, suitable to the Dignity of those respective Offices.’

I need say little more about this Matter, but leave you to judge whether this Instruction has been comply’d with in the said Act, and if not, whether it was not contrary to the Instruction given in 1720, and consequently, Whether you can expect his Majesty will allow it, there being no Words in the whole Act that have any Relation to that Part of the Title, which declares it, ‘ An Act for raising and settling a Publick Revenue for and towards defraying the necessary Charge of the Government, *except the/s*, And the whole of the Interest of Four *per Cent. per Annum* shall be applied for and towards defraying the necessary Charges of this Government, and to and for no other Use whatsoever.’

If therefore you have any Regard for the Currency of those Bills, and if you think that any Inconveniencies might happen to the Province by their Currency being discontinued, I must earnestly recommend it to you to do the only Thing which I conceive can prevent the Disallowance of the said Act, which is to make an explanatory Act entirely conformable to the aforesaid Instructions of 1720 and 1716, and thereby to settle and ascertain the said Interest of Four *per Cent.* as Part of the Salary of the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in such Manner, that it may be applied and issued for that Purpose, as it shall come into the Treasury from Time to Time.

Oct. 1, 1728.

W. BURNET.

The House of Representatives having maturely consider’d of this Speech, did, on *Thursday* the 24th of *October*, send the following Message, by Way of Answer, to the Governor, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have several Times read and consulted your Speech of the 1st Instant, and after mature Consideration thereon, we cannot but apprehend, That the General Court in passing the A^{ct} for raising and settling a Publick Revenue, &c. acted agreeable to the Powers vested in them, for making, ordaining, and establishing Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, and imposing and levying proportionable and reasonable Assessments, Rates and Taxes for the necessary Support and Defence of the Government, and that that A^{ct} is not contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the Instructions referred to by your Excellency, but is plainly couch'd in the Reservation mention'd in one of them, and not inconsistent with, or contradictory to the other; and therefore we humbly conceive, That it is not needful to make any explanatory A^{ct}; the Interest of Four *per Cent.* which is the Net Profit arising by the said A^{ct}, being wholly appropriated to defray the necessary Charges of this Province; and if we should, by such an A^{ct}, settle the said Four *per Cent.* as your Excellency moves, it would be fixing a Salary, which is concluded by this House, to tend very much to the Hurt of the People of this Province, as we have often declar'd, and in this Opinion we still fully are: But yet, as we have been very ready to shew our honourable Esteem and high Respect for your Excellency at your Arrival, and 'till your Settlement, and in adorning the Province-House, for your more pleasant Entertainment, so we are very desirous that your Excellency may be still Honourably supported; and therefore would again entreat you to accept of the Fourteen and Sixteen Hundred Pounds, which this Assembly have so chearfully granted, and which is so far beyond any such Grants in this Province ever before: Which if your Excellency should please to do, we cannot doubt but that succeeding Assemblies, according to the Ability of the Province, will be very ready to grant as ample a Support; and if they should not, your Excellency will then have an Opportunity of shewing your Resentment.

Immediately after the Delivery of this unsatisfactory Message, the Governor adjourn'd the Great and General Court or Assembly to *Salem*, on *Thursday* the 31st of *October*, when the Court being met accordingly, he made to them the following Speech, *viz.*

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

YOU are, no doubt, desirous of knowing my Motives for removing the General Court from *Boston*, and I am as ready to satisfy you why I did it. I have for some Time had but too much Reason to think, that the general Inclination of the Inhabitants of that Town was against a Compliance with his Majesty's 23d Instruction, and that they used Endeavours to work upon the Minds of the Representatives from the Country, to bring them into their own Way of Thinking: But it did not rest long there, they thought fit at last to make a publick unanimous Declaration, at a Town-Meeting call'd for that Purpose, that they were against settling a Salary: This unnecessary Forwardness to make a Refusal of his Majesty's Demand their own Act, and to set an Example of doing the like to the Towns in the Country, appear'd to me a very extraordinary Proceeding: It was at once chusing to take that upon themselves, which his Majesty calls an undutiful Behaviour, and attempting to give the Law to the Country: In which last, I have the Pleasure to observe, that they have had very little Success, and that a Spirit of Prudence has shewn itself in declining such a needless and officious Step, better adapted to the Republick of *Holland* than to a *British* Constitution: I therefore thought it proper to adjourn the Court to some Place where Prejudices had not taken Root, and where, of Consequence, his Majesty's Service would in all Probability be better answer'd.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I was sorry to find that you would not join a Committee with the Committee of the Council, to consider my Speech of the 1st Instant: I cannot but believe, that the Assistance of the Board might be of Use to your Deliberations, and I have always observ'd a Readiness in them to join with a Committee of the House as often as you have sent up to desire it. A Harmony between the Branches of the Legislature is more likely to contribute to the Publick Good, than keeping at a Distance from one another.

If the Act for raising and settling a Publick Revenue, and what has been already done in Consequence of it, had been more carefully consider'd, you would scarce have affirm'd, that the Act is not contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the Instructions referred to by me, since it certainly could never be the Intent of the
said

said Instructions, that the Money given for a Revenue, by a new Act, should be apply'd only to the easing of the ordinary Taxes, as the Interest of Four *per Cent.* for the First Year, has already been by the Tax Act of the last Session: This shews plainly, that the Words, *Raising a Publick Revenue*, were intended only for a Shew, and not in Reality to do the Thing: It would be a great Misfortune to this Act, if it must fall a Sacrifice to former Prejudices. You say that an explanatory Act, to preserve it, would be fixing a Salary, which, tho' so strongly recommended by his Majesty, is concluded by the House to tend very much to the Hurt of the People of this Province. I believe you have not fully consider'd of how high a Nature it is for you to charge an Instruction from his Most Gracious Majesty, with being a Hurt to the People, a Bearing on their Privileges, in Prejudice of their Rights and Liberties, having a direct Tendency to weaken, if not destroy their happy Constitution, and to declare a Compliance with it, a Betraying the Rights and Privileges granted in the Charter. If all this should appear without Foundation before a higher Legislature, I cannot think, without Concern, on the Consequences it will have to your Disadvantage; and therefore I would earnestly perswade you, if possible, to re-consider with Care what has, perhaps, been too suddenly resolv'd, that before it be too late, you may avoid all the unhappy Effects which those Measures may bring upon you.

W. BURNET.

This Speech was so *Unsatisfactory*, that the General Assembly passed the following Vote, and sent it up for Concurrence, *viz.*

' That this House having declared, that, in their Opinion, this Court ought not to have been removed here, for that by the Adjournment that adjourned the Court, the Place is not the same as mention'd in the Writs for convening, holding, and keeping the present General Court: Therefore, *Resolved*, That his Excellency be earnestly desired, that he would be pleas'd to remove the Court to *Boston*. '

On the 14th of *November*, the House of Representatives, or General Assembly, presented the following Address to the Governor, *viz.*

May

May it please your Excellency,

IT is with the greatest Concern, that the House of Representatives observe your Dissatisfaction at their Proceedings from Time to Time; we assure you, nothing has risen from Disloyalty to his Majesty, or Disaffection to your Excellency, but purely from Faithfulness to the Interest of this Province.

We are very much affected that your Excellency puts a Construction so hard and so dishonourable to us, upon our refusing to settle a Salary, &c. as to suggest we were influence'd by the People in *Boston*. In this Affair we acted very freely; and are persuaded, the Reasons that prevail'd with us to determine as we have, will go with us, guide and influence us, every where.

It has always been our hearty and sincere Endeavour, to cultivate and establish a Harmony between your Excellency and this House; and we are very sorry you have undertaken what is so very grievous to us, and hurtful to the Province, as the Removal of the Great and General Court from *Boston*. We cannot but believe, that the Act made and passed May 25, 1698, (and which has had the Royal Approbation) establishing the Form of the Writ and Precept for calling a Great General Court or Assembly, together with the Return of a Constable, determines the Town-house in *Boston* to be the only Place for convening, holding, and keeping Great and General Courts or Assemblies *de Die in Diem*, during their Session and Sessions, unless an equal Power with that which made this Law, should controul or alter it; especially if we consider the long Practice and Understanding of the Law in this Sense; for we find by the Records of this Court, that Anno 1721, when the Hon. Samuel Shute, Esq; then Governor, by the Advice of such of the Council as he could meet with on Occasion of the distressing Circumstances of *Boston*, by reason of the Prevalency of the Small-Pox, thought it proper that the General Court should sit at *Cambridge*, did then propose, that they should afterwards come into some Act to make their Doings there valid; and did then give his Consent to an Act or Resolve, that passed both the other Parts of the Legislature, to capacitate and qualify them to act validly in that Town: And did then also assure the Representatives, that that Method for removing the Court from *Boston* to *Cambridge*, should not be made a Precedent, and that the Occasion of it was extraordinary, and his only Design in it, to secure the
Members

Members of the Court from the Infection of the Small-Pox, then raging in *Boston*.

Now, may it please your Excellency, what has been done at this Time, in removing us from *Boston*, has been without any Reason given, besides your Suspicion, which, we are very sensible, is without Foundation, and therefore very injurious to this House: And such a Removal is attended with very dangerous Consequences, and may expose the Members of this Court to insupportable Hardships and Difficulties, to the great Dis-service of his Majesty's Interest, and grievous Hurt and Damage of the Inhabitants of this Province, in many Respects, very easy to be discern'd, and needless to be particularly mention'd.

The Case being thus, we think we ought (in Duty to his Majesty, and Faithfulness to the People of this Province) to use all proper Means that the General Court may be return'd to *Boston*, where, we humbly apprehend, by Law it ought to be, and where the Validity of our Proceedings cannot be call'd in Question.

For this End it is, we now address your Excellency, and earnestly intreat your favourable Acceptance of what we offer, and compassionate Consideration of the deplorable Circumstances of this loyal and dutiful, but yet distressed Province.

On Friday the 15th of *November*, his Excellency was pleased to send the following Message :

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Cannot imagine how you can expect that I should shew the Concern which I am naturally inclined to have for your Ease and Conveniency, before you have shewn a due Regard for his Majesty's Pleasure, signify'd by his 23d Instruction: And if your Thoughts are still the same that they were at *Boston*, it only proves how deep Impressions were made upon you there; which I shall continue to hope will be remov'd in Time; and 'till that is done, I confess, that your Professions of Loyalty must appear unintelligible and unaccountable to me.

As to your Reasons against the Power of adjourning you from *Boston*, to another Place, it seems strange to me that you repeat Arguments that were fully debated at a solemn Hearing in *England*, without taking Notice, that the King in Council determin'd the Point against you, according to the Attorney and Solicitor-General's Opinion,

Opinion, That the sole Power of dissolving, proroguing, or adjourning the General Court or Assembly, either as to Time or Place, is in his Majesty's Governor: And that the Reasons against it, from the Act of the 10th of King William, have no real Foundation, there being no Clause in that Act, laying any such Restraint upon the Governor. But in the Form of the Writ, the Word *Boston* is mention'd, which must be understood by Way of Instance or Example only, and not to limit the Power the Crown has of summoning or holding General Courts or Assemblies at any Place, much less of adjourning them from one Place to another, after they were summon'd. Whatever Neglect you shew of this his Majesty's Decision, I will govern myself by it, as I am in Duty bound. I will only add, that the Absurdity of taking that Act as a confining of the Meeting of the Court to *Boston*, appears sufficiently, by the same Act's mentioning no Precept but for *Suffolk*; and so taking the Act in a strict Sense, no Representatives ought to be return'd but for *Suffolk* only; whereas, in Reality, both *Boston* and *Suffolk* can only be taken by Way of Instance. Besides, you may remember, that the Assembly has met three several Times at *Cambridge*, since the present Charter was granted, and every Time by the Governor's Authority only; which has now been justify'd and confirmed by his Majesty's Order in Council.

And now, Gentlemen, since you have so often alledg'd, that fixing a Salary is what you cannot do, in Faithfulness to the Interest of the Province, as being contrary to the Privileges granted to you in your Charter; I think myself obliged to declare it to be my Opinion, that your Charter requires you to fix a Salary on the Governor for the Time being: Some of the Powers given to the Governor and the General Court, are to establish wholesome and reasonable Orders, Laws, &c. for the necessary Support and Defence of the Government. Power to do a necessary Thing, lays an indispensable Obligation to do it; and to fail in doing it, is a Breach of Condition: The Charter mentions, the Support and Defence, as two necessary Things, and therefore it is your Duty to provide for them in a wholesome and reasonable Manner. If an Enemy was to attack any Part of the Province, and ruin and destroy some of the Inhabitants, would you then be at Liberty to raise or not raise Money for their Defence; and would your saying that you did not judge proper to do it, be a sufficient

Plea in your Justification ; I believe it would be thought by all impartial Judges, that such a Neglect was a Forfeiture of the Powers reposed in you, by not using them when it became necessary. The Charter lays the Obligation to support the Government in the same Manner as that to defend it, and the Reason of it is of the same Kind ; for while the executive Part of the Constitution is feeble, the Laws must lose their Force, and the Publick will suffer as much from intestine Disorders, as it could do from an Enemy. Besides, as the Charter reserves to his Majesty the Right of appointing a Governor, nothing could be more reasonable than to take Care (as the Charter has done) to oblige the Legislature to support him, that so he may be enabled to serve his Master, according to the Dignity of his Office. This is no more than what may be expected in Justice and Equity, and the Denial of it is an Attempt to make the King's Appointment of a Governor ineffectual, and to make him as much dependent on the People, as if he was to be elected by them. But to examine the Matter still further, I may ask, If the settling the Salary of a Governor be not just and equitable, how came it to be just to settle the Wages of the Council and Representatives, as has been lately done by Law ? Would it not have been better to have waited 'till each Session was over, to see how much each Member of either House might deserve, by voting with the Majority, and to allow them Wages in that Case only ; which is exactly the same Measure which the House pursued with Governor *Shute*, when they inform'd him that they expected the Bills to be pass'd, before they should go upon Allowances. Such a Proceeding is so mean and Mercenary, that instead of being a Support of Government, it must necessarily undermine it, and bring it into Contempt.

I must therefore again earnestly recommend it to you, to make such an Act for the Support of his Majesty's Government, as your Charter directs ; which you have not hitherto done : This will be the only Method to deserve his Majesty's Favour, to shew your Faithfulness to the People, and to provide for my Ease as well as your own.

Nov. 14, 1728.

Wm. Burnet.

~~Et adhuc sub Judice Lis est.~~

SOUTH

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, dated Oct. 5, 1728.

ON the 1st of *August*, a dreadful Hurricane began here, the Wind at N. and N. by E. and by Seven the next Morning it increased so, that 23 Ships then in our Harbour, were forced on Shore; by Two in the Afternoon, a *New England* Ship was drove from her Anchors on Shore, the Wind coming more Easterly, and from that Time for three Hours after, the Wind was most violent: Of all the Ships in our Harbour, only the *Fox* and *Garland* Men of War rode out this Hurricane. The Rice near the Sea-Coast was all spoil'd by being overflow'd with the Salt Water; and 'tis thought this Town would have been destroy'd, had it been Spring Tides. 'Tis computed that about 1500 Barrels of Rice, besides Skins, were lost. On the 2d, about 11 at Night, the Wind gradually ceas'd. Many Sea-faring People were drown'd. Most of the Ships which were forc'd on Shore, have since been got off, tho' at great Expence, and generally with Loss of Masts, &c. If the *Mary*, Capt. *Lovibond*, is got off, as 'tis hoped she will, the Captain is by Agreement to pay about 200*l.* Sterling. The *Carolina* Packet, Capt. *Austin*, overset, and is bulged. The *Mary-Anne*, the *Medway*, the *Bewley*, and a Ship belonging to *Topsham*, 'tis thought can never be got off. On the 12th past, we had a *Tornado*, which did much Damage to the Rice and Corn in the Country, but little or none to the Shipping. The *Spanish* Privateers still continue to infest our Coast; several Vessels having lately been plunder'd by them, the *Garland* Man of War sail'd from hence on a Cruize four Days ago. The *Solebay* Man of War is arrived here from *Vera Cruz*, having lost her Masts at Sea. The *Eleanor* and *Mary* is arriv'd here without her Masts, from *London*, and several others are come in, but most of them in the same Condition.

The *Campbel* of *Bristol*, Capt. *Goodwin*, from *Bristol* and *Cork*, was taken on the 27th of *August*, as she was going from *Barbadoes* for *St. Christopher's*, by a *French* Pirate of 8 Guns, and about 40 Men, 15 of whom were *French*, 15 *Irish* and *Scotch*, and the rest *Indians*, *Negroes*, and *Mulattoes*: She had several Passengers on Board her, whom the Pirate stripp'd; and after having kept the

Ship for about two Days, in which Time they plunder'd her of all that was valuable in her, they let her go, and on the first of September she arriv'd at *St. Christopher's*. On the 10th of September there was a Tornado at *St. Christopher's*, when the *Campbel* put to Sea, and was soon after lost on the Point near the Fort on the Island of *Nevis*. Capt. *Goodwin* came Passenger from *Nevis* in the *Hampshire*. On the 14th of October, the Earl of *Londonderry*, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the *British* Leeward Islands, arrived at *Nevis* in the *Pearl Man of War*, from *Antigua*.

On the 15th of November, by a Letter from Captain *Warren*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Solbay*, dated at *South-Carolina*, October 1, the Government receiv'd an Account, ' That, pursuant to Commodore *St. Loe's* Orders, he sail'd the 10th of June from Port ' *Royal*, and the 3d of July anchor'd at *La Vera Cruz*; ' from thence he sent the King of *Spain's* Orders to ' his Viceroy at *Mexico*, the Receipt of which, that ' Viceroy own'd by the Return of the Post; assuring ' Capt. *Warren*, that he had given Directions to the ' proper Officers, to use all possible Diligence and Dispatch in the Restitution of the *South-Sea* Company's ' Ships and Effects, which had been seiz'd in the Port ' of *La Vera Cruz*: Agreeably to which, on the 20th ' of July, the *Prince Frederick*, and two of the Company's Snows, were put into the Possession of their ' Agents there. The 12th of August the Supercargoes ' were desired to begin to receive the Cargo of the ' *Prince Frederick*; and on the 13th, Capt. *Warren* sail'd ' from thence, leaving a *Spanish* Rear-Admiral, and ' four Ships of 50 Guns in the Port, which were arriv'd there from *Cadiz*.

The *Speedwell*, Capt. *Baily*, and the *Isabella*, Capt. *Nowell*, who about the Beginning of this Month arriv'd in the River, inform us, that they came to an Anchor within the Streights (the Wind being Westerly) on the East Side of the Neck of Land between *Gibraltar* and *Spain*; soon after which, the *Spaniards* fir'd several Shot at them, from a Battery on the adjacent Shore, which oblig'd them to cut their Cables and stand off; one Shot enter'd the *Isabella* in her Bow, and had the Weather been bad, she must have been sunk thereby: The next Morning the two Masters sent on Shore, to pray for Leave to take up their Cables and Anchors, which was promis'd them; but before they had completed

pleated the same, to their great Surprize, the *Spaniards* fir'd at their Boats, and 'twas with the utmost Danger that they got away with their Cables and Anchors, and soon after, they got to *Gibraltar*, where they made Complaint of their ill Treatment to the Governor. The *Isabella* was supply'd from his Majesty's Stores with Plank to repair her Damage; and about three Weeks ago the Ships came from thence. They left the *Canterbury*, the *Romney*, the *Rose*, and three other Men of War in the Bay of *Gibraltar*. Vice-Admiral *Cavendish's* Flag was hoisted on board the *Rose*, to which Ship the Admiral had removed: The *Canterbury* having lost her Masts in her Passage from *England* near the Bay of *Biscay*, at which Time she also lost 20 of her Hands. The Storm was so violent, that the Sea made a free Passage over the *Romney* for a considerable Time. Capt. *Nowell* brought from *Gibraltar* in his Ship the *Isabella*, Capt. *Joseph Warren*, late Commander of the *Westmoreland*, which left *Jamaica* the 7th of *July* last, bound for *London*, but was unfortunately lost soon after, on the Coast of *Florida*. The Captain and his Crew took to their Boat, which they stored in the best Manner they could, by the Help of which they got to the *Havanna* in seven Days, and from thence they were brought to *Gibraltar* in the *Tuscany*, Capt. *Innes*.

EXTRACT of a Letter from *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*, dated the 14th of *October* 1728.

MY last was of the 1st ult. since which, *Joseph Dill*, Master of the Sloop *Sarah*, bound from hence for *Jamaica*, is come hither, his Vessel having been taken from him by a *Spanish Privateer*, who turn'd this poor Man, and some other Prisoners adrift, in an open Canoe, many Leagues Distance from any Port, and left them to the Mercy of the Sea. Thus barbarously have they used many other unhappy *Englishmen*, which we have already learnt, and have great Reason to believe, that many who have unfortunately fallen into their Hands, will never be heard of. Yesterday a Long-Boat arrived here, with thirteen Men in her; they were part of two Ships Crews, which the *Spaniards* lately took, and turned these Men adrift off of the *Havanna*: But few Days pass without furnishing us with Accounts of this Kind. 'Tis observ'd, that these *Privateers* act by Commission from the *Spanish* Governors in these Parts, who receive them,

them, with their Prizes, which they confiscate. This therefore makes us conclude, that there is a War between Great Britain and Spain, and doubt not but the first Ship from England will confirm it, which makes us very uneasy at our being without a Governor, the State of the Province being but indifferent, and no publick Business being minded.

Antigua, October 22.

I wrote to you by Capt. Woodbridge, that Capt. Pitman, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Pearl*, dy'd here the 6th Instant; he is succeeded in his Command by Mr. Knight, the first Lieutenant of the said Ship. On the 13th, his Excellency the Earl of Londonderry sail'd from hence in the *Pearl* Man of War, to visit St. Christophers, and the other Islands under his Government, for the first Time, accompany'd by Lieutenant-General Matthews and others. Most of the Ships and Vessels which have arrived here from the Northward, have met with very bad Weather, and either lost their Masts, Bowsprits, &c. or damaged their Cargoes. On or about the 14th Instant, Capt. Miles, Master of [the] Sloop *Mary*, belonging to *New-London*, bound to *Nevis*, was taken up at Sea, together with two Sailors and three Passengers, in the Latitude of 21, by another Sloop, after they had been 17 Days upon the Bottom of the Vessel, but about six others were drown'd: The fore Part of the Sloop being laden with Lumber, floated above the Water; they liv'd upon raw *India* Corn which was stowed. The *Lenox* Man of War, Capt. Dent, has been supply'd here with Masts and other Neccessaries, but will hardly sail for *England* 'till April. The French at *Martinico*, have fitted out two Sloops in quest of a Pirate, and are to continue crusing three Months, unless they find her sooner.

The Sloop *Spy*, George Wills Master, belonging to *Bermuda*, bound for *Jamaica*, was taken by a Spanish Launch within Musket-Shot of *Jamaica*, and carry'd away in July last, as was at the same Time a Sloop belonging to *Carolina*.

The Sloop *Lark* of *Bermuda*, Anthony Fenour Master, bound from *Newfoundland* to *Barbadoes*, met with a violent Storm the 26th of August last, in the Latitude of 38 Degrees, which carry'd away her Masts, Boom and Bowspit, and most of her Sails and Rigging, with all her Sparrs; they had only a square Sail, Yard, and Boom left to set up, to make any Sail with, which carry'd

ry'd her to *Bermuda*; from whence, by Letters dated the 28th of *September*, she was to set Sail for *Virginia* in *November*.

The *Squirrel Galley*, Capt. *Blines*, arrived at *Barbadoes* the 23d of *October*, from *Whydah* in *Guiney*, from whence she sailed the 28th of *July* with the *Feversham* Man of War, with whom she kept Company as far as the Island of *St. Thomas* on the *African Coast*, belonging to the *Portuguese*, where she left Capt. *Goodall*, the Commander, at the Point of Death, who had been Speechless for some Days before. The Man of War's Third Lieutenant dy'd, and was bury'd on the Coast of *Africa*.

Antigua, Sept. 29.

An Act is passed for settling on his Excellency the Earl of *Londonderry*, their General, during his Government there, 3 s. 6 d. per Ton, according to the Register of each Vessel, clearing with the Produce of that Island, to be paid by the Treasurer; and for making some other Provisions as therein is specified: And in regard little Benefit will accrue from thence to his Excellency 'till next Year, (the Crop being over for this) they have made him a Present of a Thousand Pounds. 'Tis added, that they have a Prospect of a fine Crop next Season.

By the *St. Michael*, Capt. *Burnham*, which arrived at *Plymouth* the 30th past from *Buenos Ayres*, we have Advice, that she sail'd from the River of Plate in *June* last, where she left the *Sea-Horse*, Capt. *Moore White*, safe and well, and which was to follow her in a Month for *London*. Both these Ships sail'd from hence in *July*, 1726, for *Madagascar*, and having there purchased their Complement of Negroes for Account of the *South-Sea Company*, they proceeded to *Buenos Ayres*; and upon Arrival there, the Slaves were permitted by the Governor to be landed, on Condition their Produce should be paid him, and placed to the Account of the *Reprisalia*; which being agreed to, the Governor sent an Officer of the Garrison to receive the Negroes and bring them ashore, and allow'd the Provision the Captain had desir'd; but publish'd an *Auto*, that no Person should hold Correspondence with them, on Pain of Banishment and Confiscation of all their Effects; and though they were thus treated like Enemies, yet no Hostilities were committed during her Stay; they staid the longer because the *South-Sea Factory* had heard that a Peace was concluded with *Spain*, so that an Advice-Boat was daily

daily expected at *Buenos Ayres* (the Letters from thence being dated in May) but none coming, and the Governor being so very strict, as not to suffer a Hide to be shipped off, he came away empty, as would also the *Sea-Horse*, which had not then a Hide on board her. About a Fortnight after the *St. Michael* left the *River Plate*, she sprung a Leak, and was forced to put into *Parnambuco* on the Coast of *Brasil*, to stop the same, where they also heard that *Europe* was in Peace. We learn by this Ship, That all the Moneys and Effects of the *South-Sea Company* at *Buenos Ayres* were under Embargo.

The *Beaver*, Capt. *Matthew Smith*, bound from *New-York* to *Curacao*, with a Lading of Flower, &c. was taken on the 20th of *August*, within 30 Leagues of that Island, by a *Spanish Privateer* of ten Guns, eight *Pattereroes*, and 45 Men; they carry'd off the Ship, with her Mate, and a Sailor, as was supposed, for the Island of *Margarita*; but the Captain and seven of his Men they stripp'd, put them into a Boat, and turn'd them adrift, in which they got to *Curacao*, and from thence got Passage to *New-York* in a *Bermuda Sloop*. The Captain is come Passenger to *Plimouth*, in the *Samuel*, Capt. *Beyant*. She is the sixth Prize which the *Spaniards* have lately taken, belonging to *New-York*.

COPY of a Letter from the Governor of *St. Domingo*, in *Hispaniola*, to *Commodore St. Lo*: Translated from the *Spanish*.

St. Domingo in Hispaniola, Aug. 28, 1728.

SIR, Commander of his Britannick Majesty's Ships,

Yesterday the 27th of *August*, came to this Port the Frigate named the *Chatham*, commanded by Capt. *Henry Forke*, who came Express, by your Excellency's Order, to bring me the Letter with which you were pleased to favour me, accompany'd with the Preliminary Articles agreed upon with his Britannick Majesty, to persuade me, that the Taking the Ship *Dolphin*, and what has been done to her Captain, *Jasper Morrice*, is an Act of Hostility. And I must assure you, with that Sincerity which we the King's Ministers must put in Practice, That this Fact was committed under the Probability occasion'd by the present State of Things; there being a manifest Appearance of a settled War between the

the two Nations, seeing that there are actually considerable Squadrons belonging to his *Britannick* Majesty in the Seas of *Spain* and of these *Indies*, to hinder the Galleons from returning into those Kingdoms: And as your Excellency knows there cannot be a greater or plainer Act of Hostility, than directly or indirectly to oppose by Ways of Fact, the Liberty of Commerce, and Use of lawful Navigation; and it was at such a Time that the *Dolphin* was brought into this Port: The Examination of which, and the Cognizance of this Matter, is now depending before the Supreme Tribunal of Justice of this City, to the End that the Truth and Circumstance of the Fact being diligently made appear, there may be given to your Excellency and to your Nation, publick Testimonies, that there shall never be any Failure on our Part, in that good and sincere Correspondence which we ought to keep up respectively. And so you may remain well persuaded, that I shall effectually interpose my Offices to have this Matter concluded with all possible Haste, in Compliance with his Majesty's Orders. And in Case it appears, that the Prize is illegal, it shall not only be restor'd, without the least Loss to him who shall be the lawful Owner, or have sufficient Powers, but all Occasions of Complaint shall hereafter be avoided: It being one of the Maxims of this Government, not to permit or commit the least Hostility upon friendly Nations, at a Time when it is not allow'd by War, or a natural Defence. And lastly, as soon as ever I shall make it out, that the Cruizers have behaved themselves ill, as your Excellency sets forth, I shall punish them in a suitable and exemplary Manner, so that they may be effectually repair'd. This I have promised to the Gentlemen Officers of this Ship, to whom I have allow'd the few Provisions that this Country affords, for their Refreshment, and the Water they wanted.

I am, &c.

Francisco de la Rocha Ferrer.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THIS Article shall begin with a very remarkable Event that has happen'd very lately in *France*; I mean Cardinal *de Noailles* Acceptation of the Constitution *Unigenitus*; a Bull of *Clement XI.* of which, Mention has been made in many of the *Registers* of this Historical Collection, and which occasion'd a Schism in the *Gallican Church*; many of the Bishops, and Cardinal *de Noailles* at the Head of them, together with a great Number of the most learned Clergy of *France*, as well of the Secular as the Regular, having appealed from that Bull to a future General Council; but at length that Cardinal has submitted entirely to the See of *Rome*, and accepted that famous Bull, as appears by the following Mandate, which was concerted with the Court of *Rome*.

The MANDATE of the Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, for the Acceptation of the Bull Unigenitus.

LOUIS Anthony de Noailles, Cardinal, &c. Greeting and Benediction. The Grace and Peace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you. In Proportion as we come nearer to that Night, when no Man can work any longer, we perceive an Increase of that continual Grief, which afflicts our Hearts with the Prospect of the melancholly Dissentions which still subsist in this Diocese, on Account of the Constitution *Unigenitus*.

And, indeed, what can be more bitter and grievous for us, than to see that some People are continually endeavouring to raise Suspicions concerning the Sincerity of our profound Respect for the Holy See, and our Filial Affection for the Person of the Supreme Pontiff, who so worthily fills it: That People still question our Union with our Collegues the Bishops; and that contrary to our Intentions, nay, to our Character, they make our Name a Name of Party and Dissention.

Now, in Order to stop the Mouths of such as spread Reports so contrary to Truth, we earnestly desire to render visible without, the Sentiments which are engraved

graved in our Hearts : If we have delay'd too long to follow the Impulses of it, we only did it in Hopes of reclaiming the most stubborn Minds, by a Charity full of Condescension, before we would make Use of our Authority.

But this Complaisance ought not to be carry'd any further ; and our advanced Age, which by the Decay of our Strength daily warns us, that we shall quickly be obliged to give an Account to God, of a long and painful Episcopat, makes us fear being surpriz'd by Death before we have given sure and incontestable Proofs both of our Obedience to the Decrees of the Holy See, and of the Conformity of our Sentiments with those of the Bishops of *France*, and of the whole Church, in the Acceptation of the Bull *Unigenitus*.

Most dearly beloved Brethren, We will not be less ready to dispel the Doubts and Scruples of such among you as still stand in Need of Information on so important a Matter as this ; but for the present we content ourselves with instructing them by an Example, by which we wish they may improve, that so they may give us the Satisfaction of dying peaceably in the midst of a Flock perfectly united to its Shepherd, far from any Spirit of Dispute or Contention ; and which seeks no where for Truth and Peace, but in its Submission to Authority.

Therefore, *Most dearly beloved Brethren*, attend to the Voice of a Father, who perhaps speaks to you for the last Time, and can make no better Use of the small Number of Days he has to spend with you, than to employ them in procuring you the greatest of all Blessings, *viz.* That Peace which Jesus Christ bequeathed to his Church as the most precious Portion of her Inheritance.

Therefore, having maturely weigh'd all Things, and call'd upon the Name of the Almighty.

We do accept, with the most sincere Respect and Submission, the Constitution *Unigenitus Dei Filius*, dated the 8th of September, 1713.

We do condemn both the Book of *Moral Reflections*, and the *hundred Propositions* extracted from the same, in the like Manner and Qualifications as the Pope condemned them. We acquaint all the Faithful of our Diocese, of both Sexes, that it is not allow'd to have Sentiments contrary to the Definitions given by the Constitution *Unigenitus*. We forbid the reading or keeping of either of the said Books, or any other Books or

Memorials, written or printed, which either have or shall be publish'd in Vindication of the said condemned Book or Propositions.

We order them forthwith to bring the Copies of them to our Secretary's Office. We do also forbid the teaching, writing, or speaking concerning the said Propositions, any otherwise than as directed in the said Constitution, or affirming any of the Propositions condemn'd, on Pain of incurring *ipso facto*, the Censures of the Church, as order'd by the said Constitution.

We declare, we will proceed by Law against any who shall presume to speak, teach, preach, or write against the said Constitution, or by false Interpretations shall dissuade the Clergy from the Submission they owe to the same, or shall encourage the Disputes and Dissensions which afflict us.

And for giving greater Proof still of the Sincerity of our Submission to the Holy See, we repeal, from our Heart and Mind, both our Instructions of the 14th of January 1719, and whatever else was publish'd in our Name, contrary to this our Acceptation, forbidding all Persons whatever making Use of the said repealed Things under the like Penalty as above.

We order that the said Constitution, together with this our Mandate, be registered in the Records of our Office, publish'd and affixed at the proper Places, wherever Occasion shall require.

Given at Paris, Oct. 11, 1728.

Sign'd,

† L. A. Cardinal de NOAILLES, Archbishop of Paris.

And lower, By his Eminence, CHEVALIER.

No sooner was this Mandate published at Paris, than his Eminency sent it to all the Bishops of France, with the following Letter.

Circular LETTER of Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, to all the Bishops of France, on Occasion of his Mandate for the Acceptation of the Constitution Unigenitus.

I Hasten to send you this Mandate I just published. I flatter myself with the Hope that you will observe in it, with Pleasure, the bright Demonstrations I give of
my

my perfect Union both with the Holy See and the Body of Bishops. I have intreated our Holy Father the Pope, and also his Majesty, not to give any Manner of Credit to a certain Writing, which I am inform'd is handed about among the Publick, and which might make People question the Sincerity with which I speak in my Mandate. I thought it my Duty to acquaint you therewith. I hope you will do me, on this Occasion, as much Justice as his Majesty has been pleased to do, and I confidently expect it from you. I eagerly take hold of this Opportunity, to assure you of my Sentiments for you, with which I always sincerely honour you.

October 30, 1728.

Sign'd,

L. A. Cardinal de NOAILLES.

This was preceded by another Circular Letter from Count de Maurepas, Principal Secretary of State, to the Appellant Bishops of France, to the Effect following :

S I R,

THE King commands me to let you know, that he is surprized at your *Audaciousness*: That he plainly sees you are no less *Rebellious* to his Orders, than to the Decisions of the Church; and unless, within a short Time you give him Testimonies of your Submission, he will make you sensible of the Weight of his Authority and Indignation, &c.

Sign'd,

MAUREPAS.

In Answer to this, M. Bossuet Lord Bishop of Troye, wrote the following Letter to the King, viz.

S I R E,

THE greatest Misfortune that can befall one of your Subjects, is certainly incurring your Majesty's Displeasure: But yet, God Almighty's Indignation is far more terrible; and how heavy and grievous soever the Weight of your Authority may be, yet the Punishment of Hell will be without Remedy. These, *Sire*, are two Motives which have made us resolve to prosecute our Opposition now lodg'd in the Hands of the Attorney-General: Not but that we should think ourselves infinitely culpable, should we either pretend to

set.

set Bounds to your Sovereign Authority, in any Thing that belongs to its Cognizance, or think we may not use the Right of making Remonstrances in Matters of Discipline, wherein Bishops were ever so much concern'd : But in Matters of Belief, as you are most Christian, you cannot but know, That this sacred Trust of Faith is deposited to them ; and that, in this Concern, it does not belong to the Princes of the Earth to give them Laws.

This is one of those Truths, for which every Bishop ought to be ready to lay down his Life : And his Eminence Monsieur the Cardinal *de Fleury* ought to have told your Majesty before now, that in all this there's nothing inconsistent with the Respect we owe him, and with which, *I am, &c.*

An Abstract of a LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Castres in Upper Languedoc, to the Cardinal de Fleury.

A Bishop who discharges his Duty, who loves Residence, and who is void of Court-Ambition, dreads none of those Things you mention : If I consider you as a Cardinal, I owe you nothing ; as a Bishop, I am your Senior ; and as a Christian, I am accountable to none but God : 'Tis his Tribunal alone I daily endeavour to render propitious ; you and I must soon appear before it : Let us beware, we may not find so much Favour there, as here before Men.

These two Letters gave great Offence to the Court, particularly to the Cardinal *de Fleury* : On the other Hand, the Cardinal *de Noailles* was much caressed and complemented by the *Constitutionists*, on account of the Mandate he had publish'd for the Acceptation of the Bull *Unigenitus*. But the Party of the Appellants mightily censur'd his Conduct in that Affair ; and to convince the World, how much some of his Actions contradicted others, they publish'd a solemn Declaration, sign'd by himself, on the 22d of August 1728, which is as follows :

In the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

LOUIS ANTHONY de NOAILLES, *Cardinal, and Archbishop of Paris, to all who these Presents shall see, wisheth Happiness and Blessing.*

AMIDST all the Troubles the Church is disquiet-
ed with, and which keeps us under such a conti-
nued Course of Affliction, that the Weight of it impairs
our Health, our Heart has all along been affected with
the Desire of two several Things. The first, That we
sincerely wish'd to preserve both the Doctrine and Laws
of the Church; the other, so great a Love for Peace,
that it makes us embrace, out of a natural Inclination,
all Expedients which seem capable of procuring it.

Now, press'd by these two different Inclinations, we
find how difficult it is to reconcile the one with the
other, particularly at a Time of such Division as we
live in. We are sensible how very necessary it is for us
to have Recourse to that Mercy of God, because we con-
sider that terrible Account we shall shortly be obliged to
give of a long and very difficult Ministry.

The Desire we have of preserving the Depositum of
Truth, committed unto us, the Immunities belonging
to Bishops, and the Canons of the Church, moved us
to appeal against the Bull *Unigenitus*; and afterwards,
with eleven of our fellow Bishops, wrote a respectful
Letter to his Majesty, in which we bear Testimony to
the Doctrine of the Twelve Articles, and at the same
Time exhibit our Complaints against the Sentence of
the Assembly at *Ambrun*, pronounced contrary to all
Laws. With the same Design, we have given full Power
for the drawing up of a Project against the subscribing
of all Conclusions, Letters Patent, and other Acts, which
may tend either directly or indirectly to corroborate the
said Sentence.

But as certain Persons in high Stations made very
lively Representations to us concerning the Protest, and
made use of the persuasive Argument of aiming at
Peace, and our Condescension was so great, that we
were prevail'd upon, on the 19th of May last, to sign an
Act tender'd to us by them; concerning which, the In-
terest of Truth and Equity, which ought to influence
us more than any other Views, requires that we should,
this Day declare ourselves.

We saw in the said Act a solemn Testimony of being willing to live and die in the Obedience due to the Holy Chair, to the Authority of the Church, and the Body of Pastors, united with their Head, that made us subscribe this Testimony without the least Reluctancy, being what we have practised in all our Writings. But we now observe with Grief, that from this Testimony, tho' couch'd in general Terms, some draw a very singular Conclusion relating to the Subject of our Letter to the King, and also of our Protest: And that (contrary to our Intention) they endeavour to infer, that we intended to make it be understood, that by an Ecclesiastick Sentence concerning the Doctrine, and an actual and unanimous Approbation, the Affair, concerning the Difference, was entirely finish'd. Which, however, in Truth is not so, because the whole Body of Pastors neither agrees in confessing the same Doctrine, nor in condemning the Errors of the same. Also we must observe, by the Way, that the Conclusion which they draw from this Act, seems to us to differ from the very Expressions thereof, because in the same is supposed a Division, which we wish, with all our Heart, the Pope would cause to cease.

This submissive Request to his Holiness, is also made use of as a Handle, by those who seek to represent our Sentiments as different from those we had; but the Sentiments we have in our own Conscience produce this deep Veneration which we still have for the Pope, and the high Esteem we have for the Person God has invested with that Dignity, and who has gain'd the Reputation of having supported with his Authority these two precious Truths, *Grace efficacious by itself*, and *Election by Grace*. Moreover, it ought to be observed, that we have not made the least Deviation from the Letter we wrote to the King; in which, conformable to the establish'd Maxims of the Kingdom, we inserted the Advantage of an Appeal to a future Council.

Tho' the said Letter was sent back to us, we nevertheless hope, that the Reasons we alledg'd in the same, will appear as plain as the Light at Noon Day, notwithstanding all Obstacles brought against it; and that a King, who is appointed Defender of the Holy Rites of the Church, mov'd with our most humble Representations, will be pleased to exert the Authority God has entrusted him with, in the Protection of so just a Cause.

We hope also, that the Persons in Authority under his Majesty, who labour with such Assiduity for the Preservation of the Laws, and publick Order, will take special Notice of these just Reasons, which are grounded upon the Primitive Rules of Ecclesiastick Government, and the constant Rules of Natural Equity.

Whereas, our Predecessors, the Bishops of *France* in former Ages, assembled in this Capital City, thought it no Shame to confess, *That, in their Simplicity, they were impos'd upon in subscribing a deceitful Act*: Far be it from us, that we should imagine that we surpass them, either in Authority or Knowledge. On the contrary, we will always glory in imitating their Humility: Therefore we will not deny, but that these Importunities of several Persons hinder'd us from making all these Observations, which we made afterwards about this Act, which are tender'd to us ready drawn up. And we suppose that all reasonable Persons will make a just Difference between an Act which we carelessly subscribed out of Complaisance, and one we have sign'd in Vindication of the Doctrine of the Church, and confirm'd with the intire Affection of our Heart, and with irreproachable Testimonies of those who drew it up.

We judged that in this View, we were obliged to give the present Declaration, in order to testify our Fidelity to Truth, that it may remain as an eternal Monument against all deceitful Subscriptions, and serve as a Testimony for our illustrious Fellow Bishops, with whom we are united in the same Cause; and to comfort and strengthen our Clergy, and the Faithful of our Diocese, from whom we have received such tender and sensible Demonstrations of unspotted Affection; and to whom we are indispensably obliged to give this Pledge of our Fatherly Love, and of a strict Union, which nothing shall ever alter.

Given at Paris the 22d of August, 1728.

Louis Anthony de Noailles,
Cardinal and Archbishop of Paris.

The Court of *Rome* having thus made a Profelyte of Cardinal de Noailles, the Pope held a Conclave at *Rome* on the 8th of *November* last, on the Affair of this Cardinal's Acceptation of the Bull *Unigenitus*, and then made the following Speech to the Sacred College.

D

Reverend.

Reverend Brethren,

YOU are not ignorant what Pains and Endeavours have been used by the Holy See, to preserve sound Doctrine against the Errors wisely condemn'd by the Bull *Unigenitus*; nor with what Courage and Patience two Sovereign Pontiffs, *Clement XI.* and *Innocent XIII.* perform'd the Duties of the Apostolate, to bring back, by a just Obedience to the Truth, such as were unhappily departed from it; especially your illustrious Colleague, the Cardinal *de Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, under whose Name and Authority the most obstinate took Shelter; not doubting but if he could once be brought to submit himself sincerely, and like a true Bishop, we would soon find Means, by his Example and his Precepts, to bring back those to their Duty, who had wander'd from the right Way.

You know, that in the midst of these great Troubles, it pleas'd God, in his infinite Wisdom, to put into my Hands the Helm of the Catholick Church; and that I have ever since done my Utmost to prevail with that beloved Son, to acquiesce with our paternal Advice: But the Right Hand of the Lord is at length glorify'd in its Strength; and my afflicted Soul is now filled with such a Heavenly Joy and Consolation, as over-ballances the Multitude of Sorrows that have encompassed me round about, since my Accession to the Pontifical Throne. And it is to make you Partakers of this Consolation, my Brethren, that I have now call'd you together; for it is but reasonable, that you, who have been the faithful Companions of my Pains and Inquietudes, should be Sharers also of our Joy and Pleasure. Your Colleague, I say, moved by the Grace of God, has at last open'd unto us his Heart and Mind, in a Letter which shall be read to your Fraternities.

Then the Secretary of the Briefs read the following Letter from the Cardinal *de Noailles*:

Most Holy Father,

IT is not 'till after many Prayers and Supplications, that I have Recourse to your Holiness. I have often experienc'd, that the Immensity of your Charity would never suffer me to be totally rejected, nor yet in all Respects listned to. But at length I shall be heard, and

and Grace will triumph in me ; for I have resolved, in Conformity to your Desires, to submit myself so absolutely and so faithfully to all that you require of me, that whatever you could heretofore disapprove in my Conduct, shall be entirely effaced and destroyed, and shall serve to convince Posterity, that our Sentiments are the same with your Holiness's, and with those of my most eminent Collegues, and Brethren in the Episcopate ; and that I shall never teach any other Doctrine.

This wise Counsel which I received from the Holy Ghost, after abundance of Meditations in Christ, fills me with Joy and Comfort. I feel the Rays of that reviving Light ; my Peace of Mind is restor'd ; and I quietly rest in your Holiness's Bosom, the Splendor of whose Virtues shines so bright in the Chair of the Sovereign Shepherd of our Souls.

I am quite impatient, (Holy Father) it is high Time for me to express my Sentiments. *Jesus Christ* my Judge, is at Hand ; and it is in his Presence that I declare, with Sincerity and Respect, that I accept the Constitution *Unigenitus* : That I condemn the Book of *Moral Reflections*, with the 101 *Propositions* drawn from it, in the same Manner, and with the very Modifications set forth in the Constitution : That I retract from the Bottom of my Heart, my *Pastoral Instruction*, publish'd in 1719 ; together with every Thing that has appear'd under our Name, and seems contrary to our Acceptation.

I moreover promise your Holiness, that in a short Time I will publish these same Sentiments in a *Mandate*, to the End that all the Faithful in this Royal City, and this extensive Diocese, may keep the above mention'd Apostolical Decree with the same Faith and Religion. I flatter myself, that by this Episcopal Declaration I fulfil my Duty toward your Holiness. It is incumbent upon you, at present, to comfort and support a faithful and obedient Child. Set no Bounds to your Love toward me : Make me Partaker of those Streams full of Grace of the Heavenly Father, and send us the Bull of *Jubilee*, that all of us growing better, and more worthy of God's Gifts, may, in the Fervour of our Hearts, put up Prayers which will be acceptable to him for your Holiness's Preservation, and the Prosperity of your Apostolate. Mean while, prostrate at

your Holiness's Feet, I beg your Apostolical Benediction.

Paris, July 29, 1728.

Lewis-Anthony, Cardinal
de Noailles.

This Letter being read, the Pope went on thus :

Moved therefore by the tender Sentiments of Charity in Christ, we have answer'd this our dear Son, by a Letter in Form of a Brief, which we have order'd to be read to you.

The Pope's Letter, by Way of Brief, in Answer to the Cardinal de Noailles's of July 29, N.S.

THE most wise Counsel, which you have a long Time meditated in Christ, and by his Grace at last put in Practice, is equally the Subject of our sweetest Consolation, and of that resplendent Light which at present shines out in you, and restores Peace and Tranquillity to your Mind : And we want Words to express to you the Joy with which we received your Letter of July the 29th last, wherein we observe with a peculiar Pleasure, that in Proportion as you have formerly resisted the Orders of the Holy See, you now give it glaring Proofs of a ready Obedience, well worthy a Sacerdotal Courage : That you are desirous to use your utmost Endeavours for the Preservation of a Flock that is dear to us ; and that answering up to the Paternal Affection we have always had for you, we now find you in return, such as we always hoped to see you.

We do not in the least doubt, but our Letter will produce the same Effect in you, and fill you as full of Joy as we were upon the Receipt of yours. Yes, we own that you deserve the highest Commendation ; and that by complying with our Desires, you have added a fresh Lustre to the Virtues and fine Qualities becoming your Birth, the Rank you bear in the World, and the Dignity you enjoy.

Having therefore caused your Letter to be examined by some of our Brethren the Cardinals, they found in it the sincere Marks of an effectual Obedience, and a plain Acceptation of the Constitution *Unigenitus* ; and that to wipe out entirely the Remembrance of what ever may heretofore have been disagreeable to the Holy See, you retract and disapprove, from the Bottom of
your

your Heart, the *Pastoral Instruction* you publish'd the 14th of *January*, 1719, and, in a Word, every Thing that was done contrary to your Acceptation; so that we embrace, with the Tenderness of an ancient Father, a beloved Son, separated from us in a Storm; and congratulate him upon the Victory he has courageously gain'd by his Obedience.

Mean Time, we wait with Patience the abundant Fruits, of which you give us Hopes, from your Submission to the Holy See: Fruits which have render'd us the more ready and inclinable to pardon you. It is incumbent upon you to perform your Promises; and to bring back, by a *Pastoral Mandate*, such as have been refractory Opponents of the said Constitution; that your Followers may become your Imitators in good Works; and being won by your Example and your Precepts, may effectually participate of the Indulgences of the *Jubiles* you so earnestly desire of us.

See therefore, my dear Son, that he, on whom so high a Commendation was formerly bestow'd, in a Letter of *Clement XI.* our Predecessor of glorious Memory, as a zealous Observer of the Apostolical Constitutions; may make himself no less deserving of our Praises, by his Application to erase the very Footsteps of Division, grounded in Error, and to bring back to the Unity of the Church, as to a solid Peace, those who have unhappily excluded themselves from it. Thus, having fought a good Fight, and being ready to finish your Course, you shall obtain the Crown of Righteousness, which the just Judge has reserved for all such as shall maintain the Combat; and of which, we wish our Apostolical Benediction, accompany'd with our Paternal Prayers for the Preservation of your Health, may be the happy Earnest.

Given at Rome the 21st Day of August 1728, and in the 5th Year of our Pontificate.

This Letter having been read, the Pope clos'd all with saying:

Now, as the said Cardinal *de Noailles* has already publish'd his *Mandate*, you will easily believe that the Cause of our Grief is taken away; and that he has given to the People committed to his Care, sufficient Proofs of his sincere Obedience to the said Apostolical Constitution.

Here

Here the Holy Father broke off his Discourse, to give Time for the Cardinal *de Noailles's* Mandate to be read ; which being finish'd, he went on thus :

This beloved Son has, together with his Mandate, sent us a Letter, fill'd with Expressions of Gratitude and Filial Affection, which shew at the same Time his Zeal and Concern for the Apostolical Doctrine and Authority, and press us to put up our Prayers to God without ceasing, for the restoring of Concord, and for obtaining to him that Courage from above, which will be necessary for him to command the Winds and the Seas ; I mean, to calm and assuage the Troubles that at present disturb his Church. But be pleased, my most dear Collegues, to hear his Letter read.

Most Holy Father,

I Have performed my Promise, and done my Duty, by executing your Orders. I have caused my Mandate of Acceptation (herewith inclosed to your Holiness) to be publish'd in the Royal City of *Paris*, and throughout the Extent of my Diocese. I actually experience, with a great deal of Pleasure and Satisfaction, the Sweets of a Son's thinking and talking with his Brethren like a Father. In a Word, I find myself touched with a most lively Sense of a sincere Affection for your Holiness, when I reflect upon the Tenderness of a Pontiff, who makes it the whole Business of his Life, to defend the Faith, to minister at the Altar, and to exercise Acts of Charity ; and who, by the Holiness of his Deportment, has render'd himself a most perfect Pattern for all the Pastors of the Church. Mean while I will not conceal from you, Holy Father, that my Joy is check'd with some Allay of Fear and Anxiety. I wish all my Adherents were Partakers of the Sorrow that penetrates the Soul of an obedient and tractable Son. I am sensible, at the same Time, that your Holiness does not expect that all our Troubles should cease at once, and an entire Calm succeed so quick upon a tedious Storm. It will take up Time to reduce so warm a Spirit of Contradiction and Dispute among Men of different Opinions ; and to persuade to a Christian Unity, Wretches bent upon their own Destruction. This Accident, which is in the Hands of God, fills me

me with Grief and Uneasiness: Nevertheless, I will spare no Pains to carry my Point; and I will make those whom I seek, to know, that their Souls are as precious in the Sight of God as mine. I will immediately enjoin the Faithful of my Diocese to beware of those, who have formerly resisted my Commands with Boldness, and upon whom I have so often fulminated my Censures; Men, guilty of the Errors of *Jansenius*; factious Spirits, who undertook to excite these late Troubles in the Church, only to revive with more Success their perverse Doctrine, and to cancel, if it had been in their Power, the wholesome Law of the Formulary. In short, I will make Use of the Weapons of Charity, Prudence, and Authority, to the End that Truth and Unity may triumph. Matters are at such a Crisis, that in the Times we are fallen into, we must exert our Strength and Labour; and, tho' crouching under the Burden of Age and Infirmities, and entirely sensible of my Weakness, I will in such a Manner rally my Forces and my Spirits, that I hope to restore Peace to my Church before I die. May Christ, the Witness of the Sincerity of my Desires, give me the Assistance necessary to the Accomplishment of them. This would be the Completion of my Joy; being desirous to say with *Siméon*, that God would not let his Servant depart, until mine Eyes have seen Unity restored among my Children, and a solid Peace to the whole Flock.

I hope your Holiness will deign to assist me in the Work I am upon the Point of undertaking; that you will not abandon one you love; and that, ready to procure me that Help from above, of which I shall doubtless stand in need, (for you are Christ's Vicar) you will not cease to pray for me. It is incumbent upon you alone to support our tottering Brethren: If I fight, it shall be under your Protection. Under the Shelter of your Apostolical Prudence and Authority, I will exert myself to soften Men's Minds, to purge them from the Seeds of Error, and to put in their Room those of Obedience and Concord. In the mean Time, I pray God long to preserve so worthy a Pontiff.

P. S. Just as I was going to sign this Letter, I receiv'd Information, that a Paper was spread abroad in my Name, dated the 22d of *August*. If by Accident my Enemies should find Means to convey it to your Holiness, I intreat you to give no Credit to it, and to regard

gert only my Mandate of Acceptation, and the several Letters I have had the Honour to write to you there-upon.

Paris, Oct. 13, 1728.

Sign'd,

Lewis-Anthony, Cardinal de Noailles.

This Letter being read, the Pope concluded thus :

Let us rejoice in the Lord, my Reverend Brethren, and give Thanks unto God ; most humbly beseeching him to vouchsafe to finish his Work, and cause Division to cease, that Peace may once more flourish in the Church, and Christian Love and Charity may triumph over all its Enemies.

To this we will add the following Letter, written by Cardinal de Noailles to the Pope, some Time before his Acceptation of the Bull *Unigenitus*. This Letter is very moving, but written in a Style peculiar to that Cardinal, which perhaps borders too much upon Cant ; but this we leave to the Judgment of the Reader, and wish only that those who made it publick, had taken Notice of its Date. This Piece is very material, and shews, that the Pope agrees with the Cardinal in his Sentiments about the Bull *Unigenitus* ; for otherwise he would not have used several Expressions that can have no other Meaning ; and this is probably the Reason which has obliged the Opposers of the Constitution to publish and disperse this Letter in *Italy, France, and other Parts.*

A Letter from the Cardinal de Noailles to the Pope.

Most Holy Father,

WILL you abandon the Man you love ? Will you add to my Affliction ? Has he that knocks, that asks, and that not only asks but intreats, and most humbly implores your Assistance, thro' the Mercy of Jesus Christ, for him, and the Sheep of which he is Pastor : Has he therefore no more good Offices to expect from his Charity ? Nevertheless, you have promised, *Most Holy Father*, that those good Offices shall never be wanting, provided they are desired, not with a Spirit of Dispute and Contradiction, but with a Spirit of Peace, Modesty, and without Chicanery. I can say,
That

That I have observ'd all these Conditions for almost two Years with the utmost nicety, which I submit to your equitable Reflection, and leave you to be judge whether they contain any Thing that favours of Contradiction, Jealousy, or Pride.

I have candidly set before your Charity the Evils which I could not without a Crime conceal and dissemble from the Most Wise Father. Since he first gave me leave to approach the Holy See, I have not ceased to implore your Assistance; I have omitted nothing to prove my Attachment to the Holy See, and the Desire I have to please you, and obey you in all Things; whenever I foresaw what might be agreeable to you, there was no Occasion to ask it of me; I always took Care to send what was required of me by your Holiness without Delay. If I thought any Thing was not consistent with the Times, and the Situation of the People, I have not hesitated one Moment to represent my Difficulties or Objections to the Apostolical Chair, thereby chiefly to demonstrate the Frankness and Sincerity of my Respect, and to render your sacerdotal and paternal Love the more considerable; for we have learned from St. Leo, that what very much advances the Merit of the Sacerdotal Office is, when the Authority of Superiors is exercis'd in such a Manner, that it cannot be supposed that the Liberty of Inferiors is in any Thing diminished, that Obedience has not the Appearance of Flattery, and that no Room be given for any disadvantageous Suspicion.

Our Proceedings have not been displeasing to your Goodness. I know it, Most Holy Father, and would to God that not my Words, but the most true Sayings of your paternal Goodness were engraved, by which you have manifested that I have faithfully performed, more than once all that your Holiness desir'd of me, and even more; tho' if I have granted more than you have ask'd of me, 'tis certain, that such was always the Goodness of your paternal Heart, that I have granted nothing beyond what I desired.

But what have I gain'd by all my Respect and Devotion? Give the Afflicted leave to complain. I have been set aside; the Reward I expected has been taken out of my View, and I found myself exposed to a new Storm, at the very Crisis that I had the greatest Hopes. Nevertheless, I will not be discouraged, Most Holy Father,

E

ther,

ther, tho' I know not how or by what Means I can affect and revive your Charity.

For of what Service would it be to represent to you the Desolation of my People, of which I have so often spoke to you. 'Tis true, that I have not said every Thing, and God is my Witness, that I have passed several Things over in Silence, to give no Room to think, that Dispute, or the Care of defending myself, or a Desire to accuse any one, had a stronger Influence upon my Words, than the Desire of reconciling Differences, and establishing of Peace.

Well may we complain, since we are not permitted to shew our Wounds, how great and deep soever they are; and since those which are discover'd can no longer procure a Remedy as speedy and effectual as 'tis necessary, I shall only say one Thing, which is very true; by the Delay of the Remedy our Wounds are renew'd, and augmented to such a Degree, that we can no longer bear our Evils, nor endure the Remedies: For the Flock of the Church is divided, Schism is openly publish'd, and they who pretend to be Sticklers for Unity, are not content with threatening a Separation in Form, but they actually make it, and there are Persons here who separate themselves; they have no Respect for any Thing, and they tread the Sacraments of the Church under Foot by an audacious Prophanation. Priests without Power, give sacrilegious Absolutions, and what is it Fanaticism will not prompt Men to do? This is a Crime can be proved from the Registers of our Court. But what I had foretold by one of my Letters has happen'd. The Twelve Articles I had sent to your Holiness, which after an exact and careful Examination, your Holiness has found not only free from Error, but pure and Orthodox, and containing several capital Points of the Catholick Doctrine; those Twelve Articles, I say, are suppos'd to be condemn'd by the Constitution, because you have not yet issued your Brief for approving them.

You see, Most Holy Father, what all this must end in. I plainly perceive, that 'tis against me this Storm is raised, tho' I have not injured or deceiv'd any Person in the World. If in the mean Time, the Catholick Truth, or the Church of Christ, should suffer any Disadvantage upon my Account, I should rather wish myself not only dead, but that I had never been born; but whatsoever I do, which Way soever I turn, it will still be

be said, that I am an Heretick, or a Schismatick, because turbulent People will have it so.

Nevertheless, I thank my God, that in the midst of so many and so great Calumnies and Calamities with which I am attack'd, and which sink me almost to the Grave, he is pleas'd to comfort and support me by your good Will; for it cannot be said of me as it is written, *I looked for Comfort, but found none.* I have been permitted to make Approaches to a Father full of Goodness; he sympathiz'd with the Affliction of *Joseph*; he has promised his well-beloved Son to be his Protector and Friend 'till Death; and tho' whole Armies should set themselves in Battle against me, this tender Father would abhor to be the Murderer of an innocent Son.

Yet under you Pontificate, and under your Protection, I perish; tho' you support me, I die; for what signifies my Living, while the Church of Jesus Christ is in Disorder, and the Doctrine and most sacred Truths are expos'd to very great Danger. Stand up, therefore, Most Holy Father, if not for my Sake, at least, that it may not be said among the Nations, *Where is their God?* For my own Part, I have been almost ready to say, *Where is the Charity of Peter? Where is the Kindness of Jesus Christ? Where the Bowels of Mercy?*

Verily you love me; you undoubtedly love the Church. This same Love do I therefore now implore. By the Justice and Mercy of Jesus Christ have Pity on me, and help me, that my Desires may not be in vain; for I have not desired that Assistance which ought to be granted as of Right to very submissive Children, but only that which your most Holy Predecessors would not have refused even to the Enemies of the Church.

As for myself, I formerly accepted the Constitution *Unigenitus* in the Year 1720, not in a foreign Sense, but in its true Sense, approv'd by almost all the Bishops of France. We have sign'd in Common a clear Explanation of the Sense condemn'd, in order to remove all Pretence for Calumny. I have declar'd to you more than once, that I do again accept this Constitution in the same Sense, and the same Meaning, that your Holiness requires it to be accepted. If any Thing appear in my Writings, and particularly in my Pastoral Instructions, which your Holiness doth not like, I protest that I am averse to it, and that 'tis contrary to my Thought and Intention. After this I cannot imagine what can be expected of me farther; and I believe Nobody else will,

unless there be a Design, as has been said, to shorten the few Days I have left.

Therefore 'tis not my Cause, but that of the Church which is at Stake; I have endeavour'd to reconcile at your Holiness's Feet all those who heretofore oppos'd you; but tho' you desir'd Peace, Most Holy Father, with all your Heart, tho' you took the utmost Pains to procure it, tho' the King's Ministry has seconded your Vows, tho' Peace is my only Wish, and tho' I have faithfully perform'd all that your Holiness has desired of me, yet this Peace, so desirable and easy to re-establish, is out of our Reach; and why is it? Your Holiness knows it well, and you may know it by those very Persons who have so much oppos'd me, and who by their Words and Writings endeavour to overthrow the firm Projects of your Holiness's Peace, if it is in their Power, or in the Power of any one whatsoever to reconcile, not by Force, but freely and according to God, to the Acceptation of the Constitution, any of those who refuse to accept it, unless the Explanations are granted us, which we most humbly continue to desire.

After all, behold I die. I wait for nothing but the Grave, and would to God that I were dead, rather than live to see the Miseries of our People, and the Saints; and when I seem to be thus presenting myself before the Tribunal of Jesus Christ, though besides extremely troubled, one Thing comforts me very much, *viz.* That according to the Judgment even of your Holiness, and according to the Testimony of my own Conscience. I have omitted nothing that could be of good Service to establish Peace, and to defend the Truth. I leave it to you, Most Holy Father, to consider nicely before God, in the Presence of Jesus Christ, whether you have in like Manner made every Concession which the Necessities of the Church seem'd to require. May God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ form a good Will in you to the End, that you may know what is good in his Eyes, and that the Communication of your Faith may be manifested by all the good Works, which you shall do in the Name of Jesus Christ, So be it.

Having given this Account of an Affair meerly relating to the *Gallican Church*, we will subjoin to it the following Account of another Event which happen'd some Months ago in *France*, and in which the Church of *England* has no small Share.

FATHER

FATHER Le Courayer, a learned Priest of the Roman Church, and one of the Canons Regular of St. Genievieve at Paris, having written two Books to shew the Validity of the Ordination in the Church of England, and the Answers to them, though written by learned Hands, having prov'd too weak to confute his Arguments, his Antagonists had Recourse to a more effectual Method, I mean the Spiritual and Temporal Authority, to Silence that Author, and condemn his Writings: To this End Cardinal de Noailles publish'd the the following Mandate.

MANDATE of his Eminency Monsieur the Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, which condemns two Books, the one entitled, *A Dissertation upon the Validity of the Ordinations of the Church of England, printed at Brussels in 1723: And the other A Defence of the Dissertation upon the Validity of the Ordinations of the Church of England, printed at Brussels in 1726.*

LEWIS ANTHONY de NOAILLES, by Divine Permission, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, of the Title of St. Mary upon the Minerva, Archbishop of Paris, Duke of St. Cloud, Peer of France, Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, Provisor of the Sorbonne, and Superior of the House of Navarre: To all the faithful of our Diocese, Greeting and Blessing.

You know, my dearly beloved Brethren, the Complaints made against two Books, entitled, *A Dissertation upon the Validity of the Ordinations of the Church of England, printed at Brussels in 1723; and, A Defence of that Dissertation, printed at Brussels in 1726.* Several Theologians have charg'd these Writings with containing false Maxims and Errors, contrary to the Catholick Doctrine.

Even the Author himself, struck with the Sense of the Importance of this Charge, thought himself oblig'd to explain his Sentiments in the Letter he wrote to us last March. This Letter, which is become publick, seem'd to us not to be sufficient either to secure the Catholick Doctrine, or to make Amends for the Scandal his Book had given. We had resolv'd thoroughly to examine those two Works, but this Examination was suspended

suspended by our last Sickness, during which you have given us such tender and pious Marks of your Attachment by your fervent Prayers, to which we attribute the small Remains of our Strength and Health.

The Effects which attended such a great Sickness having debarr'd us from giving all the Application an Affair of such Importance requires, and seeing the Complaints still increasing, we having enjoin'd several able Theologians to peruse those Works with all possible Attention, and to give us a full Account thereof; and upon their Report we have found, that in many Places they contain a Doctrine or Expressions contrary to what the Church teaches, as to the Sacrifice of the Mass, the real Presence, the Priesthood, the Form of the Sacraments, and the Notions they insil as to the Rites and the Ceremonies of the Church, its Authority, the Pope's Supremacy, and other important Points.

We do not pronounce upon the Ground of the Question about the Validity of the Ordinations of the *English* and the Succession of their Bishops, which is the Author's Scope in his Works; but we will only tell him, that a Catholick Theologian ought to speak with more Respect of the common Practice of the Church, to propose to her with Modesty his Doubts and Reflections, to wait her Decision with a submissive Disposition, and not to prescribe Laws to her in a presumptuous Manner, nor to call Ignorance and Prejudice whatever is contrary to his Opinion.

We are willing to believe, as he has assur'd us, that he proposed to himself no other View, than to facilitate the Re-union of the *English* to the Catholick Church and its Head; but his Desire to favour those whom he had a Mind to reclaim, ought not to carry him so far as to justify Errors, Expressions, and Abuses which every Catholick ought to reject, and the Church will never approve.

What would we not do for bringing back to the Faith of their Ancestors, and to the Catholick Unity, a People so considerable, and a Nation formerly so submissive to the Holy See, that has brought forth so many great Men and holy Bishops, and for whose Salvation we could wish in the Sense of St. Paul to become an *Anathema*. But God forbid, that for so great a Good we should suffer the Sentiments of the Church to be disguised, or Errors which she condemns, to be approv'd.

We do not lay here before you, my dearly beloved Brethren, the Truths obscured or argued against in the Books in Question, and we do not condemn in particular the Errors maintain'd therein in several Places: We will shortly give you an Instruction upon all those Matters, wherein you will find a precise Explication of the Catholick Doctrine, and we will point out distinctly whatever is contrary thereto in the Writings which we deem'd deserving Censure: But the Evil presses, and it would be dangerous to leave any longer in your Hands Treaties which might fill your Minds with Ideas contrary to the Catholick Doctrine, and alter your Belief.

For these Reasons, having heard the Report and the Advice of the Theologians appointed by us to examine the Books above-mention'd, after a mature Consideration, and the Invocation of God's Holy Name, we condemn the said Writings, as containing a Doctrine false, erroneous, scandalous, injurious to the Church and the Holy See, favouring Schism and Heresy, and even contrary in many Points to the Catholick Doctrine. And we forbid, under the known Penalties, all our Diocesans to read the same Books. Given at *Paris*, Aug. 18, 1727.
Sign'd,

L. A. Card. de Noailles, *Ar. de Paris.*

By Order of his Eminency,

CHEVALIER.

The Consideration of the Writings of the said Father Courayer, having been referr'd by the Court to several Bishops and Divines they have passed a Censure on the same, and declar'd, That the said Author has advanc'd a great many Propositions equally contrary to the Points of the Doctrine, in relation to several essential Articles of Religion and Discipline, as well as to the Authority of the Church and the Pope's Supremacy, which has induc'd them to condemn them, as *respectively false, rash, captious, ill-sounding, scandalous, injurious to the Church and the Holy See, favouring Schism and Heresy, erroneous, already condemn'd by the Holy Council of Trent, and Heretical.* This Censure having been presented to the Most Christian King, an Arrest of the Council of State, dated the 7th of September, was issued three Days after, importing and declaring, That the said Books of Father Courayer shall be suppressed, and requiring

ring all Persons who have the said Books to deliver them to the Register Office of the Lieutenant-General of the Police, upon severe Penalties.

The Provincial Council of *Embrun*, which was held at the same Time, likewise put a Censure and Condemnation on the Works of Father *Le Courayer*, who foreseeing the impending Storm, and reflecting how dangerous it would be to continue in a Popish Country, unless he retracted his Sentiments, which he resolv'd not to do, he fled into *England*, where he publish'd the following Letter, (introduc'd by an Advertisement) which he wrote to Cardinal *de Noailles* before he left *Paris*.

A LETTER of the Reverend Father, Peter-Francis Le Courayer, Canon Regular of the Abbey of *St. Genievie* at *Paris*, to his Eminency Cardinal *de Noailles*, Archbishop of *Paris*, occasion'd by his Pastoral Instruction of the 31st of October, 1727.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Pastoral Instruction which is lately come out under the Name of Cardinal *de Noailles*, concerning my *Dissertations on the Validity of the Ordinations of the Church of England*, does not permit me to be Silent. If the Divines of his Eminence had only opposed and censured me, without bringing me against my Will into their Injustice, I might have been silent; and being contented to have no Hand in the Iniquity, I should have thought I might have dispensed myself from complaining of a Judgment, against which those Works were sufficiently supported by themselves. Such was my Behaviour towards some other Bishops of *France*, against whose Vexations I was contented to make a Protestation, staying to do myself Justice in due Time.

But since it was thought proper to add another Injustice to the First, by attempting to make the Publick believe that I acquiesced to a Condemnation, which I always rejected, because I always took it to be unjust; I thought myself obliged to write to his Eminency Cardinal *de Noailles*, to disown a Submission, which Uprightness makes me look upon as a Weakness, and to publish that Denial in order to undeceive the Publick and clear myself from a Baseness, of which I might have been justly thought to be guilty by my Silence.

It

It would have been natural, in order to make every Body more sensible how I have been impos'd upon, to annex to this Letter that which is mention'd in the Instruction of his Eminence. But because I design to publish in a short Time an Account of what has happened in that Affair, with the Original Letters relating to that Matter, it appear'd to me more proper to put off 'till that Time the Publication of that Letter; and I thought it was now sufficient for me, out of a due Regard to Uprightness and Truth, to disown my pretended acquiescing to a Judgment given out of Weakness, and against all the Rules of Equity.

But at the same Time that I am forc'd to disown the Errors that have been imputed to me so unjustly, and also my pretended Conversion, I think myself obliged to renew the Protestations I have frequently made, of a steady and constant Adherence to Unity and the Church, and of a sincere Submission to those Truths that are truly Catholick, which ought by no Means to be confounded with that Multitude of Scholastick Opinions and abstracted Disputes, of which new Doctrines are daily coined, more proper to multiply Heresies and keep up Division, than to re-unite us in the Profession of the same Faith, whose whole Merit and Character, according to St. Hillary, consists in its Simplicity. *In Simplicitate fides est. — Non per difficiles nos quaestiones ad beatam vitam vocat Deus.*

Hillar. *De Trinit. Lib. 10. Numb. 70. p. 1080. Ed. Bened.*

A LETTER to his Eminence,

My Lord,

'TIS a great Comfort to me to see by the Publication of your Instruction, that your Eminence approves the Declarations I had the Honour to make to you, and that you do Justice to the Purity of my Faith. Besides, I cannot sufficiently express to you my Acknowledgment for the Moderation with which you have been willing that my Affair should be managed, without indulging the Passion, which the secret Authors of the Conspiracy form'd to undo me, have brought into the Censures of most of the Bishops.

But at the same Time, my Lord, that I cannot but commend the Goodness of your Eminence; 'tis a sad Thing for me to see that your Name and Confidence

F

should

should be so far abused, as to ascribe to me Errors which I have always disown'd, to suppose in me a Repentance, for which the Purity of my Sentiments never gave an Occasion, and to leave out of the Letter of the 3d of December, 1727, which I had the Honour to write to you, whatever might have serv'd for my Justification, in order to make the publick believe that I subscribe to the Condemnation of my Work, though I am more perswaded than ever, that I have advanc'd nothing in it, but what is True, Orthodox, and agreeable to the soundest Theology, and all Antiquity.

I ought, my Lord, for my own Sake, and for the Sake of the Publick, to disown a pretended Submission, more disgraceful to me, than all the imaginary Heresies which they seek out in my Writings without finding them; and I should think myself to be wanting to what my Innocence and Truth require, if after having complained to the Bishops assembled at *Paris*, and to the Bishop of *Marseilles*, of the Calumnies which they laid to my Charge unjustly, I had the Weakness to acknowledge in my Works the Errors, which your Divines have been pleas'd to impute to me, without Justice and Equity.

Whilst I was only attack'd by such Writers, as most of those whom I had Occasion to oppose, and by Bishops whose Reputation dispensed me from taking Notice of their Judgments, I was not troubled for their denying me their Approbation, and I was as much unconcern'd for their Censures as for their Praises. But it is no longer proper for me to be Silent: Your Name, my Lord, your Piety, the Eminence of your See, and Dignity, and the Reputation of your Equity, would prepossess the World against my Innocence: That Prepossession would be increased by my Silence; and a Respect arising from a Deference to a Judgment that bears your Name, would make me an Accomplice of the Iniquity with which I am oppress'd.

Give me leave, therefore, my Lord, to apply myself directly to your Eminence, in order to inform you of my Dispositions and Sentiments. Having been hitherto deceiv'd by those who pretended to use their Interests with you in my Favour, I ought no longer to employ any other Interpreter but myself to explain my Thoughts, and I beseech you reciprocally to depend only upon yourself for the Justice of my Complaints, and the Purity of my Sentiments.

I am

I am charg'd, my Lord, with Errors about the Sacrifice, the real Presence, the Sacerdotal Office, the Form and the Character of the Sacraments, Ecclesiastical Ceremonies, the Jurisdiction and Authority of the Church, and the Pope's Supremacy. And to give some Colour to those Accusations, all Artifices have been used, sometimes by curtailling my Propositions, sometimes by drawing from them the most indirect Consequences, sometimes by leaving out of my Works whatever might serve to justify them; lastly, sometimes by imputing to me as a Crime some free Expressions frequently used by Writers of great Reputation, and of a known Catholicism.

To clear myself from so many false Imputations, I have had the Honour to declare to your Eminence, that upon all those Heads, I never had any other Opinion but that of the Catholick Church. And yet, my Lord, without any Regard to such a plain and sincere Declaration, they will have it, that your Eminence has reclaim'd me from my Errors, and that I have renounc'd them.

If I disown this, it is not, my Lord, to deprive you of the Glory of my Conversion. I shall always think it an Honour to be very much indebted to your Eminence. But either I need no Conversion, or it is still to be made; for I think, as I always did, about those Matters that are the Subject of your Instruction; and if I am not in an Error, as your Eminence believes, 'tis because I never was.

And indeed, I am fully perswaded, and always believ'd, as I had already the Honour to declare to your Eminence, and to explain myself about it in publick Writings *, that *Jesus Christ* is really present in the Sacrifice of the Eucharist; that not only this Sacrifice is never without his Presence, but

* Letter to his Eminence, and to M. Giscardin.

also that in Consequence of the Laws of its Institution, one of them can never be separated from the other; and that if Christ were not truly present in the Oblation of the Eucharist, it would be no longer the Sacrifice which he instituted. Nevertheless, I am more convinced than ever, that the Notion of Sacrifice in the Eucharist does not so much arise from the Presence of Christ, as from the Representation and Offering of his Death. This is all that I have asserted in my Works; and to attack me, as your Divines, my Lord, have done,

done, by supposing that I separate the Sacrifice from the Presence, is to forge Phantoms in order to fight them, and only to shew to knowing Men, that far from confuting me, they never understood the true State of the Question.

'Tis therefore only to make a Shew of an Erudition foreign to the Purpose, and to impose upon ignorant People, that we are amused and tired with a Display of a long and insignificant Tradition, to prove what Nobody disputes, nor does every Thing prove it, as I shall make it appear in Time; witness the Passages in *St. Ignatius*, *St. Irenæus*, *St. Cyprian*, and many others, the Sense whereof is wrested to find what never was in them. But what signifies it? They impose upon the People, under Pretence of Testimonies which Nobody examines, and which most of them don't understand; and this is the only Thing they have in View. For certainly Tradition was never alledg'd more improperly to determine a Question so Metaphysical as ours is, and which never was a Subject of Discussion in Antiquity.

It were needless, my Lord, to explain myself again upon the Article of the real Presence. Your Eminence declares, that you don't suspect me to have said any Thing against it*. But I know not why

* *Inst. p. 76.* my Doctrine about the Sacerdotal Office is more suspected by your Divines, since I have acknowledg'd that the Oblation of the Christian Sacrifice is the principal Function of it, and that it was in the Institution of the Eucharist, that the Apostles, and their Successors in their Persons, receiv'd the Power of offering it. Is there, my Lord, upon this Head any other Doctrine to be believ'd? For if this is the only one, I am sure, I have not alter'd it in any Part of my Works.

Nor have I more departed from the common Doctrine of the Church, about the Form and the Character of the Sacraments; I acknowledge every where, that all of them have their Matter and Form, and that some imprint a Character.

But I durst not affirm wherein consists the Form of those which have none determined by the Scripture or by the perpetual and uniform Practice of the Churches. And this I have called an Abuse, and a Rashness, in those private Persons who should undertake to decide it. If this be a Heresy, my Lord, it is not so much a Heresy

refy of my own, as of all the wise and knowing Divines, who being offended at the Boldness of the Schoolmen in affirming what they know not, what they can't know, and the Decision of which is ever needless, are cautious in this Matter, and prescribe to themselves upon this Head no other Rule, but to follow exactly the Practice of the Churches in which they live. This is the Heresy of the learned *Morinus*, who reflected still more than I have done, upon the Temerity of the Schoolmen in deciding peremptorily those Things about which they were perfectly ignorant. And if the Council of *Trent* seem'd sometimes to give some Weight to their Decisions upon this Head, one ought to judge of the Sense of the Canons of that Council, not so much by the first Sense which their Expressions offer, as by their declaring that they would not set up for a Doctrine what was freely debated among Divines, and by the Uniformity or Variety of the Practice of the Church.

What I have said, my Lord, about the Form of the Sacraments, must also be said by me about the Character. I have acknowledg'd it in all those Sacraments in which it is acknowledg'd by the Church. But how fairly can I be accused of designing to destroy it, for saying only, that we understand better what a Character is by its Effect, which is to prevent a Reiteration, than by its very Name, to which Divines annex so many different and obscure Ideas, that it were as well for them to annex none at all to it. Indeed, 'tis a strange multiplying of Heresies, to set them at such a low Rate. And if it be so, which of your Divines, my Lord, could justify his Catholicism?

As for the Question about the Reiteration of the Sacraments, I am neither the first nor the only one, who looked upon it as a Question of Discipline. Nay, I don't apprehend, that a practical Ceremony can be any Thing else. But does this import that I have a Mind to revive that Dispute agitated between great Saints, with a Heat it did not appear to deserve? Your Divines, my Lord, would make others believe it, that they might have a Right to Censure me; but they impose upon me; for I have always thought it my Duty to conform to the Rites and Usages authoriz'd in the Church, and no one did ever submit to them more religiously.

'Tis therefore a wrong Accusation to say, that I have not spoken of the Ceremonies of the Church with a
due

due Respect. I have said in some Places, that they were commendable, and that they ought to be faithfully observ'd. But could I not intimate without Contempt, that their Number was excessive, and that we were overburthen'd with them, and wish, after some great Men, that a nearer Approach should be made to the Primitive Simplicity.

St. *Austin* did so in his Time, and complained already of the Introduction of a new Judaism, by that amazing Multiplication of Observances and Ceremonies. I did not go far, my Lord, and my Respect for the Church made me lay aside some Complaints, which Zeal would justify in a more happy Time.

It was not with a Design to weaken the Authority of the Church, that I have shewn how far the Emperors and Kings did formerly intermeddle with Ecclesiastical Affairs, and use their Power in Relation to them :

No one was ever more unwilling than I am, to confine her Jurisdiction, or to transfer it to Princes. This is a new Calumny of your Divines, my Lord, of which I am forc'd to complain to you. On the contrary, I have only justify'd the Church of *England*, by shewing that Bishops have preserv'd in that Church, as well as amongst us, a Right of making Regulations in Point of Discipline ; and that they only, even exclusively of Princes, have a Power to use Censures in order to procure Obedience to their Laws. With what Equity therefore could they lay the contrary to my Charge? Should I, to comply with their Prejudices, have ascrib'd to that Church an Exorbitance which she disowns, and never authoriz'd? Or by what a strange Sort of Zeal must I condemn whatever does not agree with our Usages and Manners? No, my Lord, Orthodoxy does not require it, and Equity did not allow me to do so. One ought to do Justice to every Body ; and notwithstanding the Authority of the late Bishop *Bossuet*, who was well acquainted with the Principles of the Catholick Church, but does not appear to have well known the Particulars of the Reformation of *England* ; one cannot deny that Church the Justice to acknowledge, that after the irregular Motions of the first Heat of the Revolutions, she did as nicely distinguish the Limits of the two Powers, as the *Gallican* Church herself.

What remains, my Lord, is to explain myself about the Pope's Supremacy. I acknowledge it in the Sense of the *Gallican* Church, and such as the late Bishop
Bossuet

Bossuet desired it in his *Exposition*, and I condemn those who deny it in that Sense. But as to the Exercise of the Jurisdiction of the Popes, as it vary'd according to the Times and Places. It would be an Error to maintain that most of the Functions they exercise are exercis'd by them *Jure Divino*; and nothing can be more exact than the Words that are censured, and which affirm that those Functions were devolv'd to them in *England*, only because a long *Prescription*, the *Example of the other Western Churches*, and the *Fruits* *Tom. 2. Part of their Apostleship had occasion'd their* 2. p. 63. *being reserv'd to them.* And indeed, your

Divines my Lord, have not been able to find upon this Head any Ground for a Condemnation, but by supposing, with as little Equity as Knowledge, that I meant in that Place the Pope's Supremacy. But there never was a Calumny so ill grounded, and the very Words that are censured, will not bear this Sense.

These are, my Lord, my true Sentiments about the different Heads, which make the Subject of your Instruction. I protest before God to your Eminence, that I never had any other Sentiments; and I flatter myself, that whoever reads my Books without Prepossession, will find in them nothing contrary to the Account I have just now given you of my Opinions. How then, since I am, and always have been, free from all the Errors which they pretended to Censure, could they ascribe to me a Retraction of those Errors, and a Return to the Doctrine of the Church, from which I never departed, and which I never weaken'd in any Part of my Works?

On the contrary 'tis in Consequence of my adhering to that Doctrine, that by constantly refusing to subscribe to the Judgment your Eminence has given about my Works, I readily declar'd, that I acquiesced in the Catholick Doctrines set forth in your Instruction, to the Condemnation of the Errors contrary to them, and to the disowning the Expressions that should favour those Errors.

But by declaring to your Eminence, that I acquiesced to the Catholick Doctrine of your Instruction, you know, that I always persisted to maintain that I had never writ against it; that in condemning the Errors contrary to it, I protested that I had neither follow'd, nor taught them in my Works, and that I looked upon their being imputed to me in the Instruction, as an Injustice; that in disowning the Expressions that might seem to
favour

favour those Errors, it was only in a Disposition to condemn what might be wrongly used in favour of Error, against my Intention and Knowledge; lastly, that in saying I was sorry for the Offence occasion'd by my Books, I did not mean an Offence given, but an Offence taken.

After these Protestations so often repeated, and the Proofs of which that are in my Hands, your Instruction, my Lord, will force me to publish how comes it that your Divines have traduc'd me, as a Writer, who acknowledged and retracted his Errors, who acquiesced to his Condemnation, who submitted to the Censure of his Works, and repaired by an humble Confession of his Fault the Offence he had given to the Church?

Submission, my Lord, is a great Virtue, and Humility the Ground of all Virtues. But they ought to be founded upon Truth, without which, Docility is nothing but Weakness, and Humility nothing but Baseness.

I shall never be ashamed to retract any Errors that shall escape me. But you would not, my Lord, make an ill Use of your Authority, to extort from me a Confession inconsistent with the Testimony I ought to give of my Innocence; and I know too well the Authors of my Oppression, to lay upon you the Violence which forces me to forsake my Repose, my Country, and my Profession. Nothing could have been more grievous to me, than the sad Necessity to which I am reduc'd to give this Sort of Scandal to the Publick. I have resisted a long Time, even at the Hazard of my Liberty: I have done all that I could to avoid it. Nay, I would have done still more, had not your Instruction, my Lord, forc'd me to break Silence; and by Adherence to the Catholick Church in a Foreign Land, will convince all Europe, that nothing but the Reason of a just Defence, and the Necessity of freeing myself from an unjust Vexation, could force me to make a Step so contrary to my Inclinations.

Being always ready to resume my former Condition, as soon as I have a reasonable Assurance that there is no longer any Design of undoing me, and that I shall be at full Liberty to go about my Justification, I shall be the first in longing for a State which I leave with the greatest Uneasiness. I shall carry every where a Love of Unity, a Fondness for my Profession, and a Respect for those very Persons who condemn me unjustly.

Being

Being free enough to own the Abuses that prevail in the Church, and not to submit to that Multitude of Opinions with which our Creed is enlarg'd, by a continual Creation of new Articles of Faith, I shall never depart from a due Submission to those Catholick Truths which have been transmitted to us by our Fathers, and to the Usages consecrated by the Practice of the Church. But I shall neither be so Superstitious as to place a vain Confidence in them, nor so fond of our Observances and Ceremonies, as to believe that a Church cannot change them, without renouncing Religion, and the glorious Title of *Church of Jesus Christ*.

'Tis with such Dispositions, my Lord, that I leave France, and that a Foreign Kingdom shall see the Spectacle of a Man calumniated and persecuted for being so bold as to assert the Falsity of a Romance transformed into a History by our Prejudices; and because, notwithstanding his Adherence to the Catholick Doctrines, he cannot submit to the unintelligible Jargon of our Schools. I expect it will afford my Enemies Matter for a new Triumph, and endless Calumnies. But I shall bear them more easily than the false Submission which your Divines, my Lord, have been pleased to ascribe to me in your Instruction, because, at least, I shall not be suspected of concurring to Injustice. I shall endeavour to keep up every where the Character of a Religious, without being a Slave. If I depart sometimes from those Opinions, which are too easily set up for Doctrines amongst us, and if I do not fear so much as they wish I did, the Censures of which most of our Bishops are so lavish every Day, yet I shall still no less carefully adhere to Unity, and preserve an ardent Zeal for Truth, and a sincere Love for the Church.

I have the Honour to be with the most profound Respect,

My LORD,

Paris, Jan.
12, 1728.

Of your Eminence,

The most humble and most

Obedient Servant,

PETER FRANCIS LE COURAYER.

G

The

The other most material Transactions abroad, which have happen'd since our last, are contained in the following Advices.

Hague, November 12.

ON the 4th Instant the Elector of *Cologne*, was, by the Chapter of *Osnabrug*, chosen Bishop and Prince of that Country. On the 10th, being the Anniversary of his *Britannick* Majesty's Birth-Day, the Earl of *Chesterfield*, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, entertain'd at Dinner the Foreign Ministers, and the Persons of Distinction of this Republick, at three very large Tables, placed in a great Room, which his Excellency had built for that Purpose; and Yesterday his Excellency gave a magnificent Ball and Supper to about 400 Persons. At the same Time two Fountains of Wine, adorn'd with Illuminations, were running for the Populace; and the Musick was playing 'till Three o' Clock this Morning; so that this Feast and Entertainment for Sumptuousness exceeded all that has been done of that Sort by any Foreign Minister a long while.

The King of *Prussia* and the Prince Royal his Son, return'd the 4th Instant to *Potsdam*, from the Visit they had made to the Prince of *Anhalt* at *Dessau*. It is affirmed, that his *Prussian* Majesty is extremely well pleased with the Success of this Journey; the Reason of which is as great a Mystery to the Publick, as the Occasion of these Interviews. Some give out, at the same Time, that in this Journey the Prince Royal has accommodated himself to the King's Father's Pleasure, as will very soon appear. They continue to make considerable Additions to the Fortifications of *Stetin*, and other Fortresses in *Prussian Pomerania*; and the *Swedes* do the same on their Part, in the Places still in their Possession. The King of *Prussia* is conceived to design to stop the Passage of the *Swedish* Troops, should they attempt to march into *Poland*, in case of a Rupture upon Account of the Election of a King, which, in the Apprehension of many, cannot be far off: For though Monsieur *Angouleme*, the Operator of *Amsterdam*, was sent home, and no Tryal made of his Remedies; it is nevertheless certain, that the King is not able to walk cross his Chamber,

ber, but is confined to his easy Chair, with his Feet wrapt up, and laid upon Cushions. Monsieur *Angouleme* express'd his Desire, whilst at *Dresden*, to have a Sight of his *Polish* Majesty's Left Foot, in which the Distemper chiefly resides; but was not admitted: Whence People conjecture, that the Danger is greater than is publickly acknowledged.

The Negotiations of Peace have resum'd their ordinary Course at *Fontainbleau*, upon the Subject-Matter of the Dispatches which the Cardinal *de Fleury* has receiv'd from the Court of *Madrid*, and communicated to the Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* and *Holland*. There has likewise been a Conference here upon the same Subject, between the Earl of *Chesterfield*, *Monf. de la Beaune*, and their High Mightinesses Deputies.

The Affair of *Zwingenberg*, which has made so much Noise of late in the Empire, principally between the Papists and Protestants; and for quieting whereof, the Emperor had order'd Execution against the Elector *Palatine*, to be perform'd by the Circle of *Suabia*; will be terminated at last without coming to that Extremity; for the Count *de Weiser*, who is in Possession of it, is making Preparations to remove, and surrender that Place to his Adversaries the Baron *Gobler de Ravenspurg*, and other Persons concern'd. The Justice his Imperial Majesty has done in this Affair, gives us Ground to hope, the Protestants will no more be treated with that Partiality they have hitherto been. Nevertheless, without the King of *Prussia*'s Interposition, the Emperor would hardly have carry'd Things so far.

By our last Letters from *Dresden*, there is no considerable Alteration in the King of *Poland*'s Health; much less can they fix the Day for his Majesty's Departure for *Grodno*, be the States of the Kingdom never so pressing for it. This may probably produce some Change in the present Negotiations between the Courts of *Saxony* and *Prussia*.

The Earl of *Chesterfield*'s Feast upon Occasion of the King his Master's Birth-day, is still the Common Subject of Discourse here. The first Day his Excellency entertain'd the Lords of our Regency and the Foreign Ministers; and tho' this Feast, for its Delicacy and Magnificence, surpass'd most that we have seen here, yet that he made the next Day infinitely outdid it. All the Persons of Distinction of both Sexes were invited to this; and it began about Eight in the Evening by

a Ball, opened by the Earl of *Chesterfield* and the Dutchess of *Richmond*. After some Country-Dances, his Excellency himself call'd out Gentlemen to dance Minuets with the Ladies; during which, the Company was serv'd with all manner of Refreshments. After some Time, they quitted the Ball-Room, and entring others, they found several large Tables, with all the Dainties in Season, in Form of *Ambigu*. Hardly any but the Ladies sat down; and the Earl of *Chesterfield*, to excite the other Gentlemen, was constantly moving to attend the Ladies. All this while, the Kettle-Drums and Trumpets made the *Area* ring, which was crowded with People, who were furnish'd with Wine in Abundance. After Supper they return'd to Dancing, and so continu'd 'till Six o' Clock in the Morning. To prevent any Disorder, his Excellency had taken and illuminated the *Nieuw Poele* Inn, whither he had invited the Men and Women in his Neighbourhood, who were also very handsomely entertain'd. Moreover, there were four Casks of Wine distributed among the ordinary People. In a Word, the Generosity and easy Access of the Earl of *Chesterfield* have rais'd the Admiration of high and low; and every body says there never was any Feast like his Excellency's at the *Hague*.

Letters from *Moscow*, of the 18th of *October*, N. S. contain what follows:

COUNT *de Wratislau*, Ambassador from the Emperor of the *Romans*, having been requested by the King of *Poland*, to accept proper Letters of Credence and full Powers for investing his Imperial Majesty of *Russia* with the Order of the White Eagle, in the Name of his *Polish* Majesty, acquitted himself of that Commission with a great deal of Lustre, in the Manner following:

About Noon, Baron *de Habischthall*, Great Master of the Ceremonies, repair'd to the Hotel of the Count *de Wratislau*, in one of the finest Coaches of State of the Court, drawn by six Horses. with very rich Harnesses, and a Retinue of the Court Livery Servants, all dress'd in Green, trimm'd with Gold Lace. He was there receiv'd by his Excellency and Mr. *Le Fort*, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of *Poland*, and conducted into the Hall of Audience, where he made a Complement concerning the Subject for which he came; to which
the

the Count *de Wratislau* return'd an Answer. This Ceremony being ended, his Excellency stept into the Coach of State of the Court, having Mr. *Le Fort*, the *Polish* Envoy, on his Side, the Great Master of the Ceremonies sitting opposite to him. The Coach was preceded by the Harbinger of the Court on Horseback, two Heidukes walking on each Side of the Coach, behind which, four Footmen of the Court did ride. The Livery Servants of the Count *de Wratislau*, consisting of two Running Footmen, eight other Footmen, and two Pages on Horseback follow'd next. They were follow'd by the first Coach of his Excellency, drawn by six Horses, two Pages riding before, two Heidukes walking on the Sides, four *Polish* Gentlemen, dress'd after the Mode of their Country, riding on Horseback on the Wings. In this Coach sat Mr. *Le Fort*, holding a Cushion of Crimson Velvet, embroider'd with the Arms of the King of *Poland*; on this Cushion were laid the Ribbands and Cross of the Order design'd for his Imperial Majesty. The Coach of Mr. *Le Fort*, the Envoy, and two other Coaches of the Count *de Wratislau*, in which were his Gentlemen and the Secretaries of the two Ministers closed the Procession. The Count *de Wratislau* and Mr. *Le Fort* the Envoy, being arriv'd in this Order in the Court of the Palace, were there receiv'd at the Bottom of the Stair-case by Mr. *Schapelow*, the Marshal of the Court. Mr. *Le Fort*, who carry'd the Cushion, walked before the two Ministers, having on his Side the four *Polish* Gentlemen. The Heidukes, Blacks, Running-Footmen, and other Footmen of the Court, in their proper Habits, did line the Stairs and Porch, as far as the Guard-Room of the Chevalier Guards, who were drawn up in a Line. Here the Prince *Sergey Dolhorucky* Knight of the White Eagle, met and receiv'd his Excellency and Mr. *Le Fort* the Envoy, and conducted them to the Hall of Audience, into which they were introduc'd with their Attendance, by Prince *Iwan Dolhorucky*, Great Chamberlain. His Imperial Majesty was seated facing the Door, under a Canopy of State, on an *Estrade*, having Baron *d'Osterman* on his Right, the Great Chamberlain on his Left, and round him the Grandees of his Empire, and such Knights of the Order of the White Eagle as are in *Russia*. The Count *de Wratislau* placed himself over against the Emperor: He had on his Left Mr. *Le Fort*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Poland*; on the Left of whom stood Mr. *Le Fort*,

Fort, holding the Ensigns of the Order on a Cushion. His Excellency made a short Speech to his Imperial Majesty, to whom he deliver'd the Letter of Credence of the King of *Poland*, which his Imperial Majesty gave to his Great Chancellor: Baron *d'Ostermann* answer'd the Complement of his Excellency. Mean while Mr. *Le Fort* the Envoy, took the Ensigns of the Order off of the Cushion, and handed them to the Count *de Wratislau*, who hung them about the Neck of his Imperial Majesty, then embraced him. This Ceremony being ended, Mr. *Le Fort* approach'd the Emperor, to whom he made a Complement on the Part of the King of *Poland*, his Master, and deliver'd to his Majesty a Ribband of the same Order, for his great Chancellor, who immediately putting one Knee to the Ground, had the said Ribband put on by his Imperial Majesty. Then his Majesty withdrew to his own Apartment, from whence he came out a few Minutes after, to repair to the Banqueting Hall, where he gave a most splendid Entertainment to the two Ministers, and to the Knights of the White Eagle then present. At every Health of their Imperial and Royal Majesties which was drank, there was a Discharge of 15 Pieces of Cannon; nine to the Prosperity of the Knight; and again fifteen to the Confirmation of good Harmony between their Majesties. When the Entertainment was ended, the Count *de Wratislau* and Mr. *Le Fort*, the Envoy, were conducted back with the same Formality as before.

Hague, Nov. 19. The generality of People here, were surpriz'd at the News of the Arrival of the Count *de Walderen* at *London*, who was one of the Ambassadors Extraordinary of this State, sent to Complement his *Britannick* Majesty upon his Accession to the Throne. He gave out, that he was only going to *Brussels* to accompany the Count *de Conigsegg-Erps* so far on his Journey: But we find he proceeded to *Paris*, and from thence to *Calais* and *London*; whether with any Commission on the Part of their High-Mightinesses, must be left to the Decision of Time.

Our Advices from *Dresden* differ so widely concerning the State of the King of *Poland's* Health, that Men know not what to believe. According to some, his Majesty is so well recover'd, that he begins to appear in Publick again; while others say, he continues to weak, that they cannot flatter themselves he is out of Danger.

The

The Explanation which this State has demanded of the Imperial Court, with Regard to the last Mandate of the Aulick Council in the Affair of *East-Friesland*, is not yet arriv'd, without which it cannot be finally and amicably adjusted: And this has occasion'd the Allies of *Hanover* to redouble their Instances to Count *Sinzen-dorff*, the Emperor's first Plenipotentiary for the Congress of *Soissons*. Mean while, the intestine Broils continue in that Principality, to the great Detriment of the Burghers of *Emden*; for the Imperial Commissioners seize their Estates in the Country, and imbezil their Revenues. Whereof, though their High Mightinesses have reiterated their Complaints to the Emperor's Minister here, yet we do not find a due Return from the Court of *Vienna*; and the Prince of *East-Friesland*, for his Part, seems to look with Unconcern upon the Ruin of his Country.

The Elector of *Cologne* will not go to take Possession of his new Bishoprick of *Osnabrug*, 'till he has received the Pope's Confirmation. His Electoral Highness has made a rich Present to his first Minister of State, Count *Plettenberg*, to reward the good Services he did him in his Election to the said Bishoprick. The present (including a Bill of 20,000 Crowns, payable to the Bearer) is valued at about 35,000 Crowns.

According to some Advices from *Madrid*, the King of *Spain* continues inflexible in his former Demands, after the Duke de *Bourbonville*'s Arrival, and Report of the State of the Negotiations of Peace.

The States of *Holland* here settled the Affairs of the General Receipt of the Province; in order to which, they have negotiated the Sum of 120,000 Florins, to pay off the Interest in Arrear, and transfer the Account neat and clear to the new Receiver-General, Mynheer *Slingelandt*, Son to the Great Pensionary; and also to give a general Discharge to the Heirs of his Predecessor, who will hold that Office 'till the End of the present Year.

Our Letters from *Madrid* and *Paris* are not so favourable as we could wish to the Project of Pacification so often mention'd; but insinuate, as if the King of *Spain* persisted as obstinately as ever in his former Demands. On the other Hand, Count *Sinzen-dorff*, the Emperor's First Plenipotentiary, is not yet set out on his Return to *Vienna*, where he is expected with the utmost Impatience, to assist with his Counsel in Affairs of great Importance,

portance, which are now upon the Anvil: And some say, he will not leave the Court of *France* till the Arrival of his Catholick Majesty's final Declaration, in Answer to the Dispatches he receiv'd by the Hands of the Duke *de Bournonville*. But if that Prince should first take it into his Head to consult the *Cortes*, or States of his Monarchy, it may be yet a long while before the said Declaration arrives. All these Delays, says, a Letter from *Paris*, seem calculated for the Return of the Galleons into *Europe*, when (he supposes) the Grand Mystery will be revealed. The Truth is, there must be some extraordinary View in the late Equivocating and Unfriendly Conduct of the Court of *Madrid*, so derogatory from that good Faith which has hitherto been esteem'd the Glory of the Christian Princes: But when the *Spanish* Ministers are told of this, they make a Jest of it, and excuse all upon the Score of their Master's former Demands, as if the Preservation of the Monarchy depended upon the granting them.

Vienna, Nov. 13. The Count *de Conigsegg-Erps*, who resided on the Part of the Emperor at the *Hague*, and is gone from thence to relieve Count *Conigsegg* at *Madrid*, hath given an Account, by Letters to his Imperial Majesty, of his Commission to the States-General. Their High Mightinesses have given him a most gracious Re-credential Letter, of which the following is a Translation:

THE Count *de Conigsegg-Erps*, Envoy Extraordinary of your Imperial Majesty, being on the Point of going from hence to *Spain*, according to the Order which he hath receiv'd, hath deliver'd to us, the Letters of your Imperial Majesty, dated the 3d of *June* of this present Year. Besides his Personal Merit, which hath render'd his Ministry very agreeable to us, the Probity and Prudence which he hath shewn in executing the Orders of your Imperial Majesty, his Dexterity and Judgment in the Management of Affairs, his Politeness in Conversation, and, in a Word, the Integrity of his Manners, have so much engag'd every Body in his Favour, that he hath gain'd our Esteem, and the Affection of all our People, in such a Manner, that it is with Regret we part with him. A little before his Departure, he assur'd us of the Affection of your Imperial Majesty for our Republick, and of the Care which you take to confirm and maintain the Peace and
Publick

Publick Tranquillity: This Declaration was very agreeable to us, and we doubt not but the Count *de Conisfegg-Erps* will make a Report to your Imperial Majesty, of the particular Esteem we have for your Friendship, and the Resolution we have to merit the Affection of your Imperial Majesty, by all Sorts of good Offices. As to what relates to the Peace and good Understanding which is between us and your Imperial Majesty, all our Cares and all our Desires tend to maintain it: We say no more thereof, for fear it might seem that we would lessen what Count *de Conisfegg-Erps* is to inform your Imperial Majesty; our Intentions cannot escape the Penetration of this Minister, and upon the Knowledge we have of his Probity and Sincerity, we freely leave to him the Care of supplying what we have said. For the rest, we recommend ourselves and our Republick, to the usual Benevolence of your Imperial Majesty, &c.

Copenhagen, Dec. 26. An Ordinance has been publish'd here, dated the 21st of this Month, by which the King grants several Advantages to the Inhabitants of this City. His Majesty, among other Things, declares therein, That the Produce of the General Tax which he has resolved to impose throughout his whole Kingdom, shall be employ'd in the rebuilding of the Churches, Schools, and other publick Buildings; That such as will rebuild their Houses, shall be furnish'd with a certain Quantity of Bricks and Limes. That the Materials that shall be brought from Foreign Countries, shall be exempt from all Duties of Custom. That the new Houses shall be excused from quartering of Soldiers, and other Civil Duties, during a certain Number of Years, in Time of War as in Time of Peace. That the Brewers shall be exempted from the Duty of one half Rixdollar *per* Ton on Malt; and that, to encourage every one to carry on their Commerce, and to make Trade revive again in this Capital, his Majesty will put his Customs on such a Foot, that every one shall have Reason to be satisfy'd, and none have just Cause to complain, &c. The Inspector-General of the King's Buildings has, by his Majesty's Order, finish'd the Measuring of the Streets of this City, so that we shall begin to rebuild it as soon as the Season will give us Leave. *M. Wiebe*, Stadholder of *Norway*, has written to the Court, that twenty Vessels laden with Wood, which

H

which were in the Ports of that Kingdom, ready to put to Sea, cannot go out by Reason of the Ice ; but several Ships are arrived from *Jutland* and *Pomerania*, whose Cargoes consist of Timber and other Materials. The *Jews* of this City have desired Leave to rebuild their Synagogue ; but 'tis said the King answer'd them, that he would have all the Christian Churches first rebuilt. The Court is very well pleased with the general Collection that has been made in Favour of the Poor in *Zeland*, and other adjacent Islands ; and we flatter ourselves, that that which is making in *Norway*, *Jutland*, *Holstein*, and in the County of *Oldembourg*, will have the like Success. We have moreover lately receiv'd by the Post from *Hambourg*, a Remittance of 7600 Rixdollers, sent by private Persons to be distributed among the Poor.

Dantzick, Dec. 28. On the 24th of this Month, the Duke of *Mecklembourg* receiv'd a Courier from *Vienna*, dispatch'd by *M. Schroder*, his Minister at the Imperial Court, who 'tis assur'd, had sent Advice to his most Serene Highness, That a Secretary of the Aulick Council had, by the Emperor's Order, given him to understand, that for the future no Minister of that Prince should be acknowledged as such either at *Vienna* or at *Ratisbon* ; and that all the Memorials which his most Serene Highness should cause to be presented to the Colleges of the Empire, should be immediately sent back, because the Regency of the Dutchy of *Mecklembourg* was actually conferr'd on his Brother the Prince *Christian-Lewis*, as lawful Successor to the said Dutchy, and conformably to the Decrees of his Imperial Majesty and the Aulick Council ; and adding, that several Mandates that had been publish'd in the Name and by Order of the Duke *Charles-Leopold*, containing Expressions disrespectful, and in some Measure injurious to the Authority of the Emperor, and to the Dignity of several States of the Empire, had justly drawn upon him his Imperial Majesty's highest Resentment.

Stockholm, Dec. 30. On the 28th, the King held an extraordinary Council on the Subject of some Dispatches which a Courier from Baron *Sparre*, Plenipotentiary of this Crown at the Congress of *Soissons*, brought that Day from *France* : It is said that this Minister sends Advice, That Cardinal *de Fleury* had given him fresh Assurances, that the most Christian King resolves to take with his Allies all proper Measures for preserving the

the Tranquillity of the North, even though the Negotiations should not be attended with the desired Success.

Ratisbon, Dec. 31. Private Letters from *Vienna* advise, That the Emperor's new Regulations of Trade will come out soon after our Entrance upon the new Year, in order to be publish'd in all the Hereditary Countries. The Directors of the Oriental Company have been labouring this Point for a considerable Time past, and do not doubt of finding their Account in it, as well as the other Subjects of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire. — The following Memorial was presented to the Diet by the Minister of the King of Great Britain, as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, the 10th Instant, and answer'd by the Elector Palatine's Minister the 13th.

The M E M O R I A L.

THE Minister of *Palatine-Lawten* has been pleased, after several Conferences, at which we have had the Honour to be present in the College of Princes, to deliver in a Protest against the Title of *Arch-Treasurer*, of which the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, is so justly possessed. It is needless to enter into an ample Deduction of the Merits of a Cause, which has been so thoroughly discussed, and particularly in a Writing dated the 26th of *September* last, wherein are contained the solid Reasons which induced his *Britannick* Majesty to preserve a Title conferred upon his Electoral House in so solemn a Manner. Men are greatly surpriz'd, that the Elector Palatine's Minister in his Protest inserted among the Acts of the Diet of the Empire, has taken upon him to oppose that Title; and it is left to the Judgment of all impartial Persons, whether the Electoral House of *Bavaria*, had not formerly, by virtue of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, at least as much Right to pretend to the Office of *Arch-Steward* of the Empire, against the Electoral House of *Palatine*, as the latter has now against the Electoral House of *Brunswick*, by virtue of the Treaty of *Baden*. However, it was thought fit to preserve to the Electoral House of *Palatine* the Possession of the Title, and the Arms of *Arch-Steward*, 'till another Honourable Office was found, which was acceptable to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and approved by the Empire. How is it then,

that what has heretofore been judged to square with the Rules of Equity, and was solicited with Ardour by the Electoral House of *Palatine*, should now be an Undertaking void of Foundation; since it is a parallel Case, and the Difference consist only in the Persons? We ought to render his Imperial Majesty humble Thanks, for having again recommended to the Diet of the Empire, to think of a new Hereditary Office; and for assuring us, that he will graciously hear the Propositions which may be made to him upon that Head; in Confidence that an Office may be found, suitable to the high Dignities of the Persons concern'd: And if, conformably to this gracious Intention of his Imperial Majesty, this Affair is brought upon the Carpet, the Elector *Palatine* will find, from the Equity of his *Britannick* Majesty, and his constant Friendship for the Electoral House of *Palatine*, all imaginable Readiness for terminating the same to mutual Satisfaction.

The ANSWER.

AS much as it goes against the Grain to trifle away Time in protesting on the Part of the Electoral House of *Palatine*; especially when it is foreseen, that the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, will be sure to keep, during that Time at least, the Title and Arms of *Arch-Treasurer* of the Empire, and leave the Elector *Palatine* the empty Benefit of protesting: Yet the Memorial presented to the College of Princes by the Minister of *Brunswick* the 10th Instant, has some Passages in it, which were never mention'd before in the said College, and particularly in the Counter-Protest made the 14th of *February* 1727, by the Minister of *Lauenbourg*; and which, instead of being pass'd over in Silence, oblige us to use double Efforts with the College of Princes, to induce them to agree to restore the Elector and House of *Palatine* to the Possession of the Office, Title and Arms of *Arch-Treasurer* of the Empire, which belong to his Electoral Highness only, conformably to the Emperor's Commissorial Decree of the 10th of *October*, publicly register'd in the said College. We shall not enter into a Detail of the Merits of the Cause; especially, because the Treaties of Peace and of the Empire, as well as the particular Reversals of the Electoral House of *Brunswick*, do sufficiently affirm the Rights of the Electoral House

House of *Palatine*; so that any impartial Person may easily Judge of the little Foundation there was for what the Minister of *Brunswick* alledg'd, in Answer to the Protest of the Electoral House of *Palatine*, and in Support of the Right of the Electoral House of *Brunswick*. The Journals of what passed last Year in the College of Princes have been examin'd; but it does not appear, that either upon the 26th of *September*, or at any Time after, the least Mention is made of the Affair between the Electors of *Palatine* and *Bavaria*, concerning the Title and Arms of *Arch-Steward* of the Empire; nor yet of the Declaration made by the Elector of *Bavaria* upon that Subject, as was asserted by the Minister of *Brunswick*; unless he means the Journals of the Electoral College, wherein Mention is made, the 15th of *September* and 29th of *November*, 1727, of some Comparisons which will not hold, drawn from the 25th Paragraph of the *Recesses* of the Execution of Peace. But as the Difference between the two Cases was plainly made appear the said 29th of *November*, when the Minister of the Elector of *Brunswick* took his Seat in the Electoral College for the first Time; and beside, in the present Case, the Reversals of the Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg* give the Elector *Palatine* the strongest Assurances, that the Office of *Arch-Treasurer* of the Empire should be restored to him without the least Difficulty or Prejudice to the Electoral House of *Palatine*, either now or hereafter; which has been confirm'd by the Emperor, and particularly by the last Imperial and Commissorial Decree, wherein it is said, among other Things, that the Complaints of the Elector *Palatine* against the Elector of *Brunswick*, touching the Title of *Arch-Treasurer* were well grounded; and consequently, that it was necessary some other Hereditary Office should be found out, suitable to the Grandeur of the Emperor and the Empire. We shall forbear, for the present to answer the Question *How*? alledg'd by the Minister of *Brunswick*, and content ourselves with Protesting once more against any injurious Enterprize that may clash with the Electoral House of *Palatine*, which are hereby reserved in the strongest Manner; having a sure Confidence in the Equity of his *Britannick* Majesty, as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, who will never suffer any Prejudice to be done to the Elector *Palatine*, or to his Electoral House.

Petersburgh,

Petersburg, Jan. 4, 1729. 'Tis advis'd from *Moscow*, that the Duke of *Liria*, Embassador of *Spain*, was indisposed; and that his Excellency had sent a Courier to *Madrid*, with Dispatches, containing the Treaty of Commerce between the two Crowns; the Articles of which are privately handed up and down here, and contain in Substance as follows:

I. There shall, in Consequence of the present Treaty, be a sincere Friendship between the Emperor of *Russia* and the King of *Spain*.

II. All the Merchandizes which the *Russian* Vessels shall carry into the Ports of *Spain*, shall pay only half the Duties which the other Nations pay; on Condition that among their Cargo, there be Materials necessary for the Construction of Ships.

III. The *Spanish* Vessels shall enjoy the same Privileges in the Ports of *Russia*: Besides, all the Liquors they shall bring thither, shall be exempt from all Manner of Duties.

IV. The King of *Spain* shall be permitted, by Virtue of the present Treaty, to build at his own Expence, in the Ports of *Russia*, as many Vessels, as well for Commerce as War, as he shall have Occasion for.

V. The *Russian* Merchants shall be permitted to send every Year a Vessel into *America*, to trade there.

Neustad, Jan. 10. Duke *Charles Leopold's* Manifesto has been torn down wherever it was posted up. The Imperial Commission has forbid, under severe Penalties, either to sell or suffer it to be read. Duke *Christian Lewis* has not yet publish'd his Answer to it; all that is known of it is, that 'tis written in as strong and polite Terms, as his Brother's was coarse and injurious. All the chimerical Threats of the Letter, have not been able to hinder the holding of the Diet at *Sternburg*, which open'd Yesterday; and at which the Nobility of that Dutchy made no Difficulty to be present, but what were the Debates therein is unknown. Duke *Charles Leopold* being still at *Dantzick*, 'tis assur'd the Imperial Commission will take proper Measures to hinder him from coming to *Domitz*. They have sent the Governor of that Place Word, to deliver it up instantly, and that if he persists in his Refusal, he shall be obliged to do it by Force of Arms.

Hague, Jan. 18. Private Letters from *Paris* advise, that there is handed about an Extract of a Speech lately pronounced by Father *Warembert*, the Jesuit, in the College

College of *Rheims*, against a certain Miracle that hap-
pen'd among the *Jansenists* two or three Years ago, and
made a great Noise at that Time, as this Speech does
now, which being extraordinary in its Kind, and a cu-
rious Piece, we shall communicate it, as follows: 'The
' Appellants work Miracles; be it so. Let us for once
' suppose that to be true, which is false. What Conclu-
' sion do you draw from thence? Is it, that all the
' Workers of Miracles must therefore be accounted Saints?
' Then are *Pharaoh's* Sorcerers also to be ranked in the
' Number of Saints; for they imitated the Miracles
' which God wrought by the Hand of *Moses*. We must
' even place Antichrist among them; for he will do
' such Miracles, as would, if it were possible, lead the
' very Elect into Error: Also an innumerable Tribe of
' False Prophets, who, according to the Words of *Jesus*
' *Christ*, will work Miracles, and cast out Devils, in
' his Name; *Simon* the Sorcerer, who was stricken with
' Death before *St. Peter's* Face: And, which is most
' amazing, *Satan* himself, that *Satan*, who is the sworn
' Enemy of all Saints, will be entitled to a Place a-
' mong them, because he sometimes miraculously turns
' himself into an Angel of Light. Nay, to shew at
' once to what a Pitch of Ridicule this Conclusion
' might be carry'd, we must reckon *Balam's* Ass among
' the Saints, which by dint of Miracle only, spoke in-
' telligibly, and complain'd of her Master's injurious
' Usage. O! Saintship of an extraordinary Nature,
' which knows not the Centre of Faith, and is a Stran-
' ger to the Centre of Unity! It is true, Miracles are
' a Proof and Confirmation of Holiness, provided they
' are Real and Genuine; Genuine, I say, and not False
' and Counterfeit; but when we can rely with Certain-
' ty upon the Veracity of those that relate them, and
' they are not trumpt up to serve a Turn, and inchant
' all Manner of Wickedness. Beware therefore, beware
' of falling away into the Obstinacy and Extravagance
' of the Vulgar: Confide not so entirely in Miracles,
' under Shelter whereof, Men would pass among you
' for Saints, who are ignorant of the Faith. Believe
' me, the only Miracle among the *Jansenists*, and for
' which they will be eternally famous, (all the World
' knows it, and I shall not dispute it with them) is
' this: That they daily get *Carthusians* to go from *France*
' to *Holland*, from the Wilderness to the Towns, and
' particularly to *Utrecht*; where they convert Monks
' Hoods

• Hoods into Peruques and Laced Hats, and Priests into
• Laymen; not one of them, perhaps, remaining in the
• State of Celibacy. If such Changes as these are the
• Handy-work of God, and you look upon them as Mi-
• racles, there are, I confess, a great many wrought
• among you: But how many such Miracles must they
• work, before they prevail with *Rome* to rank the Ap-
• pellants in the Catalogue of Saints?

Some Letters from *Vienna* import, That the Emperor will never consent to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany's* Design to name for his Successor one of the Princes of *Bavaria*, since the Baron de *Fonseca* has written to this Court, that *Spain* should be willing enough to sign the Project of Truce, in Case the Emperor could secure that Succession to the Infant Don *Carlos*.

Hague, Jan. 18. The Affairs of *Europe* are now at such a Crisis, that our Politicians hug themselves with the Liberty of reasoning upon them, without running the Hazard of committing their Thoughts to Writing, for which several have been incarcerated here, as the *Scotsmen* say, and passed their Time but indifferently. Beside, the principal Ministers having quitted their Abodes at *Soissons*, for a Time at least, we can expect no News from thence, except of an Entertainment now and then, among the few remaining there: But they write, that the Burghers begin to hope the Conferences will soon be renew'd, because Apartments are hired and getting ready for some *English* Gentlemen who will be at *Soissons* by the Beginning of next Month; and they are told, all Plenipotentiaries will return thither in *March* next, to prosecute the Affair of the Negotiation. — Be that as it will, there are private Letters from *Madrid* importing, that his Catholick Majesty will hear no more of a Truce, but insists, that all Disputes be forthwith discussed and decided in the Congress: And they add, that the *Spanish* Grandees press the King to lay his Commands upon a certain Great Minister to give an Account of his Negotiations in Writing, that it may be known how well he has executed his Commission, and what he has transacted with some Foreign Ministers. If this is pointed at the Duke de *Bournonville*, it is a sufficient Confirmation of that Nobleman's Disgrace; but we see Letters from *Paris*, which say, he has actually deliver'd in his Report in Writing, and that he is to accompany the Court to *Badajoz*: And if this be the Case, the Report of his being

being out of Favour must be groundless. A little Time will however solve this Doubt.

Letters from *Lisbon* advise, That the King of *Portugal* has threatned the Patriarch of that City to seize his Person, if he proceeds to incense the Clergy against his Majesty's Conduct with Regard to the See of *Rome*, or if he publishes any Thing without the previous Approbation of the Ministry. The Preachers appointed by that Prelate to preach in several Churches in *Lisbon*, have likewise been given to understand, that if they utter any Thing disrespectful to his Majesty, they shall be sent to the Colonies of *America*. Moreover, the Decree lately issued by the King and Council, for restraining the too great Authority of the Tribunal of the *Inquisition*, is executed with the utmost Rigour : No Person accused is hurry'd away directly before that Tribunal, but is attended by a Counsellor to make his Defence, if he is not capable of doing it himself ; and the Secretary is obliged to write down the Answer to every Interrogatory, and to read them over to him before he signs them ; which was never practised before with the like Exactness. The *Italian* Church at *Lisbon* was shut up 'till the People of that Nation were gone, and *Portuguese* Priests of the King's Appointment have since officiated in it ; but the Nuncio's Canopy and Easy were first taken out of the Choir by his Majesty's Order ; and most of the *Portuguese* Bankers that held a Correspondence at *Rome*, have suspended the same, for fear of incurring the King's Displeasure.

The Complaints of the Protestants of the Empire, and other Parts of *Europe*, but more particularly in the *Palatinate*, and at *Thorn*, ran so high within our Memory, that 'till the Congress of *Soissons* (or rather of *Cambray*, for there it was at first design'd) became the common Topick, and jostled the Talk of Religion out of Conversation, the Politicians were every where apprehensive of fresh Broils upon that Score. The bloody Execution at *Thorn*, set every good Protestant's Heart a throbbing, and had like to have put *Europe* in a Flame ; and the Hardships imposed upon the Reformed Churches of the *Palatinate*, provok'd the King of *Prussia* to use Reprizals upon the Papists at *Hamersleben*. At last, however, the *Palatines* found Means to make their Case known to the Emperor, who, like a common Father, would not suffer the Elector *Palatine* to rest, but sent him Rescript after Rescript, (as his Imperial Majesty's

I

Orders

Orders are called) till he was pleased to make his Protestant Subjects some Sort of Restitution, though not to remove all Ground of Complaint. This is therefore what remained to them to insist upon; and they have not been wanting to themselves: But so it happen'd, it seems, that some Protestant Ministers at *Vienna*, whose Instructions must be construd to arise from a commendable Zeal, propos'd to that Court, as the readiest Method to put an End to all Disputes between the Elector *Palatine*, and his complaining Subjects, That the Council or Consistory of the Reformed Churches in the *Palatinate* should send two Deputies to *Vienna*, with full Powers to conclude every Thing in an amicable Manner; and the same was approv'd: But this Proposal the said Council cannot comply with, for the following Reasons exhibited in a Letter to his Imperial Majesty, dated the 7th of *December* last, viz.

• They most humbly pray to be excus'd from sending such a Deputation; for that it is impossible for them to furnish their Deputies with such an extensive Power, as to all and every particular Incident that may arise during their Negotiation at *Vienna*: That, on the other Hand, it would not be in the Power of those Deputies to conclude any Thing in the Name of the whole Reformed Church of the Electorate *Palatine*, for want of the necessary Acts and Instruments which they must search for their Instruction, and which cannot conveniently be sent to a Place at so great Distance: And hence it must fall out, that upon every new Incident, the Deputies would be oblig'd to write to the Consistory for new Instructions; whereby the Negotiation, and consequently the Subject Matter of it, would be drawn out into Length: That upon this very Account, no Man would care to meddle with a Commission attended with so many Difficulties.

• That, moreover, the Treasury of the Reformed Church is not able to bear the Expence requisite for maintaining such Deputies and their Servants; those who have the Management of it, having lately demonstrated, that there is hardly Cash enough left, to pay the last Quarter's Salaries to the Preachers and School-Masters: And tho' they have a small Stock of Wine and Corn, the Price of both those Commodities is at present at so low an Ebb, that they would raise very little at Market, whither at the same Time they can-

not

not be carry'd without the greatest Hazard. So that if this Deputation were to take Place, their puny Treasury would be entirely exhausted, and their Preachers and School-Masters consequently left unpaid; which would give birth to endless Murmurs and Complaints.

That the principal Matter to be treated at *Vienna*, relates to the Grievances of the second Class, concerning the Church-Lands that ought to be restored to the Reformed; and the Justice of their Cause in that Respect is so clear and evident, that the Council hope, the Elector *Palatine* will be pleased graciously to take the same into Consideration, and restore them to the Enjoyment of their Benefices, with the Revenues appertaining thereto: That for the rest, this Affair may be accommodated a short Way, under his Electoral Highness's Inspection, by whose Order so many Grievances have already been redressed.

That for the Reasons above, the Ecclesiastical Council do most humbly pray, that his Imperial Majesty would be pleased to excuse them from sending so expensive a Deputation; and to permit the remaining Grievances to be adjusted at *Heydelberg*, which they judge to be a much more convenient Place than *Vienna*, &c.

With the Copy of this Letter, we received two more of the same Council; one written to the Elector *Palatine*, and the other to the Protestant Ministers at the Diet of *Ratisbon*, to which Body of Men they inclosed Copies of the other two. That to their Elector was to this Effect:

That his Electoral Highness having been pleased to ask them, (tho' he declared he did not suspect them) Whether they were at any Time concern'd in the pressing Instances made under-hand at *Vienna*, by several Protestant States of the Empire, to prevail with the Emperor to come into a Local Commission?

They do thereupon assure his Electoral Highness, that they not only never were concern'd in any such Instances; but that it was always their Opinion, that a Local Commission would be very Expensive, and do more Hurt than Good; and that it would therefore be much better for the Grievances to be redress'd by his Electoral Highness's own Order and Direction, &c.

We have receiv'd from *Madrid* an Account of a Project which was formed to remove all the Objections of the Court of *Spain*, towards finishing the Work of Peace. This Project was calculated principally to sooth the Queen of *Spain*, and to humour her in the Point she has most at Heart, viz. the Aggrandizing of her Son *Don Carlos*; and the Expence of it would have principally fallen upon one Power, which has been at most of the Charge already; and tho' the Queen is said to have come into it, yet the *Spaniards* who were consulted, could not be prevail'd upon to give their Opinions in its Favour, because they did not think the Honour of *Spain* sufficiently consider'd in it, which they seem to have more Regard for, than the particular Interest of *Don Carlos*. And this, we are told, is the first Time the Queen has miscarry'd in any Thing she endeavoured to push; so that the Negotiations are like to take their usual Course. ——— Some of our Politicians are not sorry it miscarry'd; for they have a Notion, if it should divide *Spain* from the Empire, it would probably occasion an Alliance betwixt the Emperor and another Power, which might give as much Trouble to this State, and another of the Allies of *Hanover*, as the Treaty of *Vienna* has done.

*Account of a Cross Match between the Royal Houses of
Spain and Portugal.*

A Cross Match, or, as the *French* call it, a Double Marriage, having some Months ago been treated of, and at length agreed upon between the Courts of *Spain* and *Portugal*, viz. the Marriage of the Prince of *Asturias* with the Infanta of *Portugal*, and of the Prince of *Brazil* with the Infanta of *Spain*: The Exchange of those two Princesses was lately perform'd with a Splendour and Magnificence, suitable to the Grandeur of those two wealthy Kingdoms. But before we proceed to that Ceremony, we shall premise a short Account of the two Royal Pair.

Don Ferdinand is the third Son of *Philip V.* King of *Spain*, by his first Confort *Mary Louisa Gabriela*, Daughter of *Victor Amedeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, and King of *Sardinia*. Upon the Death of *Lewis* his eldest Brother, (*August 31, 1724*) to whom King *Philip* resign'd the Crown; and of *Don Philip* his second Brother; *Don Ferdinand*

Ferdinand became Prince of the *Asturias*. He was born on the 23d of *September*, 1713.

By his second Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Prince of *Parma*, King *Philip* had two Sons, viz. Don *Carlos*, born *January* 10, 1716, N. S. and Don *Francisco*, born *March* 21, 1717, N. S. but dy'd soon after; and an *Infanta*, born *March* 31, 1718, N. S. and marry'd *November* 25, 1721, to *Lewis XV.* the present King of *France*, but sent back to *Spain* in 1725, by Reason of her tender Age.

Don *John V.* King of *Portugal*, was born the 27th of *October* 1699, N. S. was crown'd *January* 1, 1707. He marry'd *Mary Anne*, Archduchess of *Austria*, born *September* 7, 1683, Daughter to the late Emperor *Leopold*, by whom he had Issue,

I. *Mary-Magdalen-Joseph-Teresa-Barbara*, *Infanta* of *Portugal*, born *December* 4, 1711.

II. Don *Pedro*, Prince of *Brazil*, born *October* 29, 1712, dy'd *October* 29, 1714.

III. Don *Joseph-Pedro-Juan-Lewis*, Prince of *Brazil*, born *June* 9, 1714.

IV. Don *Carlos*, Prince of *Portugal*, born *May* 2, 1716.

V. Another Prince, born *July* 5, 1717.

This being premised, we shall now give our Readers faithful Abstracts of the several Advices from *Madrid* and *Lisbon*, relating to this Affair.

Madrid, *January* 18. We daily receive Advice of their Majesties Progress with the Royal Family, who are all in perfect Health, and continue their Journey, notwithstanding the deep Snows. On the 7th, they lay at *Cazarrubios*; the 8th at *Torrijos*; the 9th at *Talavera*, where the Nobility and Citizens had prepared great Feasts for their Entertainment; the 10th at *Oropesa*; the 11th at *Naval-Moral*; the 12th at *Zaragoza*; the 13th at *Villa-Mesia*; and the 14th at *Medellin*; whence they proposed to be at *Badajoz* in two Days, to get every Thing ready for the Exchange of the Princesses. Mean while, it is no inconsiderable Mortification to the Grandees of *Spain*, that the King did not on this Occasion, dispence with his Edicts against the wearing of Gold upon their Cloaths, that they might make as bright a Figure as the *Portuguese*.

Lisbon, *Jan.* 20. On the 8th Instant, the King and Queen set out hence, with the Princess of the *Asturias*, the Prince of *Brazil*, and the Infantes, and lay that Night

Night at *Aldea-Galega*. The next Morning about Five, they proceeded on their Journey, heard Mass in the Church of our Lady at *Atalaya*, and lay in the new Palace at *Vendasnovas*. On the 10th, about Ten in the Forenoon, they arriv'd at *Monte-Mayer*, where having heard Mass, and visited the House in which St. John de Dieu was born, the King went forwards, notwithstanding the Badness of the Weather, and came to *Evora*, the Nobility of which City and Neighbourhood went to meet him a Quarter of a League out of Town, and attended him to the Cathedral Church. On the 11th, his Majesty gave Audience to the Chapter and Senate of *Evora*; and the next Day he visited several Churches and Convents, and gave the *Carthusians* 5000 Crusades, to gild the high Altar of their Church. The same Day, (12th) the Queen arrived at *Evora*, not having been able to reach the Place before, the Cold being so excessive, that she could not travel. On the 13th, the King conferr'd the Title of Count de *Alva* upon the General Don John Diego de *Attaida*; and constituted the Count de *Assumar*, Don John de *Almeida*, the Marquess de *Alegrette*, Don Manuel Telles de *Sylva*, and the Marquesses de *Cascaes* and de *Fontes*, Gentlemen of his Bedchamber. On the 14th, at Four in the Morning, the King set out again with the Prince of *Brazil*, and the Infantes, and lay that Night at *Villaviciosa*, where the Queen and the Princess of the *Asturias* arriv'd the next Day.

— Father Manuel de *Figuereida*, a Jesuite, came Home on board the Ship lately return'd from the *East-Indies*, with two Gentlemen of the Great Mogul's Court, who brought Presents to his Portuguese Majesty. They made a Visit at *Goa*, to our Viceroy of the *Indies*, and presented him with a *Synpao*, or Habit of their Country, with a Knot of Rubies and Diamonds.

Madrid, February 1. We have received these farther Particulars of the Proceedings of the two Courts, viz. Their Catholick Majesties arriv'd the 19th ult. about Two in the Afternoon, at the Palace built over the *Caya*, (a League from *Badajoz*) which little River separates the Province of *Estremadura* in Spain, from that of *Alentejo* in Portugal. The said Palace was a square Building, painted Inside and Out with the Arms of Spain and Portugal. The Troops of the King's Household, and those of *Estremadura*, were under Arms, and made a Lane on this Side the River, to the Number of 6000 Men, with the Squadrons of Life-Guards, and the

Battalions

Battalions of Spanish and Walloon Guards at their Head. When the Court drew near the Palace, they saw on the other Side of the River a Magnificent Coach, in which were their Portuguese Majesties, the Princess of the Asturias, the Prince of Brazil, and the Infantes, passing through a Line of the Troops of Portugal, under Arms, like those of Spain; so that both Courts enter'd the Hall design'd for the Exchange of the Princesses at the same Instant. After the Marriage Contracts were read and sign'd, the two Kings were alone about an Hour. The Nuptials of the Prince and Princess of the Asturias were bless'd the next Day (20th) by Cardinal Borgia; and there were Fire-works, Illuminations, Masquerades on Horseback, and other Demonstrations of Joy at Badajoz, beginning the 19th, and ending the 22d. On the 23d, the two Courts met a second Time, in the Palace over the Caya, where was a fine Consort of Music perform'd by the Musicians of both the King's Chapels.

It was on the 25th, that the Courts met again in the Palace above mention'd, when the Kings of Spain and Portugal had their third and last Conference. On the 27th in the Afternoon, the Court of Spain set out from Badajoz, and took the Route of Andalusia, designing to be at Seville, which is 32 Leagues from Badajoz, in eight Days. They lay that Night at Lobon, and the 28th at Puente de Maestre. On the 29th, the Lords and Ladies of the Court, who do not go to Seville, set out from Badajoz on their return hither; but the Foreign Embassadors, and other Ministers, follow the Court, together with some Lords, who have Leave to go to Seville, provided they take another Road, to obviate the Difficulty of furnishing Provisions and Horses.

Don Lewis Felix de Myraval-y-Espinola, Marquess de Miraval, formerly his Majesty's Embassador to the Republick of Holland, Governor of the Royal Council of Castile, Royal Minister of the Cabinet and Council of State, dy'd here the 27th of January, aged 72 Years. Also the same Day dy'd Donna Josepha de Borgia-Ponce de Leon, Widow of the Count de Alva de Lista, and Sister to Cardinal Borgia.

Madrid, February 1. On the 16th past, their Catholick Majesties, with the Royal Family, and the Court, arriv'd at Badajoz, much fatigu'd with the bad Weather, which had scarce ever ceas'd, from the Time they left this Place; and made the Roads, notwithstanding all the Precautions taken, almost impassable. The Exchange

change of the Princesses was to have been perform'd by mutual Agreement of the Courts of *Spain* and *Portugal*, the next Day. The 17th, the King being inform'd that the King and Queen of *Portugal*, the Princess of *Asturias*, the Prince of *Brasil*, and the Infantes of *Portugal* arriv'd the Night before at *Elvas*, three Leagues from *Badajoz*, sent thither at Eight in the Morning the Duke of *Solferino*, to complement them ; and two Hours after, the Conde de *Montijo*, a Grandee of *Spain*, carry'd the Present to the Princess of *Asturias*. About the same Time, the King of *Portugal* sent to *Badajoz* the Marquess de *Alegrete*, to make a Complement to their Catholick Majesties and Royal Family ; and about Four in the Afternoon, the Marquess de *Cascaes* arrived there, with the Present for the Princess of *Brasil*. The same Day, the Marquess de *Abrantes* came thither from the King of *Portugal*, to desire that the Ceremony of the Exchange of the Princesses, might be delay'd 'till the 18th, because his Court was not in Readiness. Whereupon the King of *Spain* fix'd the 19th for that Ceremony. On the 19th, every Thing being prepar'd, on both Sides, the two Courts met at about Four in the Afternoon, at a House built for this Purpose, upon the little River *Caya*, which separates the two Kingdoms ; the said House, consisting of two Antichambers, and a Salon in the Middle. The two Kings advanced towards each other, and embraced with all Marks of Friendship ; the Queens did the same ; and were follow'd by the rest of both the Royal Families ; after which, they retir'd to their respective Seats, and the Marquess de *la Paz*, and Sig. *Mendoza*, attended with the Marriage Contracts, which were sign'd by the Kings, Queens, and Princes, reciprocally. The Great Officers and Ladies of Honour on both Sides, were presented mutually to the respective Courts, and then they exchanged the Princesses ; upon which, their Majesties renew'd their Embraces, and both Courts parted. This Interview and Ceremony was perform'd with all imaginable Splendour and Magnificence. On the 23, the two Courts had a second, and on the 25th, a third and last Interview. The 27th, the Court of *Spain* set out from *Badajoz* for *Seville*.

Lisbon,

Lisbon, February 1.

SIR,

I Return'd yesterday to this City, after a Journey of twenty Days, during which Time, I never underwent more Hardship in travelling, or took more Pleasure in any Part of my Life.

The Exchange of the two Princesses was made on the 19th of January, on which Day I saw the two frontier Cities of *Elvas* and *Badajoz*, and likewise the whole State of both Nations in their greatest Splendour.

The *Spaniards* exceeded the *Portuguese* in their Horses and Jewels; but as they are debarr'd from wearing any Silver or Gold Lace, either for themselves or Servants, the *Portuguese* made the best Appearance.

The King of *Portugal* was accompany'd with 185 Coaches and Six, each attended with at least six led Horses, and fifteen or twenty Servants, in the richest Liveries I ever saw; above 150 Chaises, and at least 6000 Soldiers, as well Horse as Foot, all new cloath'd.

There was a Building made cross the River *Caya*, which parts the two Kingdoms, consisting of three Rooms, in the middlemost of which stood a Table, cover'd with a rich Carpet of two Colours, at which the Kings had three Meetings, without ever going out of their own Territories, entering just at the same Instant, Step by Step; there were four Chairs set on each Side, for the King, Queen, Prince, and Princess; the Exchange was made at the first Interview, and, after the Writings were sign'd, the Princesses were handed to the other Side of the Table, with much Grief at parting.

The next Day I went to *Badajoz*, and had a full View of the King and Queen of *Spain*. The King looks very well, but the Queen has more Majesty in her Appearance; the Prince of *Asturias* is very tall of his Age; the two younger Princes are very sprightly.

The Kings having now parted, are upon their Journeys Home; and in this City are great Preparations making for the publick Entry, which will be in a few Weeks.

There are 24 Triumphal Arches building in the several Streets thro' which they pass; each of the Nations of Strangers are obliged to erect one: The *English* Arch will be the finest, and will cost at least 20,000 *Crusadoes*; the *Hamburghers* about 15000. I shall endeavour to bring over some Draughts of some of the Arches.

K

The

The Lord Tyrawley solemniz'd yesterday the Birth Day of Prince *Frederick*, with a very elegant Entertainment, at which were present, the Duke of *Richmond*, (who arriv'd last Week from *Gibraltar*) the Earl of *Radnor*, the Lord *Vere Beauclerc*, with other Strangers, and most of the *English* Factory, and the Ball lasted 'till Day-light.

Madrid, Feb. 12. On the 3d Instant, in the Evening, the Court being arriv'd at *Seville*, their Majesties and Highnesses took a Turn in the Garden of the *Alcazar*, which is the ancient Palace of the *Moorish* Kings, and has a great Number of very commodious Apartments. The Garden is also very spacious, and is render'd exceeding delightful, by the Walks of Orange and Lemon Trees, which are very numerous. It is nevertheless believed, the Court will make no long stay at *Seville*, but take a Turn to *Cadiz*.

The Consulat of *Seville* have made the King a Present of 100,000 Pieces of Eight, payable out of the Galleons expected from *New Spain*, of which there is not yet any certain Advice.

The Princess of the *Asturias*, by the Politeness of her Carriage, raises the Admiration and Esteem of all that have the Honour to approach her. She has a great deal of Wit, and speaks six Languages, viz. *Latin*, *Italian*, *German*, *French*, *Spanish*, and *Portuguese*.



GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS of the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of Great Britain, in the Second Year of the Reign of King GEORGE II.

ON the 21st of *January*, the Parliament of *Great Britain* being met at *Westminster*, according to their last Prorogation, the King came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir *Charles Dalton*, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; and the Commons being come thither, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gracious Speech.

His

His MAJESTY's most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the Twenty first Day of January, 1728.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am sensible you are met together in Expectation of being informed of the present Situation of publick Affairs, and of receiving that Satisfaction which the Expences already made, and the Apprehension of their being continu'd for some longer Time, make it just and reasonable for you to desire.

The Execution of the Preliminary Articles, and the Opening the Congress at *Soissons*, laid a Foundation for you to entertain Hopes of seeing, very soon, the happy Fruits and Effects of a general Pacification.

But the various and extensive Views which fell under Consideration, in settling and reconciling the different Interests and Pretensions of so many different Powers, appeared to be a Work of so much Time and Difficulty, that the Project of a Provisional Treaty was thought of as a proper Expedient; which being concerted and negotiated among the Ministers of the principal Powers, Parties to the Treaties of *Hanover* and *Vienna*, was approved of by me and my Allies, not without reasonable Hopes of the Concurrence of the Imperial Court, and the Court of *Madrid*.

But no definitive Answer being yet return'd by either of them, nor the Project of the Provisional Treaty either accepted, or rejected, the Fate of *Europe* is still held in Suspence, labouring under Difficulties that unavoidably attend such a doubtful and undetermin'd Condition.

It is with no small Concern, that I am again obliged to speak to my Parliament in this State of Uncertainty, nor am I insensible of the Burthens which my Subjects bear, and that in our present Circumstances some may be induced to think, that an actual War is preferable to such a doubtful and imperfect Peace. But as the Exchange is very easy to be made at any Time, and as I am confident I shall not be thought backward in doing myself, and the Nation, Justice, when a proper Occasion calls upon me for it; I hope you will believe, that a just Regard for the Ease and Interest of my People alone prevailed upon me, rather to suffer some temporary Inconveniencies, with the daily Prospect of ob-

taining a safe and honourable Peace, than too precipitately to kindle a War in *Europe*, and to plunge the Nation into still greater and unknown Expences. But how disagreeable soever these Delays may be, nothing is more unjust than to impute them to the Conduct of Me, or my Allies: No Endeavours have indeed been wanting to separate and dissolve the happy Union that is establish'd among us; but long Experience, and repeated Proofs of mutual Fidelity, have so strengthen'd and cemented this Alliance, founded upon, and united by common Interest, that all Attempts to weaken it, or to create Jealousies and Diffidence among us, have proved as vain and fruitless, as the Insinuations to the contrary are false and groundless.

It will, nevertheless, be incumbent upon us to bring this important Transaction to a speedy and certain Decision, that if a Conclusion can be put to it, consistent with the Security and Preservation of the Rights, Privileges, and Possessions of *Great Britain*, and my Allies, the Blessings of Peace may be diffused throughout *Europe*, and my Kingdoms again enjoy the happy Effects of a settled Tranquillity; or, if this cannot be had, that the Allies may unite with Vigour and Resolution, and exert themselves in procuring that Justice and Satisfaction, which has been so long delay'd. If this should unavoidably be the Case, I depend upon the Zeal and Affection of this Parliament, that they will cheerfully and effectually support me in carrying on a just and necessary War.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I wished and truly hoped to have seen the publick Expences lessen'd before this Time; but the present Circumstances of Affairs, oblige me to ask of you such Supplies as shall be necessary for answering and defraying the Charge and Services of the ensuing Year, and for enabling me, as Events may require, to act with Vigour, and in Concert with my Allies, who have resolved to make the same Preparations, and to keep on foot all their extraordinary Forces. I will order the proper Estimates to be immediately prepared and laid before you. And as the Produce of the Sinking Fund has exceeded our Expectations, I must recommend it to your Care, to make a farther Application of it to its proper Uses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It cannot be expected that I should enter into the several Causes and Motives, which may have occasion'd the present Delays in the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*; but if, among other Reasons, Hopes given, from hence of creating Discontents and Divisions among my Subjects, and a Prospect of seeing Difficulties arise at Home, have greatly encouraged them in their dilatory Proceedings: I am persuaded, that your known Affection to me, and a just Regard for your own Honour, and the Interest and Security of the Nation, will determine you effectually to discourage the unnatural and injurious Practices of some few, who suggest the Means of distressing their Country, and afterwards clamour at the Inconveniencies which they themselves have occasion'd. It is more than probable, that Foreign Courts will wait now for the Result of your Deliberations; and as you may depend upon my Constancy and Steadiness, that no wicked and groundless Suggestions or Insinuations shall make me depart from my present Purposes, so I entirely rely upon your Wisdom and Unanimity, to convince the World that such pernicious Designs and Intrigues shall not alter that Affection, Harmony, and good Understanding, which has hitherto subsisted, and I hope will always subsist between me and my Parliament.

The King being withdrawn from the House of Peers, their Lordships immediately took his Majesty's Speech into Consideration, and unanimously resolved to present an Address of Thanks to his Majesty; which being the same Day drawn up and agreed to, was the next Day, by the whole House, presented to his Majesty, as follows:

The House of Lords Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to offer the humble and hearty Thanks of this House for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and to congratulate your Majesty upon the safe Arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

This Happiness is owing to your Majesty's paternal Affection, and affords the highest and most peculiar Honour

nour to this House, and a great Satisfaction to all good Subjects. The communicating to us the present Situation of publick Affairs, the giving all the Satisfaction concerning them we could reasonably desire, and the tender Concern your Majesty is pleased to express for the Suspence in which the Affairs of *Europe* are still held, and the temporary Inconveniencies to us, which of Necessity must attend it, are fresh Instances how much your Majesty has at Heart the Welfare of your Kingdoms.

However doubtful the Event of the present Negotiations may prove, which your Majesty has labour'd with so much Prudence, in Concert with your Allies, to bring to an honourable Conclusion, we must with great Satisfaction observe, that our present State of Uncertainty will soon be determin'd; your Majesty having been pleased to declare your Opinion, in Concurrence with the most ardent Desires of all your faithful Subjects, that it is necessary to insist upon a speedy and certain Decision of this important Transaction. This is a Measure now become essential to the Interest of our Country, and will convince all those who have promoted these Delays, or have had the high Presumption to impute them to your Majesty's Conduct, that the Scepter of *Great Britain* is in the Hands of a Prince as little capable of being amus'd as intimidated.

We are fully sensible, that a generous and compassionate Regard for the Ease and Happiness of your Subjects, could alone have prevail'd upon your Majesty to be hitherto patient under these dilatory Proceedings; for if this undetermin'd State has been detrimental to the Interests of your Kingdoms; and if it has laid any Burthen on your People, it must necessarily have rais'd a high Resentment in your Majesty, the Guardian and Father of them.

But if, contrary to your Majesty's Wishes and our own, that Justice and Satisfaction, so long delay'd, cannot be obtain'd by amicable Measures; if the Patience of your Majesty and your Allies should be abused; and if the only Way to Peace should be by an Appeal to Heaven in a just and necessary War, we shall with the greatest Chearfulness and Zeal, support your Majesty in the Prosecution of it, and enable you to carry it on with Vigour, in Conjunction with your Allies; we have this Comfort, if a War unavoidably must happen, that it will be kindled at a Time, when the Reputation of the Arms of *Great Britain* cannot suffer any Diminution.

The

The Alliance in which your Majesty is engag'd, being founded upon common Interest, and strengthened with repeated Marks of mutual Fidelity, will, we hope, effectually defeat the wicked Designs of your Enemies, who by false and malicious Insinuations would either create Diffidence among the Powers so united, or mislead your own Subjects into unjust Opinions of the Conduct of your Majesty's Allies.

It appears evident to us, that nothing could more encourage the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, in their present Delays, than if Hopes had been given from hence, of creating Discontents and Divisions among us, and of a Prospect of seeing Difficulties arise at Home: But whatever have been the various and secret Machinations of some few, who, thro' Envy or Ambition may have debased themselves so far, as to act in Concert with the meanest and most treacherous Disturbers of the State; we hope that by their continual Disappointments in their pernicious and unnatural Designs, they will themselves despair of being able to bring Distress upon their Country, even tho' they should by Artifice, and the Lenity of the Constitution, almost daily abused, escape the infamous Punishment due by the Laws of the Land to such Crimes. We entirely depend upon your Majesty's Constancy and Steadiness, (Virtues ever inseparable from a great Mind) that no wicked and groundless Suggestions or Insinuations will alter your present Purposes, or induce your Majesty to give Ear to fluctuating Counsels; and we shall endeavour to convince the World, that no artful Designs or Intrigues shall change that Affection and Harmony, which has been, and we are confident, ever will subsist, between your Majesty and your Parliament.

To this Address his Majesty return'd the following most gracious Answer.

My LORDS,

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. So seasonable an Instance of your Confidence in me, cannot fail of producing very good Effects both at Home and Abroad. You may depend upon my constant Endeavours to promote the Ease and Prosperity of my People, which is the best Return I can make for your Zeal and Affection.

The

The Day before, (*January 21*) the Commons being returned to their House, and their Speaker having reported his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, Sir George Oxenden enlarged on the several Heads of it, with just Commendations on his Majesty's Royal Virtues, Wisdom, and Conduct, in the whole Course of the Negotiations for a general and speedy Pacification; and in particular extoll'd his Majesty's paternal Care and tender Regard for the Ease and Welfare of his People, eminently conspicuous in his Moderation and Unwillingness precipitately to kindle a War in *Europe*, notwithstanding the high Provocations he had received from the *Spaniards*, who assaulted him in his own Quarters, and rightful Possession, the important Town of *Gibraltar*. Concluding with a Motion for an Address to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House, for his most gracious Speech; to congratulate his Majesty upon the happy Arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Water*; to acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness and Wisdom, in avoiding all Difficulties and Delays, by concerting the most expeditious Methods of concluding, with Honour and Justice, the Negotiations depending at *Solifoni*: To express their grateful Sense of his Majesty's tender Regard for the Ease and Interest of his People, in declining to plunge the Nation into greater and unknown Expences, as long as there is a Prospect of obtaining a safe and honourable Peace; To assure his Majesty, that this House, fully convinc'd that his Majesty's own Honour, and the Honour of the Nation, are, above all Things, dear and precious to him, entirely relies upon his Majesty to do himself and the Nation Justice, as soon as any proper Occasion shall call upon him for it; and to secure the Commerce of this Kingdom: With other Particulars relating to the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech. Sir George Oxenden was seconded by *Walter Chelwynd*, Esq; and supported by *Edward Thomson*, Esq; Sir *William Yong*, and several other Gentlemen. The whole House were, indeed, unanimous as to a general Address of Thanks for his Majesty's Speech, and of Congratulation upon his Royal Highness's safe Arrival. But some Gentlemen did not think this a proper Time to enter upon the Particulars of the Speech, which being of so high and important a Nature, requir'd a maturer Deliberation. The Courtiers insisting on the Motion, the other Side took Exception at some Expressions in it, particularly at the Words to *secure the Commerce*, instead

stead of which they thought it more proper to say, *restore the Commerce*: And in order to support their Opinion, took Notice of the many and great Losses sustain'd by the *British* Merchants, by the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, both in *Europe* and the *West Indies*; not without reflecting on some Persons, for not giving proper Orders to secure our Trade, to repress those Insults, and to make Reprisals according to the Law of Nations. This occasion'd a long Debate, which chiefly turn'd upon the Question, whether the Word *Secure* should stand, or whether *Restore* should be inserted instead of it? The latter being a Side-wind Attack upon those in the Administration, several Gentlemen stood up, and spoke in their Vindication.

At last the Question being call'd for, and put, Whether the Word *Secure* should stand? It was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 249 Votes against 87; and a Committee was thereupon appointed to draw up the said Address. It is observable, that his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, to satisfy a laudable Curiosity of being acquainted with the Manner of Proceeding in the House of Commons, was present at this remarkable Debate; which being over, the Lord *Harrington* mov'd, 'That a Message be sent to his Royal Highness, to express the Satisfaction and great Joy of this House, at his Royal Highness's safe and happy Arrival in *Great Britain*, &c.' His Lordship was seconded by the Honourable Col. *Onslow*, whereupon the said Message was unanimously voted, and these two Members, with several others, were order'd to attend his Royal Highness with it.

The next Day Sir *George Oxenden* reported the Address drawn up by the Committee, of which he was Chairman; which Address, with an Amendment made to it, being agreed to, was on *Thursday* the 23d, presented by the whole House, to his Majesty, as follows.

The House of Commons Address to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave humbly to return our sincere and unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

L

We

We congratulate your Majesty upon the safe Arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, so much to the Joy and Satisfaction of your Majesty and all your People.

We are not insensible of the various and extensive Views, which must naturally arise in settling and reconciling the different Interests and Pretensions of so many different Powers, Parties to the Treaties of *Hanover* and *Vienna*; and we acknowledge, with the utmost Gratitude, your Majesty's great Wisdom and Prudence, in avoiding, as far as was possible, all Occasions of Difficulties and Delays, by concerting the most expeditious Methods of concluding, with Honour and Justice, the Negotiations depending at *Soissons*.

We have the Happiness to see your Majesty indefatigable in the Pursuits of the Interests of your People; accommodating and composing the publick Differences, declining the Temptation of Military Glory, and chusing rather to secure to your Subjects their just Rights and Possessions, by the milder Arts of Moderation and Forbearance, than to plunge the Nation unnecessarily into infinite and unknown Expences.

But your faithful Commons are so fully convinced, that your own Honour, and the Honour of your Kingdoms, are Considerations so dear to your Majesty, and so inseparable from your Royal Mind, that we can, with the greatest Confidence imaginable, entirely rely upon your Majesty's undoubted Valour and Resolution to do yourself and the Nation Justice, whenever a proper Occasion calls upon you for it; and we cannot in the least doubt, from your Majesty's constant and due Regard to the Rights, Privileges, and Interests of your People, but that your Princely Care will equally extend itself to the securing our Commerce, and obtaining a just Satisfaction for the many and great Losses sustain'd by your trading Subjects.

The mutual Harmony and Fidelity, so firmly established and subsisting between your Majesty and your Allies, cannot fail to create in your Commons the highest Satisfaction; and it is with Pleasure we observe, that all Endeavours and Attempts to separate and dissolve this happy Union, of such Consequence to your Kingdoms, and so essential to the preserving the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe*, have prov'd Vain and Unsuccessful.

We

We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, with the greatest Chearfulness, raise the Supplies necessary for answering and defraying the Charges and Expences of the ensuing Year, and will not fail to make the proper Disposition of the growing Produce of the Sinking Fund. And if, after all your Majesty's unwearyed Endeavours to procure a safe and honourable Peace, a Rupture should become unavoidable, your Majesty may depend upon the Zeal and Affection of this House, effectually to support your Majesty, in carrying on a just and necessary War, and enable you to act with Vigour in Conjunction with your Allies, as future Events, and the Circumstances of Publick Affairs may require.

And as nothing can be more injurious to your Majesty's Honour, and the Interest and Reputation of your People, than the vile and detestable Practices of those, who by giving Hopes of Discontents, Divisions, and Difficulties arising here at Home, encourage the dilatory Proceedings that have hitherto retarded the Conclusion of this important Transaction: We look with the utmost Abhorrence upon the Authors and Contrivers of such base and unnatural Artifices, who suggest the Means of distressing their Country, and clamour at the Inconveniencies which they themselves have occasioned. This makes it highly incumbent upon us to give your Majesty the most unfeign'd Assurance, that this House will, by an unshaken Duty and Affection to your Majesty, and by a steady Perseverance in Support of your Government, convince the World, that no false and groundless Insinuations, no wicked Designs and Intrigues whatsoever, shall be able to alter, or diminish that Harmony and good Understanding between your Majesty and your Parliament, which our Inclination, Duty and Interest call upon us inviolably to preserve.

To this Address the King return'd the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Address, and for the Assurances you have given me of your Concurrence and Support in my present Engagements: You may depend upon it, that the Honour and Interest of my People, shall be my principal Care and Concern, in all Events.

F I N I S.

T H E

Historical Register.

N U M B E R L I V .



HIS Register shall begin with a Relation of the Revolutions that have happen'd in the Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*. The Accounts we have thereof are indeed very imperfect ; but indeed, what better can we expect from such a Country of Barbarians? However, imperfect as they are, they ought not to be wholly omitted in this Historical Collection.

M O R O C C O .

ABOUT the Beginning of the Year 1727, this Country was involv'd in Civil Wars, occasion'd by the Death of the Emperor *Muley Ishmael*, who about that Time departed this Life at the Age of Ninety Years : The best Account we have yet had of the Revolutions occasion'd by his Death, is contain'd in the following Articles.

Tangier, March 25, 1727. *Muley Ishmael*, Emperor of *Morocco*, had been dead two Months or more before we knew it. As he was far advanced in Years, and would see no Company, the Black Eunuch *Barmacan*, his Favourite, who possess'd all his Treasures, and had the Direction of his Wives, caus'd his Corpse to be embalm'd, and conceal'd his Death as long as he could, in hopes of being proclaim'd Emperor himself, by the Force of his Money, and the Authority he had over the Militia. But one of the late King's Wives having discover'd the Fraud, the Populace enter'd *vi & armis* into the Palace, where they found the Corpse embalmed, and sacrific'd *Barmacan* and ten of his Accomplices to their Fury. All the King's Sons assembled immediately, each endeavouring to form a Party. Every Thing is in great

M Disorder,

Disorder, and 'tis not believ'd that their Quarrel will be decided without the Effusion of a great deal of Blood. Nobody is admitted into this City, or into *Fez*, *Sallee*, *Tetuan*, or any other Place of the Kingdom, 'till a new Emperor is universally recogniz'd.

Some Advices from *Tetuan* add, That *Muley Hamet Debi* has been recogniz'd and proclaim'd Emperor of *Fez*, and *Morocco*, in the Room of his Father *Muley Ishmael*, deceas'd ; that the Governor of *Tangier* has found Means to reduce the contrary Party, and that the Tranquillity begins to flourish again in those Parts. Mean while other Letters say, That the whole Empire is still in Trouble ; that 'tis true, *Muley Hamet Debi*, who resided at *St. Croix*, beyond the Mountains, had been declared Emperor by those of his own Party, by reason of his complaisant Behaviour, and his great Abilities. But that the Friends of his Brothers, who aspired also each to the Regency, had found Means to put him to a cruel Death ; and that his Treasury, and the Effects of all those of his Party, were plunder'd, particularly the *Basha* of *Barmacan*.

Sallee, May 17, 1728. We have now receiv'd the following and more exact Particulars of the Revolution that happen'd at *Mequinez*, since the 18th of *March* last.

That Day, *Muley Hamet Debi* was depos'd, driven out of the Palace, and brought to the House he liv'd in before he was King, where a Guard was set over him, to prevent his Escape. All this was done by an unanimous Consent, and without firing one single Pistol, by the cunning Management of the chief Eunuch *Ben Margean*, under Pretence of the King's excessive Dissoluteness, tho' all his View was center'd in placing the said King's Brother, *Muley Abdelmeleck* upon the Throne. The next Day, the 19th, great Contests arose about the Choice of a Person who should succeed. Four Thousand Deputies from the Army of the Negroes, composed of 60,000 Men, and encamp'd 17 Leagues from *Mequinez*, being arriv'd there, to wait upon the King with Remonstrances, were much offended at the Proceedings against him ; and as they shew'd a Resolution to have him restored, they had like to have come to Blows ; but being with much ado appeased by the *Grandeess*, and large Promises, they acquiesced. On the 20th a great Council was held in the Palace upon the Choice of a King ; the Negroes at first rejected *Abdelmeleck*, and propos'd another of his Brothers, because they supposed that *Abdelmeleck* hated them, for having lost two Battles against them ;

them ; but the cunning Eunuch knew so well how to manage them, by the Assurances he gave them, that *Abdelmeleck* neither could nor would keep any Resentment against them, that they readily came in ; the rather, since the chief Lawyers, whom he assembled for that Purpose, decided before them, that having on those Occasions obey'd the Orders of the King, his Successor could not in Conscience bear any Grudge against them on that Account. After that Decision, the Eunuch added, That it highly concerned the Tranquillity of the Kingdom, to name *Abdelmeleck* in the Room of his Brother, since otherwise he would continue waging War against him that should be chosen, which by perpetuating the Troubles, might occasion the Destruction of the Kingdom. All yielded to these Reasons, insomuch that they resolved to proclaim him King. And as he was absent, they sent for his Son, aged about 15 Years, who was taken Prisoner last Year in the Battle his Father lost, and brought him to *Mequinez*, where *Muley Hamet*, his Uncle, receiv'd him generously, and equipp'd him suitable to his Quality. Twelve Grandees were deputed to fetch him, who conducted him to the Assembly in a stately Coach of his Grandfather's, which the Eunuch sent him. The General of the Army embraced him, lifted him above his Shoulders, and placed him upon a fine Horse, crying out, *Live the Truth, Live the Law of Mahomet, Live Abdelmeleck !* which was echo'd by the whole Assembly. The same Proclamation was made in all the other Towns of the Kingdom without the least Opposition. The young Prince was declared Regent 'till his Father's Arrival, under the Conduct of *Ben Margean*, to whom they gave full Authority over him. At the same Time Couriers were dispatched to all Parts, to acquaint *Abdelmeleck* therewith, none then knowing where he was ; but having soon after heard of that happy Revolution, he made his Entry into *Mequinez* the 26th of *April*, amidst the Acclamations of all the Inhabitants.

Santa Cruz in *Barbary*, *October 5*. All *Barbary* is actually in the utmost Confusion. *Muley Hamet Debi* and *Muley Abdelmeleck*, have fought two bloody Battles, both which the former gain'd. At the first Beginning he had many Malecontents at his Court, so that Persons of the greatest Figure in his Empire revolted against him, and invited *Muley Abdelmeleck*, who was then at *Taradante*, to come to *Mequinez*, where they crown'd

him. Scarcely had this new Emperor reigned two Months, before he called to an Account the Governors of the Provinces establish'd by his Brother, made them pay great Fines, and put many of them to Death, particularly two Negro Governors. The People, who had a great Esteem for them, resolv'd to revenge them. The Negroes had besides, another Reason to be discontented, that set them entirely against their new Master; which was, that he would not give them the same Pay his Father and Brother had allow'd them. The Relations of the Governors put to Death, improv'd so industriously those Troubles, that they stirred up the Negroes to a Man against *Abdelmeleck*, and got together an Army of 60,000 Men. Muley *Abdelmeleck* drew up all his Troops, most whereof were mercenary. The two Armies met between *Fez* and *Mequinez*, fought eight Hours with equal Advantage, when the Whites, though superior by 20000 Men, were entirely routed; whereupon, the Negroes proclaimed *Hamet Debi*, whom they had before deposed. His Competitor fled to *Fez*, where he had got his Treasure secur'd before the Battle, rais'd a new Army, and 18 Days after, encounter'd a second Time Muley *Hamet*, who obtained a compleat Victory over him. This Advantage was follow'd by the Reduction of *Mequinez* by Storm. The Alcaide *Mahomet Umbarry*, had shut himself up in the Castle of that City, with 800 Renegadoes, 1500 Slaves, and 2000 Regular Troops, who made at first a vigorous Resistance, since by the continual Fire of their Artillery they kill'd upwards of 25000 Whites and Negroes, besides 530 *Jews*. But the Garrison surrendring afterwards upon advantageous Terms, the Besiegers broke through the Capitulation, and put them all to the Sword. The City was plunder'd, and the Inhabitants underwent many Outrages. The Favourite of Muley *Abdelmeleck*, who was most instrumental in getting him proclaim'd Emperor, was extended upon a Cross, and had his Flesh torn off by small Pieces. The Negroes, after having satisfy'd their blood-thirsty Rage, went to besiege *Fez*, where the dethron'd Prince had shut himself up, and threaten'd the Inhabitants to give them no Quarter, if they did not deliver up *Abdelmeleck*; which they refused: However, 'tis not doubted but they have by this Time been compell'd by that numerous Army. Two Caravans which went from *Taradante* to *Mequinez*, have been plunder'd. All the

Particulars

Particulars of this Account are confirmed by Letters from *Sallee*, *Tetuan*, and *Suz*.

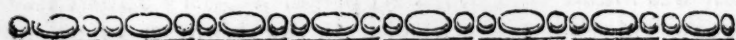
The three following Articles contain another Revolution that has since happen'd in this distracted Country.

Gibraltar, March 14, O. S. Six Days ago came in from *Tetuan* a trading Vessel bound to *Amsterdam*, whose Commander reported, that before his Departure from *Tetuan*, two Expresses, one on the Heels of the other, arrived there, with Advice, that *Muley Hamet Debi* had caused his Brother *Muley Abdelmeleck* to be put to Death in a very cruel Manner; but that two Days after, himself was found dead in his Apartment, very apparently by Poison. That the Blacks, to the Number of 70 or 80,000, were as Masters of the Realm, and were for electing a new Emperor; and that, notwithstanding, the People of *Fez* and *Morocco* design'd to set another on the Throne: So that all that Country is again in Confusion.

Lisbon, April 7. We have a full Confirmation of the tragical Catastrophe of the two contending Brothers for the Empire of *Morocco*, &c. viz. *Muley Hamet Debi*, who favour'd and was supported by the Blacks; and *Muley Abdelmeleck*, who favour'd the Whites; and the Circumstances of the Death of those two Princes are not contradicted, but rather confirmed; for they assure us, that the *Mauritanian* Throne is now possess'd by *Muley Abdalla*, another of old *Muley Ishmael's* many Sons, who sides with the Blacks, of whom he has actually on Foot an Army of 60,000 Men, mostly Cavalry. The Inhabitants of *Tetuan*, who in a signal Manner espoused the Interests of, and strenuously adhered to, *Muley Abdelmeleck*, are under terrible Apprehensions of an Attack from the new Emperor and his Adherents; so that the Affairs of *Barbary* seem now more confused than ever, and threaten a total Destruction. The Citizens of *Fez*, *Mequinez*, and other Towns, are tampering with the *Algerines* for Assistance, designing to set up some other Son of the late *Muley Ishmael*, who promises to send away and extirpate the whole Race of the Negroes.

Florence, May 8. The Master of a *Spanish* Merchantman lately arriv'd at *Leghorn* from *Tetuan*, reports, that the Death of the two Princes who possess'd successively the Throne of *Morocco*, had not put a Stop to the Civil War

War in that Country: That their Brother, who was placed on the Throne by the Blacks, in Wrong of two other elder Brothers, who are extreemly belov'd by the Whites, being Son of the old Emperor the late *Muley Ishmael* by an *English* Slave, could not get himself to be acknowledged by the Governors of the chief Towns of the Kingdom, because his Mother was a Foreigner; and that the Governors of *Morocco* and *Fez* had sent to let him know, that they would proclaim for King none but him who should be elected by the Divan, the Soldiery, and the People. Thus all Things in that Country remain still in the utmost Confusion.



MECKLEMBOURG.

THE Duke of *Mecklembourgh-Schwerin* having caus'd a Memorial to be presented to the Court of *Vienna*, in the Month of *May* 1728, severely reflecting on the Proceedings of the Imperial Commission in his Dutchy, a Mandate was issu'd, and publish'd at *Vienna* by Sound of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, whereby the said Duke is deposed of his Regency, and his Brother, the Duke *Christian-Lewis*, named Administrator of that Dutchy, with an Allowance of 35000 Rixdollars per Annum. The said Duke has a Pension of 40000 Rixdollars assign'd to him; and the Dutcheß his Consort, whom he had repudiated, 5000 Rixdollars yearly; and his present Consort, together with the Princess their Daughter, shall enjoy 12000. The rest of the Revenues, amounting to 40000 Rixdollars, shall be employ'd to discharge the publick Debts, and to pay the Arrears due to the Commissioners of Execution, who claim still about 90000 Rixdollars. The Troops of Execution shall evacuate the Country, which shall be henceforth protect'd by the King of *Prussia*, out of the Revenues.

The Duke *Christian-Lewis* made at first some Difficulty to accept of the Administration of the Dutchy, by Virtue of the Imperial Sentence issu'd against his elder Brother Duke *Charles-Leopold*: But those Difficulties being remov'd, Duke *Christian-Lewis* summon'd, in the Beginning of *December* last, a Diet of the Nobility of *Mecklembourg*; of which, Duke *Charles-Leopold* being inform'd,

inform'd, he publish'd the following Manifesto on that Subject.

Charles-Leopold,

TO all who shall read these Presents, greeting. Whereas we have been given to understand, that our Brother, Duke *Christian-Lewis*, has, in as criminal a Manner as 'tis unwarrantable, been bold enough to call together at *Nieußadt*, for the 22d Day of this Month, the Nobility of our Dutchy of *Mecklembourg*; and having in the circular Letters sent to them, dared to call them his most dear and loyal Subjects, a Right which belongs to a lawful Sovereign only: We therefore exhort you, as good Patriots, to acknowledge the tender Regards of a Father, who has nothing more at Heart than to secure your Rights and Privileges to you, which you hold from God and Nature. By continuing stedfastly loyal to us, you will forward that Peace, and that Tranquillity you have long wished for. You are too affectionately attached to us, not to abhor so black a Crime as Usurpation committed against us. The whole duly consider'd, we hereby forbid you, under Pain of our greatest Displeasure, the Forfeiture of your Estates, and bodily Punishment, to acknowledge in any Manner the usurp'd Authority of Duke *Christian-Lewis*, our Brother, to abet him in his criminal Undertakings, and to suffer yourselves to be impos'd upon by the Name of Father, which he attributes to himself; an Appellation only applicable to your lawful Sovereign *Charles-Leopold*, whom God has put over you, that you may be faithful to him.

Given at Dantzick, December 17, 1728.

The Court of *Vienna* had soon Notice of this Manifesto; for on the 24th of this Month, a Courier arriv'd at *Dantzick*, with Dispatches from the *Sieur Schroder*, Minister of the said Duke *Charles-Leopold*, at *Vienna*, importing, That a Secretary of the Aulick Council had insinuated unto him, by the Emperor's Order, that he the said *Schroder* should be no longer acknowledg'd at *Vienna* and *Ratisbonne* as a publick Minister; and that all the Memorials the Duke his Master may direct, or cause to be presented to the Colleges of the Empire, shall be sent back, seeing the Regency of the Dutchy of *Mecklembourg* is actually given to Prince *Christian-Lewis*, his Brother, as lawful Successor to that Dutchy, in Conformity of, and pursuant to the Decrees of his Imperial Majesty
and

and the Aulick Council ; adding, That the several Mandates publish'd in the Name, and by Order of the Duke *Charles-Leopold*, contain several Expressions that were not respectful enough, and even were injurious to the Emperor's Authority, and the Dignity of the several States of the Empire, and are in the highest Degree, resented by his Imperial Majesty.

The Duke *Charles-Leopold* having examin'd these Dispatches, with two of his Counsellors, and his private Secretary, dispatch'd a Courier to *Vienna*, and another to *Berlin*. The latter was soon follow'd by a Minister from that Duke, who had an Audience of the King of *Prussia*, to whom his Highness entirely referr'd his Interests ; and offer'd to receive, upon certain Conditions, a *Prussian* Garrison into his Fortrefs of *Domitz* ; the Governor whereof refused to surrender it to the Duke *Christian-Lewis*, and declared, that having been entrusted with the Defence of it by his lawful Sovereign the Duke *Charles-Leopold*, he would never surrender it without his Order.

Mean while, the Duke of *Mecklembourg*, who still continues at *Dantzick*, seems resolved to venture all Extremities, rather than submit to the Imperial Mandate, notwithstanding the friendly Admonition of several Princes, and amongst others, of the King of *Sweden*, who, on the 26th of *November*, 1728, wrote to him the following Letter.

Letter from the King of Sweden to the Duke of Mecklembourg Schwerin.

Illustrious Prince, and most dear Uncle,

THE Satisfaction and Desire I have always had to give you glaring Proofs of my sincere Friendship for you and your illustrious Family, had engaged me to advise you very often to acknowledge, after the Example of other Princes of the Empire, the Emperor's Jurisdiction with respect to the unhappy Differences arisen between yourself and the Nobility of your Dutchy of *Mecklembourg* ; but since, to my great Grief, you have not been willing to follow this wholesome Advice, and that Things are come to this sad Extremity, that the Emperor has been obliged to deprive you of your Dutchy, and confer the Administration thereof on Duke *Christian-Lewis* your Brother ; pray judge how much I must

must take it to Heart. A double Motive engages me to be greatly concern'd at it : The Affinity of Blood, and the Friendship I have for you. I am so much the more afflicted at it, that this Affair may be attended, in the Empire, with very sad Consequences.

I hope, however, that Things may turn to your Advantage. Pray forward this happy Change by hearkening to the Advice I give you with several more who wish you well. Yield to Time, and the present Juncture. Cause your Affair to be represented to the Emperor in a suitable Manner ; and, by your Compliance with his Orders, deserve that this Prince may be inclined to put a Stop to the Rigour of the Proceedings against you. What a Comfort would it be to me, if I should soon see the Effects of this Advice I once more exhort you to follow, whilst it is yet Time.

I am, &c.

To this Letter of his *Swedish* Majesty, the Duke of Mecklembourg return'd the following Answer, which may justly be called a Manifesto, and will give the Reader a clear Idea of this great Dispute, which has already occasion'd so much Trouble in the North, and is likely to be attended with very ill Consequences, unless this Affair be amicably adjusted.

The Duke of Mecklembourg's Answer to the King of Sweden's Letter.

S I R,

Y OUR Majesty's much honour'd Letter of the 26th of November of the current Year, I receiv'd upon the 24th of December ; wherein I see what your Majesty has been pleas'd to propose to me, and what you have thought fit to advise me, in Relation to the notorious Oppressions of my Country.

As I never in the least doubted of your Majesty's Friendship and Affection ; and as the sincere Confidence I have repos'd in your Majesty, is not a little strengthen'd by the kind Offers and Assurances you are graciously pleas'd to repeat ; I heartily wish, with the most grateful Acknowledgement, that the Nature of my Affair was such as would admit of my taking your well meant Counsel. But your Majesty will, upon better Information, observe, that, contrary to the odious Imputation laid at my Door, as if I deny'd all manner of Jurisdiction in the Emperor, though establish'd by the

N

Laws

Laws of the Empire, (which never enter'd into my Thought, and the humble Remonstrances and Declarations I made to his Imperial Majesty, do plainly shew the contrary) the main Question in my weighty Affair, turns upon this Point, namely, 'Whether the Territorial Superiority, and Regalia belonging to the ancient Families of Princes of the Empire, and the valuable Rights of Chief Magistracy, be like other doubtful and disputable Matters, subject to the Jurisdiction of the Emperor, as such, or contrariwise, free and exempt from it?

Now, that the former Part of the Question has no Foundation in the Laws of the Empire; and that the later Part is firmly, constantly, and unalterably grounded in them; your Majesty, though already satisfy'd of the Fact, will be graciously pleas'd to give me Leave to evince, by a brief Illustration of the Matter.

For in the famous Treaties of Peace of *Munster* and *Osnabrug*, (which do not only settle the Order and Form of Government of the Empire of *Germany*, but are manifestly the best Security of the Peace of all *Europe*) concluded by the kindly Mediation and powerful Guaranty of the illustrious Crowns of *France* and *Sweden*, (Paragraph 62 and 63, and Article VIII. Paragr. 1 and 2) are these Words:

'All and every the Electors and States of the Holy Roman Empire, shall in such Manner, and in such Terms, be maintain'd and confirm'd in their ancient Rights, Prerogatives, Liberties, Privileges, free Exercise of their Territorial Right in Lands, Spiritual or Temporal *Regalia*; and in the Possession of all and every the same; that they never shall or may be any ways disturbed therein, by any Person, or under any Pretence whatever.

'They shall without Contradiction make Use of their *Jus Suffragii*, (Right of Voting) in all the Conferences that shall be holden upon Affairs of the Empire; particularly, in the making and repealing of Laws, the Declaring of War, imposing of Taxes; in the raising and maintaining of Forces, Building of new Fortresses upon the Frontiers at the Expence of the Empire, and providing the Old with Garrisons; as also in the concluding of Treaties of Peace or Alliance, or Things of that Nature. And these or the like Affairs shall never be transacted for the future, nor permitted to be done, 'till voted by the States as-

'sembled

sembled in a free Diet. But before all Things, it shall be free for each State at any Time to form Alliances, either among themselves, or with Foreigners, for their mutual Preservation and Safety; but with this Proviso, That such Alliances be not levell'd against his Imperial Majesty of the *Romans*, the Empire, or the Peace thereof, nor in particular against this Trans- action; but be consistent with the Duty which every one owes to his *Roman* and Imperial Majesty, and to the Empire.

And to the End there might never be any Misunderstanding about the Sense of this Article, as if there were reserved to the Emperor or Empire, a Right of Jurisdiction over the *Regalia* of the ancient Families of Electors and Princes, so confirm'd to Perpetuity; it is provided in the strongest Manner, (Paragr. 112, 113, and 114, and Art. XVII. Paragr. 3, and 4, of the said Treaties.)

That against such Peace or Alliance as above, or against any Article or Clause of the same, no Sort of Edicts, Commissions, Inhibitions, Mandates, Decrees, Rescripts, Litispentions, Decisions, Sentences, or the like, under any Name or Pretence whatever, shall ever be produced, heard, or granted; neither shall any Inhibitions, or other Processes or Commissions, be at any Time voted in *Petitorio* or *Possessorio*; and that those who by Advice or Action contravene the same, be they Clergy or Seculars, shall *ipso facto & jure*, be deem'd a Breaker of the Peace, and punish'd as such.

Now, as this Proviso is made in the most express Terms, in Manner aforesaid, and nothing can be more agreeable to right Reason, than that whatsoever an ancient Prince of the Empire is to have and enjoy forever, without Disturbance or Molestation, and particularly the *Regalia* belonging to a Territorial Sovereignty, shall not, according to those Treaties of Peace, be subject to any farther Jurisdiction; the Emperor himself in the Capitulation sworn to at his Election, Article XVI. has most solemnly promis'd,

That he would never, directly or indirectly, publish or cause to be publish'd, grant or cause to be granted, any Rescript, Mandate, Commission, or any Thing else, against the Peace of Religion, and secular Affairs, or against the Peace of the Empire, and Preservation thereof, against the Treaties of *Munster* and *Osnabrug*; and farther, that he would not acquire any

* Thing of any Man, contrary to the same ; and if any
 * Thing of that Nature were spontaneously offer'd to
 * him or his House, he would not make Use of it :
 * That if, notwithstanding, any Thing of this Kind
 * should be obtain'd and publish'd, the same should be
 * void and null, and of no Force : And he does, by
 * Virtue of this Article, null and make it void, for the
 * Time present and to come ; and obliges himself, if
 * Occasion required, to furnish the aggrieved Party with
 * the needful authentick Attestations in Writing ; all
 without Charge or Trouble.

By this true State of the Case, grounded in the afore-
 said and several other Passages in the Fundamental Laws
 of the Empire, which cannot be inserted here without
 being too tedious and prolix, his Imperial Majesty does
 not lose the least Tittle of his supreme Authority and
 Dignity ; for he knew before his Election, that he was
 to be an Emperor and Head over all the ancient Families
 of Princes and States of the Empire, who were for ever
 invested with such inviolable *Regalia* and Prerogatives ;
 Neither can he look upon it as derogatory from his Ho-
 nour or Jurisdiction, to put in Execution what he was
 pleased, once for all, to promise and swear, by Virtue
 of the Capitulation made at his Election, in Form of a
 Contract, and Agreement, and in the most binding
 Terms of *shall* and *will*.

But if, contrary to the foremention'd incontestable
 Grounds, the Imperial and Supreme Jurisdiction in real
 and essential Matters of the *Regalia* belonging to the
 ancient Families of Princes, must be deem'd competent
 and just ; in this Case, the very Foundation of the
 Treaties of Peace of *Muster* and *Osnabrug* will be de-
 stroy'd, and the perpetual Confirmation of the other
 Fundamental Laws of the Empire repeated therein ; and
 consequentlv, in this Case, it depends upon the Sen-
 tence and Decision of the Imperial Council, *If, how,*
and how long a Prince of the Empire may be maintain'd in
his indisputable Regalia, or entirely deprived thereof ?

And what ancient Prince of the Empire can or will
 ever endure, that (which has been my Case) his own
 Subjects shall refuse to obey his Summons, though ac-
 company'd with free Passes under the Hand and Seal of
 their Prince ; and abandoning their Habitations after a
 most flagitious Manner, wander from their own Coun-
 try to another, and subject themselves to a foreign
 Power, by whom they are entertain'd, and indulg'd in
 their

their rebellious Plots and Contrivances, and supported by Monthly Payments of Subsistence-Money.

More-especially, when Men not only endeavour to involve him in a groundless Law-Suit with his own Subjects; but also, under the trifling Pretence of a *Conservatorium*, fall upon him with Fire and Sword; attack, pursue, and destroy his Troops in a hostile Manner, seize upon his Lands, People, and Revenues; nay, most cruelly exercise the *Regalia* belonging to the Sovereign, both in Spirituals and Temporals; boldly persevere in such an Usurpation and Violence from Year to Year; and lastly, put a Stop to his Rightful Government, and appoint an Administrator in his Room?

Now, if there be no other Protection or Remedy against these Things to be expected from the Holy Roman Empire, than by admitting their Jurisdiction in Affairs relating to the *Regalia*, who have already, by their Ordinances, to the utmost of their Power, destroy'd them; and who insist upon a full and ample Submission and Obedience in all Points, this must at least be done inconsistently with the ancient invaluable, and (according to the fundamental Laws of the Empire) inviolable *Regalia* of the Party so obeying and submitting; and I should then be forced to depart from the Alliances and *Pacta perpetua*, made by me and my Ancestors, and so solemnly founded in the Laws of the Empire, and render my self unworthy of them, and pass for ever for a Breaker of Covenants. Wherefore, I have with a particular Confidence sent the inclosed Extract for your Majesty's Perusal and Consideration; who will see thereby, how unwilling I ought to be, and how averse I am, to bring such a Burthen, upon my Conscience, before God, from whom I have receiv'd, as well as other Princes, my ancient and precious Rights and *Regalia*.

I think it altogether needless to make any farther Remonstrances to your Majesty, who is the Possessor of a Throne and Crown, which, 'till the Establishment of the Treaties of Peace of *Munster* and *Osnabrug*, did, in the most commendable Manner, maintain the respective Dignities and Privileges of the *German* Princes and States of the Empire; and a Prince besides, who is descended from one of the most ancient Families. On the contrary, I most earnestly intreat your Majesty to take my Affair and Concerns to Heart, according to the inviolable Fundamental Laws of the Empire; and moreover to bestow some serious Reflection upon the Designs which appear
but

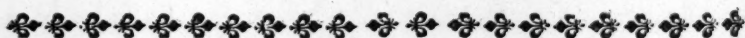
but too plainly to be carrying on in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*; and so to take my most righteous Cause in Hand, as Guarantee of the Treaty of *Westphalia* above mention'd, together with the other contracting Powers therein, and all that wish well to the Preservation of the common Welfare, that (in regard his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to accept of my most humble Declaration and Parition, agreeable to the Laws of the Empire, and the Orders of the Circle; and his present *Britannick* Majesty has already declared, that he has nothing to do with what happen'd between his late *Britannick* Majesty and me) I may be speedily releas'd from my undeserved Oppressions, restored to the peaceable Government of my Country, and receive a just and reasonable Satisfaction.

Your Majesty's gracious Expressions and Assurances, shall serve me, upon this Occasion, as a Pledge of the most perfect Tranquillity; wherefore, I with Confidence intreat your Friendship and Affection, and with the highest veneration and Respect, constantly remain,

Dantzick, Dec. 29, 1728.

Your Majesty's, &c.

Vienna, May 28, 1729. The Affair of *Mecklembourg* grows daily more and more serious: The Kings of *France, Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, the Czar, and the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*, as Guarantees of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, have, by their Ministers at this Court, represented to the Emperor, ' That the
' Manner of Proceeding, with Regard to Duke *Charles-Leopold* of *Mecklembourg*, is absolutely contrary to the
' Constitutions of the Empire; according to which, his
' Imperial Majesty has no Right to make any Change in
' the Empire, without the Consent of the Princes who
' compose it.



GERMANY.

THE Affairs of Religion in the Empire, of which Mention has been made in many of the former Registers, continue to give great Uneasiness to the Imperial Court. The Emperor having, about the Middle of last Year, issu'd a Mandate, requiring the Elector Palatine to restore to the Barons *de Gohler*, who are Protestants, the

the Lordship, or Fief of *Zwingenberg*, situate in his Territories, and of which his Electoral Highness had deprived them, and given the Possession thereof to the Count *de Wieser*, a Roman Catholick; the Elector not only refused to obey that Mandate, but even opposed with Arms the Deputies of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and of the Bishop of *Constance*, whom the Emperor had nominated his Commissaries to see his Mandate put in Execution: Upon this, the Emperor issu'd another Mandate, declaring therein, That unless the Lordship of *Zwingenberg* were restored to the *Gohlers* within two Months, the Elector Palatine should be compell'd to it by Force of Arms; and that the Circles of *Suabia*, *Francia*, and the Upper *Saxony*, should be appointed Commissaries for the Execution of this Mandate *vi & armis*. Notwithstanding this menacing Mandate, the Elector Palatine, whose Interests the Roman Catholick Princes of the Empire seemed to espouse, appeared fix'd in his Resolution to maintain the Count *de Wieser* in the Possession of that Fief, which was given to one of his Family, from whom he was lineally descended, by one of his Electoral Highness's Predecessors. However, the Emperor being inflexible in this Affair, the Elector Palatine was at length obliged to comply with the Imperial Mandate; and accordingly the Barons *de Gohler* were, the 23d of November last, put into Possession of the Castle of *Zwingenberg*, by Order of the Palatine Court, whose Troops retir'd quietly, together with Count *Wieser*.

Thus this Affair of *Zwingenberg* was thought to be fully determin'd, according to the Emperor's Mandate; but now 'tis like to make more Disturbance than ever, if the Elector Palatine succeeds in his Designs: For that Prince seems to have undertaken to make it a common Cause of Religion; and has written a Circular Letter to all the Roman Catholick States of the Empire, in which he rings, in a Manner, the Alarm-Bell, and represents the Catholick Cause to be in manifest Danger; and as this Step of the Palatine Court may be attended with dismal Consequences, and that, in all Probability, we shall be frequently oblig'd, in our future Registers, to mention this Letter, it is thought fit to insert it here, that the Reader, on proper Occasions, may have Recourse to it.

The

The Elector Palatine's Circular Letter to the Roman Catholick States of the Empire, about the Affair of Zwingenberg.

YOU are very sensible, without my entering into a Detail of the Matter, what great Pains we have been, at first, to obtain a Majority of Votes of the Envoys of both Religions at *Ratisbon*, and afterwards to maintain the Right we thereby acquir'd, in Relation to the Affair of *Zwingenberg*, as well in the Diet, as at the Imperial Court. Neither can you be ignorant, that we obliged the Imperial Delegates appointed for the Execution, after they had penetrated into our Country at a Time when we least thought of it, to return home, with a Saving to the most humble Respect due to his Imperial Majesty; and after we had found the most earnest Instances and Dissuasions made to their Principals, agreeably to the Treaties of Peace, and the Laws of the Empire, of no Effect. You will likewise be pleased to remember, that the Emperor, upon the injurious Report, which the Delegates, and the restless Barons *Von Gohler* sent to his Imperial Majesty, without hearing what we had to alledge in our Defence as customary, loaded our Conduct with harsh and opprobrious Terms, treating us upon the Foot of a Breaker of the Peace, and a Prince that had thrown off the Obedience due to his Imperial Majesty. Whereas it is plainly apparent, that we did nothing more, than put a Stop to the impetuous Progress of the Princes of the Circle of *Suabia*, while the Cause was depending before the Emperor and Empire, as competent Judges; and 'till such Time as his Imperial Majesty's Resolution should be known, in Answer to the Representation of the Catholick Electors, Princes, and States; or at least, 'till the aforesaid Princes had receiv'd the usual Letters, ordering them to go on with the Execution.

However, in spite of our most pressing Letters and Remonstrances, his Imperial Majesty's Delegates (to give the finishing Stroke to the Catholick Interest, and to stretch yet more and more his Imperial Majesty's Authority upon all Occasions) advanced by large Steps: And having made the Addition of a wicked Misrepresentation of the pretended Grievances of the Persons concern'd, the Emperor thought himself obliged immediately to dispatch the *Auxiliatoria* to the Directors of the

the Circles of *Franconia* and *Upper Saxony*, and also to the Princes of the Circle of *Suabia*.

Whereupon, lest Posterity should think us guilty of sowing the Seeds of Discord between the Head of the Empire, and its Members, or rather, among the Members themselves; we found ourself obliged, in order to prevent the greatest Mischiefs, to meet the Force that was pouring in upon us, and for the Sake of Peace, to chew the sour Crab. But the Adverse Party, perceiving themselves thus powerfully supported on all Sides, grew so stiff upon the Matter, that they would not harken to an Accommodation, tho' friendly proposed to them, and press'd home by several disinterested Envoys.

Mean while, the Day approached, when the Delegates (who had liv'd at *Heylbron* for several Months, at our great Expence) were to penetrate again into our Feodal Territories; and thus the Time for consulting our Fellow-Electors and Princes falling short, (while some People were surpriz'd at our Silence, which however cannot be imputed to us as a Fault, because we frequently receiv'd Advices from *Vienna*, that the Emperor was inflexible upon the Article of the Execution, and even made it a Point of Honour) we were at last determin'd to send an Express to his Imperial Majesty, to declare that we would put the Baron *Von Gohler* in Possession of the Lordship of *Zwingenberg*, by our own Officers; with a Salvo, however, to the Right of our House, and of a Third, &c.

The Emperor receiv'd this our final Declaration very graciously, and communicated it by the same Express to the *Suabian* Princes; with Orders to recall their Deputies from *Heylbron*, as soon as they should hear from the Baron *Von Gohler*, and the other Parties concern'd, and likewise to send early Information of this Turn of Affairs to the Circles of *Upper Saxony* and *Franconia*, that they might order their design'd *Auxiliatoria* accordingly.

Now, tho' we sent an express Message to the Persons concern'd, both before and after the Arrival of the Emperor's aforesaid Resolution, to come and take Possession of the said Lordship, before the Expiration of the Term fixed by the Imperial Commission for that Purpose; yet they did not think fit to appear within that Time, but wrote a Letter to us, even before the Emperor's Resolution was known, so full of Absurdities, and so short of

O

the

the Respect due to us as their Lord Paramount, that we were obliged to send that Letter back.

Nevertheless, they made a shift, at last, to appear in Person at *Zwingenberg*, after the third Summons; and there they took upon them, with equal Pride and Inveteracy, to get so many Instruments enter'd in the Register, that several Days were spent therein, which gave us just Reason to alter our Mind, and frustrate their Possession, upon the Score of such premeditated unhand-some Treatment, void of all Regard to our Rights above-mention'd; but out of pure Love of the common Welfare, and Respect for the Emperor, we chose rather to connive at the indecent Behaviour of such pretended Vassals, which might be charged with downright Felony.

Thus were the Parties concern'd put *ipso facto* in Possession of the Lordship of *Zwingenberg*, without the least Application on their Part, either before or after, for our gracious Consent *pro constituto possessorio cum clausulis executivis*; which, by their own Acknowledgement, they ought to have made, in pursuance of the manifest Tenour of the Emperor's most gracious Rescript, and the Decree of the Imperial Commissioners; the rather, because his Imperial Majesty had reserved the same for the Count *Von Wieser*, in Consideration of Improvements and other Things; yea, and without giving due Notice of such their Possession to the Delegates at *Heylbron*.

On the other Hand, we received Information, that those Delegates stood (as it were) upon the Watch at *Heylbron*; and that the forward Petitioners (supported by them and the Gentry, no Doubt) had complained to the Emperor, that we would not grant the Independency they demanded, nor depart from our ancient *jura superioritatis Territorialis, Centena & Præsidi*, because the *Signatura Imperii* had not made the least Mention thereof.

Wherefore, as it plainly appears by what is abovesaid, that without any just Occasion, but purely for the publick Good, and to restore the Activity of the Diet as soon as possible, we have done more than could reasonably be demanded of us, we could not help giving you a particular Account of the whole Affair; most earnestly desiring you, as a Friend, that in regard we have always, in the strongest Terms, reserved to our self the Majority of Voices of both Communions, which we obtain'd in the usual Stile of the States of the Empire, in all the
Declarations

Declarations we sent to the Emperor; and made a Concession or two in relation to the Right of Parties, purely for the Sake of Peace, and to keep up the Respect due to his Imperial Majesty, who had so great a Share in this Transaction; you would freely, and like a true Patriot, impart to us your Advice and Sentiments, after what Manner the Freedom of Votes, and the Majority of the same in both Communions, may be inviolably preserv'd in the Assembly of the States of the Empire, and the Right of separating upon all Occasions, (which those of the *Augsburg* Confession assume to themselves, and is a mortal Stab to the Catholick Interest) may be effectually suppress'd.

For our Part, we see no other Method, but that in Case it is not yet judg'd proper to bring the Decree of the Imperial Commission of *January 27, 1728*, upon the Carpet in due Form and Order, (which however we think necessary) another vigorous Remonstrance should, with the utmost Secrecy, and without Loss of Time, be deliver'd to the Imperial Commissioners on the Part of the Catholicks, and supported by a verbal Declaration, to this Effect:

' That the Catholicks had most humbly confided in
' his Imperial Majesty's known Justice, that they should
' at length be heard; the rather, because they thought
' they could not answer it to Posterity, that they so easily and silently put it in the Power of those of the
' *Augsburg* Confession, to annul at Pleasure the Majority
' of Voices of both Communions, so solemnly enter'd
' in the Register; whereby they render the Resolutions
' taken by that Majority, together with the Relation
' and Cor-Relation thereto, of no Effect, as often as they
' think them disadvantageous to the Protestant Interest.
' And farther, That in case the Catholicks should take
' the same Advantage, no Resolution could ever be
' pass'd by the Majority, but must always require an
' Unanimity of Voices.

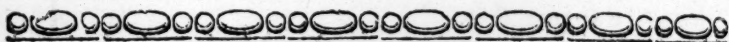
Now, to induce the Imperial Court the more readily to come in to a favourable Resolution upon this Subject, it is our Opinion, that no better Method can be made use of, than for the Catholick Envoy, or, at least the greatest Part of them, to meet and to appear in the Council-House at the usual Time; but withal, to give the Imperial Commissioners privately to understand by the Minister of the Elector of *Mentz*, That unless the Catholicks, and particularly ourself, receive a speedy

and ample Satisfaction, which cannot be made otherwise than by the Relation and Cor-Relation above mention'd, the Catholick Envoys will no more appear in the Diet about any Affair, but return home without Delay.

For, if this cannot be obtain'd, the Catholicks can never receive the least Satisfaction: And thus the Affair of *Zwingenberg*, with which the general Interest of the Catholicks is inseparably blended, must be left entirely to the Decision of the Letters denunciatory of the Diet of the Empire.

Manheim, Jan. 17, 1729.

We are, &c.



G R E A T B R I T A I N.

*An Historical Relation of the Proceedings of the
Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of Great Britain,
in the Second Year of the Reign of King George II.*

IN the last Register, Pag. 74, we took Notice of the Opening of this Session, and inserted the King's Speech to both Houses, their Addresses to his Majesty, and his Majesty's Answers to the same.

Scarce ever any Parliament met at a more critical Juncture than this Session. The *British* Nation had, for many Years past, been in a State of Uncertainty; scarce knowing Friends from Foes, or, indeed, whether we had either. The Quadruple Alliance, which seem'd calculated to rectify the Treaty of *Utrecht*, by over-shooting the Mark, had a contrary Effect; for, by throwing too much Power into the Emperor's Scale, it weigh'd down the Balance of *Europe* on his Side, which the former Transaction had poiz'd and fix'd, in as just an *Equilibrium* as human Affairs can admit of. On the other Hand, tho' the King of *Spain* came, or rather was forc'd into this new Scheme, yet he brought both his old and fresh Resentments to the Congress of *Cambray*; which, with much Difficulty, was set on Foot, under the mismatch'd Mediation of *Great Britain* and *France*: And being, soon after, exasperated by a Personal Affront from the Most Christian King, who sent back into *Spain* the *Infanta*, to whom he was, in the most solemn Manner, betroth'd, and yet marry'd another Princess; he rather chose

chose to throw himself into the Hands of a generous Enemy, than to depend upon uncertain, overbearing, and insulting Friends.

This produc'd the Treaty of *Vienna*, which, in *England*, being highly resented, and represented as portentous to the Liberties and Tranquillity of *Europe*, and threatening, in particular, the Trade, and even the Succession of *Great Britain*, begot the Counter-Treaty of *Hanover* : But these unnatural Conjunctions having no real Cement, and being mostly made up of different, if not inconsistent Interests, had no other Effect, than to encourage the *Spaniards* to insist on a conditional Promise for the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, and, under that Pretence, to lay Siege to that Place, and to commit all manner of Hostilities and Depredations on the *British* Colonies and Merchant-Ships in the *West-Indies*. By the seasonable Succours sent to *Gibraltar*, the indefatigable Vigilance and Industry of the Commanders and Engineers, the unparallell'd Resolution and Valour of the Garrison, and the constant Assistance of a *British* Squadron, that important Possession was maintain'd, against all the Efforts of the Flower of the *Spanish* Troops, supported by a stupendous Artillery. But we were not equally successful in *America*, where our Admirals being, in some Measure, restrain'd and stinted to particular Services and Stations, could but faintly and occasionally protect our Trade. During this Struggle, our Allies look'd on, if not altogether unconcern'd, at least unactive : While *England*, in this doubtful State of War or Peace, lay exposed to all the Insults, Calamities and Expences of an open War. When the *Spaniards* found they could not get their *West-India* Treasure, but by coming to some Terms with *Great Britain*, who still kept their Flota and Galleons block'd up, they at last seem'd to comply with the Sollicitations of *France*, under whose Mediation the Congress of *Soissons* was form'd ; but which, towards the End of the last Year, produced nothing but a Project of a Truce, or (as others are pleas'd to call it) a Provisional Treaty ; to which, after all, the Court of *Spain*, now secure of their long expected Riches, sullenly refused to agree. This was the Posture of publick Affairs, when the *British* Parliament met at *Westminster*, on Tuesday the 21st of *January*, 1728-9.

When the Commons were return'd from the House of Lords, their Speaker, *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; reported his Majesty's Speech, and then *Sir George Oxenden* enlarg'd
on

on the several Heads of it, with just Commendations on his Majesty's Royal Wisdom and Conduct, during the whole Course of the Negotiations for a general and speedy Pacification; and in particular, extoll'd his Majesty's paternal Care and tender Regard for the Ease and Welfare of his People, eminently conspicuous in his Moderation, and Unwillingness precipitately to kindle a War in *Europe*; notwithstanding the high Provocations he had receiv'd from the *Spaniards*, who assaulted him in his own Quarters, and rightful Possession of the important Town of *Gibraltar*: Concluding with a Motion for an Address, to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House for his most gracious Speech; to congratulate his Majesty upon the happy Arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*; to acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness and Wisdom, in avoiding all Difficulties and Delays, by concerting the most expeditious Methods of concluding, with Honour and Justice, the Negotiations depending at *Soissons*; to express their grateful Sense of his Majesty's tender Regard for the Ease and Interest of his People, in declining to plunge the Nation into greater and unknown Expences, as long as there is a Prospect of obtaining a safe and honourable Peace; to assure his Majesty, that this House, fully convinced that his Majesty's own Honour and the Honour of the Nation, are, above all Things, dear and precious to him, entirely relies upon his Majesty to do himself and the Nation Justice, as soon as any proper Occasion shall call upon him for it, and to Secure the Commerce of this Kingdom: With other Particulars relating to the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech. Sir *George Oxenden* was seconded by *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; and supported by *Edward Thompson*, Esq; Sir *William Yonge*, and several other Gentlemen. The whole House were, indeed, unanimous as to a general Address of Thanks for his Majesty's Speech, and of Congratulation upon his Royal Highness's safe Arrival. But some Gentlemen did not think this a proper Time to enter upon the Particulars of the Speech, which being of so high and important a Nature, required a maturer Deliberation. The Courtiers insisting on the Motion, the other Side took Exception to some Expressions in it, particularly at the Words, to *Secure the Commerce*, instead of which, they thought it more proper to say, *Restore the Commerce*: And, in order to support their Opinion, took Notice of the many and great Losses sustain'd by the *British* Merchants,

chants, by the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, both in Europe and the *West-Indies*; not without reflecting on some Persons, for not giving proper Orders to secure our Trade, to repress those Insults, and to make Reparations, according to the Law of Nations. This occasion'd a long Debate, which chiefly turn'd upon the Question, Whether the Word *Secure* should stand, or whether *Restore* should be inserted instead of it? The later being a Side-wind Attack upon those in the Administration, several Gentlemen stood up in their Defence. One of the forwardest, in Order to support his Assertions, offer'd to produce a Pamphlet, lately publish'd, to justify the Conduct of *Great Britain*, particularly with relation to the supposed Inactivity of our Squadrons, and the Depredations committed by the *Spaniards*; and, with that View, containing Abstracts of the Instructions given to Admiral *Hofier*, and the other Commanders of the *British* Squadrons. This gave a Handle to Mr. *William Pulteney* (who, for some Years past, had strenuously asserted the Cause of Liberty, and endeavour'd to stem the Torrent of Bribery and Corruption) to animadvert upon, and explode that Pamphlet, as made up of glaring Misrepresentations of Facts, Inconsistencies, and Contradictions. He urg'd, That tho' the Author, by his bold launching into Politicks, his pretending to be let into the deepest Mysteries of State, and his publishing Part of the Instructions given to our Admirals, would be thought to write with Authority: Yet it seem'd very extraordinary, and highly improbable, that an obscure and nameless Pamphleteer should be favour'd with Papers of such Importance and private Nature; that therefore it was more reasonable to believe, that this Scribbler had surreptitiously procured these imperfect Lights and lame Abstracts from some of the Under-Clerks, which he printed with his crude and indigested Observations, in order to curry Favour: For that it could not be supposed, that Men of so great Abilities, as they who are at the Head of our Affairs, should not know the Difference between the *Flotilla* and *Galley*s, or that they sail'd from two Ports, at a very great Distance from each other.

This was back'd by an eminent Sea-Officer, a Member of the House, who said, He would not pretend to determine, whether those Scraps of Instructions publish'd in the Pamphlet in Question, were genuine or forged; but this he would venture to averr, that there were in them

them some Things so very odd and inconsistent, as gave them a very suspicious Aspect; or, if genuine, render'd them, in some Measure, impracticable.

This smart Skirmish occasion'd a general Engagement of the best Speakers, both of the Court and Country Parties; which, tho' they agreed in general, as to an Address of Thanks, yet differ'd in some Particulars. Among the rest, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, Master of the Rolls, a very eminent Lawyer, whose Abilities and Learning on the one Hand, and his try'd Loyalty and Zeal for the present happy Settlement on the other, give him just Weight in all Consultations and important Affairs, said, That since the Courtiers so strenuously insisted on the Word *Secure*, he would readily comply with them, provided a small Addition was made to the Address, to put them in Mind of securing the Rights and Liberties of the People. He was supported by several other Gentlemen of the Long Robe, who were answer'd by the Courtiers; so that many notable Speeches were made on both Sides.

The principal Interlocutors in this Debate, were the following Gentlemen, *viz.*

On the Court Side.

Sir *George Oxenden*,
Walter Chetwynd, Esq;
Edward Thompson, Esq;
 Sir *William Yonge*,
 The Hon. *Geo. Doddington*,
Horatio Walpole, Esq;
 The Right Honourable Lord
Finch,
 The Right Honourable Lord
Malpas,
Charles Talbot, Esq; Solicitor-General.
 Sir *William Strickland*,
 Sir *Paul Methuen*,
 The Right Honourable Sir
Robert Walpole.

On the Country Side.

Sir *William Wyndham*,
 The Right Honourable *William Pulteney*, Esq;
Edward Vernon, Esq;
William Shippen, Esq;
 Sir *Joseph Jekyll*,
Thomas Lutwyche, Esq;
Samuel Sandys, Esq;
Thomas Winnington, Esq;

At last, the Question being call'd for, and put, Whether the Word *Secure* should stand? It was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 249 Votes against 87; and a Committee was thereupon appointed to draw up the

the said Address. It is observable, that his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, to satisfy a laudable Curiosity of being acquainted with the Manner of Proceeding in the House of Commons, was present at this remarkable Debate; which being over, the Lord *Hartington* mov'd, 'That a Message be sent to his Royal Highness, to express the Satisfaction and great Joy of this House, at his Royal Highness's safe and happy Arrival in *Great Britain*.' His Lordship was seconded by Colonel *Onslow*; whereupon the said Message was unanimously voted; and these two Members, with several others, were order'd to attend his Royal Highness with it.

The next Day, Sir *George Oxenden* reported the Address drawn up by the Committee, of which he was Chairman; which being agreed to, was, on Thursday the 23d, presented by the whole House to his Majesty, and is inserted in the last Register, Page 81.

Mr. Speaker having, on Friday the 24th, reported the King's Answer to the House, it was unanimously resolved, to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House for it, by an Address. The same Day, the Lord Marquess of *Hartington* reported to the House, that his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, having been attended with their Message, was pleased to return the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

'I Return my Thanks to the House of Commons, for this very obliging Message: I esteem this kind Notice of me as a fresh Mark of that Zeal and Affection, which they have, upon all Occasions, shewn for his Majesty, and his Family:

On the first Day of their Meeting, the Commons order'd their Speaker to Issue out his Warrants for eight new Writs, for electing, 1. A Citizen for the City of *Chichester* in *Sussex*, in the Room of the Hon. *Charles Lumley*, Esq; deceas'd: 2. A Burgess for the Borough of *Midhurst* in *Sussex*, in the Room of *Alan Lord Broderick*, Viscount *Middleton* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, deceas'd: 3. A Citizen for the City of *Peterborough* in the County of *Northampton*, in the Room of the Right Hon. *John Earl Fitz-Williams* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, deceas'd: 4. A Knight of the Shire for the County of *Bucks*, in the Room of the Right Hon. *Richard Hampden*, Esq; deceas'd: 5. A Burgess for the Borough of *Lyme-Regis* in the

the County of *Dorset*, in the Room of *Henry Holt Henley*, Esq; who since his Election had accepted the Office of Clerk of the Pipe : 6. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Queenborough* in *Kent*, in the Room of *Sprig Manesty*, Esq; deceas'd : 7. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *New Shoreham* in *Suſſex*, in the Room of *Francis Chamberlayne*, Esq; deceas'd : 8. And another Burgeſs for the ſaid Borough of *Shoreham*, in the Room of *Sir Nathaniel Gould*, deceas'd.

The next Day, *Jan. 22*, ſixteen Petitions relating to controverted Elections were preſented to the Houſe, read, and referr'd to the Conſideration of the Committee of Privileges and Elections. The ſame Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to iſſue his Warrant for a Writ for electing a new Commiſſioner for the Shire of *Cromartie*, in the Room of *Sir Kenneth Mackenzie*, deceas'd. After which, it was reſolv'd to addreſs his Maſteſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſome Dignity in the Church upon the *Rev. Dr. Scarwen Kendrick*, Chaplain to this Houſe : Which Addreſs being accordingly preſented, his Maſteſty was pleaſed to ſay, he would comply with the Deſires of the Houſe.

On Thursday the 23d, two Petitions relating to diſputed Elections, were preſented to the Houſe, read, and referr'd to the Committee. After this, *Sir Charles Turner* made a Motion for a Supply, which being the next Day taken into Conſideration in a Grand Committee, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, That a Supply be granted to his Maſteſty. This Reſolution was, on Saturday the 25th, reported and agreed to ; and then ſeveral Papers were order'd to be laid before the Houſe, viz. 1. An Eſtimate of the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1729, with the Half-Pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines. 2. An Eſtimate of the Charge for Guards, Garrifons, and Land Forces, for the Year 1729. 3. An Eſtimate of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1729. 4. A Liſt of the Regimental and Warrant Officers, that are in Half-Pay, for the Year 1729. 5. An Account of the Services incurr'd, and not provided for by Parliament. 6. An Eſtimate of the Charge of the Out-Penſioners of *Chelſea* Hoſpital, for the Year 1729. 7. An Account how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1728, has been diſpoſed of, diſtinguiſh'd under the ſeveral Heads. 8. A State of the Debt of his Maſteſty's Navy, as it ſtood at *Chriſtmas* laſt. 9. And an Account ſhewing the Moneys ari-

ſen

fen within the respective Half-Years ending at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas* last past; as well of or for the Excesses or Surplusses of the Aggregate Fund, South-Sea Fund, and General Fund. The same Day Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Tregony* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Thomas Smith, Esq;* deceas'd.

On Monday, *Jan. 27*, several of the Papers above-mention'd were laid before the House, as were some more the next Day; when it was order'd, That an Account, shewing what Interest-Money has been paid for Navy and Victualling Bills, from the 25th of *December*, 1721, to the 25th of *December* 1728, be laid before the House. The same Day, *Jan. 28*, after the reading of two Petitions about Controverted Elections, which were refer'd to the Committee, another new Writ was order'd, for electing a Burgess for the Town of *Cardigan*, in the County of *Cardigan*, in the Room of *Francis Cornwallis, Esq;* deceas'd.

On Wednesday the 29th, another Petition about a disputed Election was read, and refer'd to the Committee; and it was order'd, that the proper Officers should lay before the House, 1st, An Account, shewing how the Money given last Session of Parliament for *Greenwich Hospital*, has been dispos'd of. 2dly, A State of the yearly Revenue and Expence of *Greenwich Hospital*, according to the present Establishment. 3dly, And an Account of what Duties have been paid at the Custom-house, *London*, for foreign Spirits and Brandies, imported from the Port of *Dunkirk*, from the 21st of *December* 1721, to the 25th of *December* 1727, distinguishing the Amount of each Year. The same Day, the Commons went into a Grand Committee on the Supply granted to his Majesty; and having consider'd some of the Papers that had been laid before them, relating to his Majesty's Navy, came to several Resolutions, the Report whereof was put off 'till Friday the 31st of *January*.

The Day before, being the Anniversary Fast, and Day of Humiliation for the Martyrdom of King *Charles I.* the Commons, with their Speaker, went to *St. Margaret's Church, Westminster*, where the Rev. Dr. *Edward Young* preach'd before them; the same Day, the Lord Bishop of *Chichester* preach'd before the House of Peers.

The Commons being met again on the 31st of *January*, order'd the Thanks of their House to be return'd to Dr. *Young*, for his Sermon, with a Desire to print the

same. Then Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary at War, presented to the House, a List of the reduced Land-Officers in Half-Pay, for the Year 1729 ; as also an Estimate of the Charge of 2224 Horse, 1836 Dragoons, and 8034 Foot, the Troops of his Highness the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, for the Year 1729 ; which Estimate being read, was order'd to lie on the Table. After this, the Commissioners of the Customs laid also before the House several Accounts of prohibited *East-India* Goods imported and exported, from *Michaelmas* 1727, to *Michaelmas* 1728 ; as also of Naval Stores imported from *Russia*, during the same Time ; and several other Accounts relating to *Greenwich* Hospital, having been call'd for, Sir *Charles Turner* reported the Resolutions on the Supply of the Wednesday before, which were unanimously agreed to, viz.

1. That 15000 Men be employ'd for Sea-Service, for the Year 1729, reckoning from the first Day of *January*, 1728.

2. That Four Pounds *per Man per Month*, be allow'd for maintaining the said 15000 Men, for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.

3. That the Sum of 206025 *l. 10 s. 5 d.* be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, (including Half-pay for Sea-Officers) for the Year 1729.

Then the Commons went into a grand Committee, to consider further on the Supply, particularly with relation to the Land-Forces. A Motion being made for continuing the same Number of Men for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, as were provided for the Year before, amounting to near Twenty Three Thousand Men, the same was strongly opposed by several several Gentlemen, particularly by *William Pulteney*, Esq; and Mr. *Shippen*, who, among other Arguments, urged, That a Standing Army was altogether inconsistent with our Laws and Constitution : That there is no Instance of any regular Force kept in *England* in Time of Peace, before the Unfortunate Reign of King *Charles I.* That the Armies that were raised in former Days, either to suppress intestine Commotions, or for foreign Service, were always disbanded immediately after those Occasions were over. That the Army in King *Charles* the 1st's Time, prov'd no less fatal and Oppressive to the Parliament that rais'd it, than to the King himself, whose Head they cut off: For tho' they were raised in Defence of Liberty ; yet they served at last to support an Usurper,

per, and to establish an arbitrary military Government. That the Army King *James II.* raised, was the primary Cause of his Misfortunes, as it roused the true *English* Spirit, and created those Fears and Jealousies, which his subsequent Acts of Power and Bigottry made afterwards appear to be but too well grounded. That the Nation were so sensible of the Dangers they had escaped, by the seasonable coming over of a Deliverer, that one Fundamental Article, for the Establishment of our Liberties, in the *Bill of Rights*, is, That the keeping up a standing Army in Times of Peace, is contrary to Law. That, accordingly, after the Peace of *Ryswick*, the greatest Part of the Army was disbanded; and tho' upon the just Fear of a new War, the Parliament complemented King *William* with an Establishment of Ten Thousand Men, yet the same was not obtain'd without Opposition: Many honest and sober Men, among the warmest Sticklers for the Revolution, looking upon it as an Encroachment on our Liberties, and being justly apprehensive it would prove a dangerous Precedent. That during the late War, our Land Forces, together with those in our Pay, amounted to above Two Hundred Thousand Men, the Load of which still lies heavy upon us: But after the Peace of *Utrecht*, there was a general Reduction, except about Twelve Thousand Men. That upon the late King's Accession, when the Rebellion broke out in *Scotland* and *England*, the Army was, indeed, augmented with several Regiments, and other additional Troops; but these were again reduced not long after. That in the Year 1727, upon the Prospect of the great Dangers that were apprehended from the Treaty of *Vienna*, an Augmentation of about Eight Thousand Men was moved for in this House; but the same was warmly opposed; nor was it granted but upon Assurance that this Expence should cease, as soon as the extraordinary Occasion that call'd for it, was over. That the Event has shewn, that most of these Dangers were ill grounded, and chimerical, the Court of *Vienna* having readily agreed to Preliminaries, that have been look'd upon as a sufficient Foundation for a general Pacification. That, at the Sollicitations both of the Emperor and King of *France*, the King of *Spain* being prevail'd upon to come into the same Measures, the Congress of *Soissons* was form'd, in which, it seems, a Provisional Treaty has been negotiated, among the Ministers of the principal Powers, Parties to the Treaties of *Hanover* and

and Vienna, which has been approved of by his Majesty, and his Allies, not without reasonable Hopes of the Concurrence of the Courts of Vienna and Madrid. That therefore this seem'd a most proper Time to retrench our annual Expences, and by using the most exact Œconomy, shew, they were willing to ease the Nation of the immense Load of Debt that lies upon it. That besides the present Establishment for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, the Forces in Minorca, Gibraltar, and the West-Indies, we pay for 12000 Hessian Auxiliaries, and Subsidies to the King of Sweden, and the Duke of Wolfenbüttele; and since, by the Situation of the Publick Affairs, it was apparent, that those extraordinary Expences might, with Safety, be lessen'd, they ought to begin with reducing, if not all, at least part of the Additional Forces that were rais'd two Years before: Concluding, that his Majesty was entirely possess'd of the Hearts of his People, wherein his best Security is: But if any Thing could lessen their Affections to the present happy Settlement, and make the Nation jealous and apprehensive of Dangers to our excellent Constitution, it would be to see such numerous Forces kept up, while there was no manner of Business for them, either at Home or Abroad.

To this it was answer'd, in general, by the Courtiers That Arguments against Standing Armies, drawn from antient Times, were foreign and unconvincive, since, in those Days, there were no regular Forces kept up in any Part of Europe: Whereas, at present, there is no Kingdom nor State without them. That the supposed Inconveniencies and Dangers from Standing Armies ought not to be of any Weight, since more Instances might be produc'd of their being beneficial than of their being hurtful: For many States, and, in particular, the Republick of Holland, owe the Preservation of their Liberties to their regular Troops; and others have been enslaved by encroaching ambitious Neighbours for want of them. That the Body of Forces now on the Establishment, though larger than in former Times, could give no Jealousy or Umbrage to any reasonable Englishman; for, if it deserves the Name of an Army, it is but an Annual and Parliamentary Army, under the severest and strictest Discipline, and not only dependent upon, but subservient and useful to the Civil Power; and therefore it was no less unjust than absur'd, to entertain and infuse Apprehensions from such an Army. Then to come closer

to the Case before them; as long as the main Reasons, for which our National Forces were encreased, subsisted, so long, in Prudence, ought that Addition to be kept up. That the publick Affairs have now, indeed, a fairer Aspect than some Years ago, yet no reasonable Man would have the Army reduc'd before a Peace is fully concluded. That a provisional Treaty for that Purpose had been concerted at *Soissons*, and approved of by his Majesty and his Allies: But as this Project was not yet accepted, either by the Court of *Vienna* or that of *Madrid*, the Fate of *Europe* was still undetermin'd; and therefore to reduce our Forces in such a State of Uncertainty, which, of course, implies Danger, would be the highest Piece of Folly, and expose the Nation to fresh Insults and Depredations from the *Spaniards*.

This is the Substance of the Reasons offer'd by the Interlocutors on both Sides, who were, most of them, the same that spoke the first Day of this Session: But, after a Debate of above six Hours, the following Resolutions were carried without dividing, *viz.*

1st, That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, for the Year 1729, be (including 2815 Invalids, and 555 Men, which the Six Independent Companies consist of, for the Service of the Highlands) 22955 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included.

2^{dly}, That the Sum of 784983 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.* be granted to his Majesty for defraying the Charge of the said 22955 Effective Men, for Guards, Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces in *Great Britain*, *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, for the Year 1719.

3^{dly}, That a Sum not exceeding 160357 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*; and for Provisions for the Garrisons at *Annapolis Royal*, *Placentia* and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1729.

4^{thly}, That a Sum not exceeding 12800 *l.* be granted upon Account, for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea Hospital*, for the Year 1729.

5^{thly}, That a Sum not exceeding 20739 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted for defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament.

6^{thly},

6thly, That a Sum not exceeding 57000*l.* be granted upon Account to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, for the Year 1729.

7thly, That a Sum not exceeding 8521*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, for the Year 1729.

8thly, That the Sum of 8521*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, not provided for by Parliament.

These Resolutions being, on *Monday* the 3d of *February*, reported by Sir *Charles Turner*, were agreed to by the House; and then, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, it was resolv'd,

1st, To continue the Duties on Malt, Cyder and Perry, from the 23d of *June* 1729, to *June* 24, 1730.

2dly, To lay a Duty of 6*d.* per Bushel upon all Corn and Grain used in Distilling, not malted.

The same Day, (*Feb.* 3) after the Reading of several Petitions about controverted Elections, Mr. *Frecker*, from the Treasury, presented to the House an Account, shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1728, had been disposed of, distinguished under several Heads, until the 3d Day of *February*, 1728, and the Parts thereof remaining unsatisfied, with the Deficiency thereupon. Then Sir *George Oxenden*, from the Commissioners of the Navy, laid also before the House, an Account of the Amount of the Interest Money which has been paid for Navy and Victualling Bills, from the 25th Day of *December*, 1721, to the 25th Day of *December*, 1728. This Account gave Occasion to an Honourable Gentleman to take Notice, that notwithstanding the good Œconomy that was said to be establish'd in the Management of the Revenues, the publick Debts still increased every Year; to which being answer'd, that the contrary plainly appear'd, from the Produce of the Sinking Fund, by Means whereof, the Supplies for this Year would be raised, without laying any new Taxes; it was thereupon moved, That this House will raise the Supplies necessary for the current Service of this Year, without creating any new Debt upon any Fund whatsoever: But this Motion tending to distress the Government, the Question being put thereupon, it pass'd in the Negative.

The next Day, *Feb.* 4, the Resolutions on Ways and Means being reported, and agreed to, a Bill was order'd

to

to be brought in thereupon ; after which it was resolv'd to address his Majesty for an Estimate of what might be necessary for repairing and rebuilding his Majesty's Ships and Docks.

On the 5th of *February*, Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary at War, presented to the Commons, an Account of Subsidies payable by his Majesty to the King of *Sweden*, and the Duke of *Brunswick Lunenburg Wolfenbuttle* ; and a Bill for continuing the Malt-Tax was brought in, and read the first Time : After which, a Motion was made, and the Question put, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to desire that this House may be inform'd what Demands were made in Behalf of the Crown of *Great Britain*, to his Majesty's Allies, for Succours of Troops, Ships, or Money, which they were obliged to furnish, in pursuance of Treaties, during the late Hostilities, and Siege of *Gibraltar*, and in what Manner the said Demands were comply'd with ; or whether any Measures were settled and concerted between the Crown of *Great Britain*, and its Allies, in order to carry on a general and vigorous War, in Case the Project of the Preliminary Articles of Peace, under Consideration during the Siege of *Gibraltar*, had not been accepted : But after some Debate, the said Question was carry'd in the Negative. The same Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for *Wareham* in *Dorsetshire*, in the Room of *Joseph Gascoign*, Esq; deceas'd.

The next Day, *Feb. 6*, the Malt Bill was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the 7th Mr. *Pelham* laid before the House a Copy of the Establishment of the *Hessian* Forces for the Year 1729 ; and several other Accounts were also presented, and others call'd for. Several Petitions of Insolvent Debtors in the *Fleet* Prison, and other Gaols, were presented, read, and referr'd to a Committee : The Call of the House was order'd for that Day fortnight : A Bill was order'd to be brought in, for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion ; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd further of the Supply ; particularly with relation to the *Hessian* Troops, and the Subsidies payable to foreign Princes. Mr. *Pelham*, Sir *William Yonge*, and some other Gentlemen, having shewn the Necessity of making good his Majesty's Engagements, which the Commons had made their own, by approving

Q

them ;

them; Mr. *William Pulteney* said thereupon, He had so great Regard for the King's Honour, that he would readily, at any Time, give his Vote to enable his Majesty to answer and discharge his Engagements; but that, at the same Time, out of Regard to their Country, whom they represented, and who labour'd under a heavy Load of Debt and Taxes, he thought it a Duty incumbent on them, to retrench all superfluous Expences. That in Relation to the Demand now before them, he would not enter upon the Enquiry, whether such a large Body of *Hessian* Auxiliaries was necessary at a Time of perfect Tranquillity, at least, of Inaction: But he begg'd Leave to observe, that the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* was used to keep Seven Thousand Men constantly in his Pay; and as he had only added Five Thousand Men, to make up the Twelve Thousand, which he was to furnish to the Allies of *Hanover*, it seem'd but reasonable that *Great Britain* should pay no more than for these 5000 Additional Troops; adding, that the same might be said, with respect to the Duke of *Woltenbuttle*, who, notwithstanding the Subsidy he receiv'd from *Great Britain*, maintain'd no more Troops than he did before. This Speech carrying a great Weight, Sir *Robert Walpole* thought it incumbent on him to answer it; and having justify'd at large the Measures that had been taken, in Consequence of the *Hanover* Alliance; he labour'd, in particular, to shew how useful this Body of 12000 *Hessians* had been, towards preventing the kindling of a War, for which the Court of *Vienna*, with the Assistance of *Spanish* Subsidies, had made great Preparations, and, in order thereto, had retain'd Troops of three Electors, besides the Augmentation of its own: Adding, That for his Part, he was fully convinc'd, that had it not been for the *Hessians*, the Emperor would not have come into the Preliminaries, and other Pacifick Measures; and therefore they ought not to grudge an Expence, which had already prov'd so beneficial to the Tranquillity of *Europe*. To this, Sir *Joseph Jekyl* and Mr. Sergeant *Lutwyche*, reply'd, That whatever Gloss might be put upon such Measures, yet, in their Opinion, they were repugnant to the constant Maxims, by which *England*, in former Times, steer'd, and squar'd its Conduct, with relation to its Interest Abroad: That when our glorious Ancestors had any Quarrels with their Neighbours, they bravely fought them 'till they either beat them into Peace, or forc'd them to buy it; of which there

there were many Instances in our History. That our Navy is our natural Strength; and, if well managed, our best Defence and Security: But if, in order to avoid a War, we are so condescending and so free-hearted as to buy and maintain the Forces of Foreign Princes, we are never like to see an End of such extravagant Expenses.

The Attorney and Solicitor General answer'd these Speeches; and other Members, both of the Court and Country Parties, having engaged in this important Debate, the Contention was warmly maintained for near five Hours; but at last, by a Majority of 256 Voices against 91, the following Resolutions were carry'd, viz.

1st, That the Sum of 241,259*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Expence of 12,000 *Hessians*, taken into his Majesty's Pay, for the Year 1729.

2dly, The Sum of 50,000*l.* for one Year's Subsidy to the King of *Sweden*, pursuant to a Treaty dated the 14th of *March* 1726-7.

3dly, The Sum of 25,000*l.* for one Year's Subsidy to the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, pursuant to a Treaty dated the 25th of *November* 1727.

These Resolutions being reported, on Monday the 10th of *February*, were agreed to by the House, without dividing: But, in order to gild the Pill, it was moved, and resolved to address his Majesty, That whenever it shall be necessary to take any Foreign Troops into his Service, he will be graciously pleased to use his Endeavours, that they be cloathed with the Manufactures of *Great Britain*. After this, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Malt-Bill. The same Day, several Papers relating to *Greenwich* Hospital, were laid before the House, and other Papers were call'd for.

The next Day (*Feb. 11.*) Mr. *Choche*, from the Exchequer, laid before the House two Accounts relating to the National Debts: After which, the Amendments made the Day before, to the Malt-Bill, were reported, agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd.

On Wednesday the 12th, a Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time: Several Accounts relating to the Circulation of Exchequer Bills, and to Moneys paid by the Treasury, for services of the Navy, were order'd to be laid before the House; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd further of

the Supply, and resolv'd to grant the Sum of 500,000*l.* towards cancelling and discharging the like Sum in Exchequer Bills, made forth towards discharging the Wages due to Seamen.

This Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House; after which, the Malt-Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; a Bill was order'd to be brought in for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; and a Committee was appointed to inspect what Laws were expir'd, or near expiring, and to report their Opinion, which of them were fit to be reviv'd or continu'd. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd of the Petition of the Lord *William Powlet*, one of the Tellers of his Majesty's Exchequer; and having examin'd several Persons, touching the Sum of 419*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* which, in *February* 1724, was stolen out of his Lordship's Office; a Bill was order'd to be brought in for making good that Loss.

On Friday the 14th, the Mutiny-Bill was read the second Time, and committed; and then, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, it was resolv'd, that towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, a Sum not exceeding One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, be rais'd by Sale of Annuities, not exceeding Fifty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, being after the Rate of Four Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by Parliament, to be charged on the Surplus of the Moneys arising into the Exchequer from the Duties or Impositions granted to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, for a Term of Thirty two Years, from the 2d Day of *August*, 1714, by an Act of the Twelfth Year of her said late Majesty's Reign, for raising One Million Four Hundred Thousand Pounds by Way of a Lottery, and since made perpetual.

This Resolution being reported, on Monday the 17th of *February*, was agreed to by the House: The same Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for electing a Burgess for *Port-pigham* alias *Westlow* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *John Willes*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of Chief Justice of *Chester*. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolv'd, that the Sum of Three Shillings in the Pound be rais'd in the Year 1729, upon Lands, Tenements, Pensions, Offices, &c.

This

This Resolution being the next Day reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon: A Motion was made, that the Court of Directors of the *South Sea Company* do lay before this House, an Account of all Demands, with the Value or Estimate thereof, which the Company has since the Year 1717 had upon the *Spaniards* for Seizures made by them of Ships, or other Effects of the said Company, together with an Account of what Satisfaction has been made to the Company for the said Losses, and how much of the same still remains unsatisfy'd: But the Question being put thereupon, it was carry'd in the Negative. The same Day, the King being come to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that Part of Great Britain called England; and for granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, for the Service of the Year One thousand seven hundred and twenty nine, and for making good the Deficiency of a late Malt-Act.

The Commons being return'd to their House, order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to discharge the Trustees appointed by an Act of the seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Directors of the *South Sea Company*, and others, of their Trust; and to vest in the said Company, such of the Estates and Effects which were vested in the said Trustees, as remain undispos'd of; as also the Produce of such Estates and Effects as have been disposed of by the said Trustees.

The next Day, (Feb. 19) the *Land-Tax Bill* was brought in, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time: After which, Mr. Conduit reported the Resolutions of the Committee, appointed to consider of the Petitions of many Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, relating to the bad Pavement of the Streets, viz.

1st. That one Cause of the Badness of the Pavement of the Streets, is the not observing a due Level.

2^{dly}, That one other Cause of the present ill Condition of the Streets, arises from the Badness of the Materials, and ill sorting of the same.

3^{dly}, That

3dly, That one other Cause of the ill Condition of the Pavement of the Streets, is the Breaking up, and Repairing the same in an improper and unworkmanlike Manner, by the Proprietors of the several Water-Works.

The next Day (*Feb. 20*) a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to explain and amend an Act to prevent Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tiles; as was also another Bill for the better paving and cleansing the Streets within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*.

On *Friday* the 21st, Three Petitions of the Merchants trading in Tobacco, in *London*, *Bristol*, and *Liverpool*, were presented to the House, and referr'd to a Committee. A Petition of divers Merchants, and others trading to and interested in the *British* Plantations in *America*, in Behalf of themselves, and many others, was also presented to the House, and read, complaining of great Interruptions, for several Years past, of the Trade of this Kingdom to the *British* Colonies in *America*, by the *Spaniards*, whose Depredations in those Seas endanger the entire Loss of that valuable Trade; and the Petitioners are without Remedy, for want of proper Powers for the Recovery of their Losses; and that the *Spaniards* treat such of his Majesty's Subjects, as have fallen into their Hands, in a very barbarous and cruel Manner; and praying the Consideration of the House, and such timely Remedy as the House shall think fit: Which Petition, after some Debate, was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House. Then the Call of the House was adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight.

On *Monday* the 24th of *February*, several Petitions of poor distress'd Prisoners for Debt were presented and read: Several Papers relating to *Greenwich* Hospital, were laid before the House: The *Land-Tax* Bill was read a second Time, and committed to the Committee of the whole House; and upon the Petition of *Charles Dillon*, Esq; eldest Son of *Arthur Dillon*, second Son of *Theobald*, late Lord Viscount *Dillon*, and his Majesty's Consent signified by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to enable the Petitioner and his Brothers to inherit the Family Estate in *Ireland*, immediately after the Death of *Richard*, now Lord Viscount *Dillon*; notwithstanding the Petitioner's Father, *Arthur Dillon*, had been outlaw'd, or attainted for High Treason, on Account of the late War in *Ireland*. After this, the Order of the Day being read, for going into a grand Committee on Ways and Means,

a Motion

a Motion was made, and the Question being propos'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they do consider of proper Means to take off the Duties upon Sope and Candles, granted and made a Security for several large Sums of Money, advanced for the Service of the Publick, upon Parliamentary Credit, the greatest Part of the Surplusses whereof belong to the Sinking Fund, appropriated to the discharging the National Debt, incurred before the 25th Day of *December*, 1716: But the previous Question being put, that that Question be now put, it passed in the Negative, by a Majority of 217 Voices against 79. Then in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

1st. That the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England* be allowed to become the Purchasers of the Annuities agreed to be sold by the Resolution of this House of the 17th Instant.

2dly, That the Moneys arisen or to arise into the Exchequer, at or from *Lady Day* next, of or for the several Surplusses, Excesses, or Overplus Moneys, commonly called the Sinking Fund, be applied to pay to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, the Sum of Seven Hundred Seventy Five Thousand Twenty Seven Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Ten Pence Halfpenny, for redeeming the Remainder unredeem'd of the Annuity payable to them, in respect of the Sum of One Million Seven Hundred Seventy Five Thousand Twenty Seven Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Ten Pence Halfpenny, heretofore due to them in lieu of certain Exchequer Bills deliver'd up by them to be cancell'd, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of her late Majesty *Queen Anne*, and charged on certain Duties on Houses; and afterwards to pay to the same Governor and Company, the further Sum of Five Hundred Thousand Pounds for redeeming a proportional Part of the Annuity payable to them, in respect of the Sum of Two Millions due to them, in lieu of certain other Exchequer Bills delivered up by them to be cancell'd, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in the third Year of the Reign of his late Majesty *King George the First*, of glorious Memory, and charged on the Aggregate Fund, pursuant to the Powers reserved to Parliament for those Purposes.

These

These Resolutions being the next Day (*Feb. 25*) reported, were agreed to by the House, and order'd to be made Part of the Bill for raising 1,250,000 *l.* by Sale of Annuities. The same Day Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for *Aldborough* in *Yorkshire*, in the Room of *William Jessop, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of second Justice of the Counties of *Chester, Flint, Denbigh* and *Montgomery*. A Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the more effectual collecting in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and other Parts of his Majesty's Dominions, the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*; after which, upon a Motion made by *James Oglethorpe, Esq;* a Committee was appointed to enquire into the State of the Gaols of this Kingdom; of which Committee that publick spirited Gentleman was chosen Chairman.

On *Wednesday* the 26th of *February*, upon the Petition of *Robert Raikes* of the City of *Gloucester*, Stationer and Printer, his Excuse for not attending the House, upon a Complaint of a Paragraph inserted in his Journal, relating to the Resolutions of the House, was allow'd of: But, at the same Time it was unanimously resolv'd, 1st, That it is an Indignity to, and a Breach of the Privilege of this House, for any Person to presume to give in written or printed News-Papers, any Account or Minutes of the Debates, or other Proceedings of this House, or of any Committee thereof. 2dly, That upon Discovery of the Authors, Printers, or Publishers of any such written or printed News-Paper, the House will proceed against the Offenders with the utmost Severity. After this, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Employments or Offices according to Law, &c. and, in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd of the Establishment of *Greenwich* Hospital.

The next Day (*Feb. 27*) a Bill for raising the Sum of 1,250,000 *l.* by Sale of Annuities, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. After the reading of several Petitions relating to the Prisoners for Debt, and to the great Encrease of the Poor, occasioned by the Decay of the Woollen Manufactures, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for making more effectual several Acts relating to Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen, rowing on the River of *Thames*. The House being moved, That Leave may be given to bring in

in a Bill for the better suppressing of Piracy, and for giving all Prizes taken from the Enemy, to the Captors. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his Majesty's Command, acquainted the House, That for the greater Encouragement of Seamen to behave themselves with Bravery and Fidelity in the Service of their Country, his Majesty gave his Consent, that a Bill might be brought into this House, for giving to the Captors the Share or Part which the Crown has in all Prizes taken from the Enemy : Whereupon, the said Bill was order'd to be brought in. Then the Amendments made to the Mutiny-Bill being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd.

On the last Day of *February*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the publick Registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, and other Incumbrances within the County of *Surrey*. Then a Petition of Sir *Theodore Janssen* was presented to the House and read, setting forth, That by an Act of the seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, which receiv'd the Royal Assent the 29th of *July* 1721, all the Petitioners Estates, real and personal, were vested in Trustees for the Use of the *South-Sea* Company, from the 1st Day of *June* 1720; and the Petitioner was thereby directed to deliver up his said Estates to the said Trustees on the 20th Day of *September* 1721, which he accordingly comply'd with; and has since, in pursuance of the said Act, convey'd and assign'd to the said Trustees all his Estates, amounting to about 200,000*l.* clear of his Allowance and all Claims: That he is inform'd he was at Liberty to have laid out the Income and Produce of his said Estates from the said 1st Day of *June* 1720, to the said 20th of *September* 1721, in Expences for himself and Family, without being accountable for the same; but he saved of such Income, within that Time, about 9000*l.* which he deliver'd to the Trustees, with his other Estates; which Income was the Produce of the Estate he had been long possess'd of, and no Part of it gain'd by the *South-Sea* Scheme; and he being a considerable Loser by that Transaction, and by much the greatest Sufferer by the said Act, hopes it will be thought reasonable that such Part of his said Income, as was not expended, should be for the Benefit of him, and his numerous Family; and therefore praying, that the Trustees for the *South-Sea* Company may be obliged to pay the same accordingly. Hereupon, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, according to the

R

Prayer

Prayer of the said Petition. Another Petition of *Hannah Gore*, Wife of *John Gore*; and also of *William Gore* and *Henry Sambroke*, Esqrs. Trustees, appointed by her Marriage Settlement, for her and her Infant Children, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, That by the Articles made in *July 1717*, on the said *Hannah's* Marriage with *John Gore*, it was agreed, that 21000*l.* the Moiety of which was her Fortune, should be laid out in Lands, and settled on her for her Jointure; and he, out of his Personal Estate, to give 5000*l.* among the younger Children: That towards the said Jointure, which was understood to be 1000*l.* *per Ann.* two Estates amounting to 747*l.* *per Ann.* have been purchased and settled: But the unhappy Turn of Affairs in the Year 1720, interrupted the Compleating of the Jointure: That the *South-Sea Company*, on the Petitioner's Claims, grounded on the said Marriage Articles and Settlements, are to pay 5000*l.* among the younger Children of the said *John Gore*, by the said Marriage: That he has several Children, and being in Trade, cannot, without great Prejudice to his Family, make up the Jointure. But the said *William Gore*, and *Jeremy Sambroke*, or one of them, in regard to the Circumstances of this Case, are willing, if the Company, or their Trustees, shall be directed to make immediate Payment of the said 5000*l.* to them, to give a real Security for the same, and therefore praying, that the said 5000*l.* upon such Security being given to answer the same to the said younger Children, or in Case of their Decease to the said Company, may be paid to them, in order to compleat the said Jointure. Hereupon the House gave Leave for the bringing in a Bill according to the Prayer of the said Petition; which, in a few Days after, was read the 2d Time, and committed; but the Directors of the *South-Sea Company* having petition'd the House against the said Bill, the same was dropp'd; as was also the Bill in Favour of *Sir Theodore Janssen*, which was brought in on the 13th of *March*.

Besides what has already been mention'd, on the 28th of *February*, the Commons order'd the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to lay before the House, the Complaints of several Merchants touching their Losses in the *West-Indies*, in order to be laid before the Congress at *Soissons*; as also such Accounts as they had receiv'd relating to any Depredations made by the *Spaniards*, on his Majesty's Subjects in *America*, for five Years past; and

and resolv'd to address his Majesty, for the several Instructions given to the late Admiral *Hofier*, or to any other Commander in chief who succeeded him in the *West-Indies*, to the 25th Day of *March*, 1728. As also Copies of all the Letters, so far as they relate to the said Instructions written by Admiral *Hofier*, or the Commander in chief who succeeded him, to the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, and to his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from the 1st of *June*, 1726, to the 25th of *March* last, and likewise Copies of all the Letters, (so far as they relate also to the said Instructions) written by the said Commissioners, or their Secretary, and the Principal Secretaries of State, to any of the said Commanders, within the said Time : Which Papers his Majesty commanded to be laid before the House accordingly.

By this Time, the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Gaols of this Kingdom, had enter'd upon that necessary Service, and begun with the *Fleet* Prison in *London*, where they were inform'd, the most notorious Abuses and Enormities were committed.

The Rise and Occasion of this Enquiry was this : *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; the Honourable Member of the House of Commons we mention'd before, being particularly acquainted with Mr. *Castel*, an ingenious Man, eminently skill'd in Architecture, out of generous Compassion and Humanity, visited him in his Distress, while a Prisoner in the *Fleet* ; and being afterwards fully convinc'd that the Hardships and Barbarities put upon him by the Warden, were the immediate Cause of his Death, he, from that Moment, resolv'd to use his utmost Endeavours to get this National Grievance redress'd. In order thereto, he communicated his Thoughts to several eminent Members of the House, who readily concurring in this Publick-Spirited Design, Mr. *Oglethorpe* made the Motion already mention'd.

On Thursday the 27th of *February*, the Committee, of whom he was Chairman, went to the *Fleet* Prison, and examin'd several of the Prisoners, and amongst the rest, Sir *Williom Rich*, Bart. who, upon a slight Dispute with Mr. *Bambridge*, having been loaded with heavy Irons, the Committee, abhorring such an inhuman Treatment of a Person of his Rank and Quality, order'd his Irons to be immediately taken off. But scarce was the Committee withdrawn, when *Bambridge*, in Contempt

of their Authority, order'd Sir *William* to be put again in Irons, in which Condition he was found again, the next Day, by the Committee. * Justly provok'd by this Piece of Insolence, the same Day (*Feb.* 28) Mr. *Oglethorpe* acquainted the House, That the Committee had enter'd upon their Enquiry into the State of the *Fleet* Prison, and had directed him to report to the House, how highly the Warden of the said Prison had misbehav'd himself upon that Occasion; and read the Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd it in at the Table, where the same was read: Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*.

1st, That *Thomas Bambridge*, Esq; Warden of his Majesty's Prison of the *Fleet*, having misused, in a very cruel and barbarous Manner, Sir *William Rich*, now a Prisoner in his Custody, for having given Evidence before a Committee of this House, was guilty of a high Indignity to this House, a Contempt of the Authority, and Breach of the Privilege thereof.

2^{dly}. That the said *Thomas Bambridge* be, for his said Offence, taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House.

3^{dly}. That the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Gaols of this Kingdom have Leave to sit, notwithstanding any Adjournment of the House.

After

* Members, most of whom attended daily, sometimes twice a-day, at this Committee, were,
James Oglethorpe, Esq; Chair-
 man.

The Rt. Hon. the Lords
 { *Finch*,
 Morpeth,
 Inchequin,
 Percival,
 Limerick.
Sir Robert Sutton,
Sir Robert Clifton,
Sir Abraham Elton.
Sir Edw. Knatchbul,
Sir Humphry Herworth,
The Hon. James Bertie,
Sir Gregory Page,
Sir Archibald Grant,
Sir James Thornhil.

Gyles Erle, Esq;
General Wade.
Humphry Parsons, Esq;
Hon. Robert Byng, Esq;
Edward Hughs, Esq; Judge
 Advocate,
Capt. Vernon,
Charles Selwyn, Esq;
Veltors Cornwall, Esq;
Thomas Scarwen, Esq;
Francis Child, Esq;
William Hucks, Esq;
Stamp Brooksbanks, Esq;
Charles Withers, Esq;
John la Roche, Esq;
Mr. Thomas Martin.

After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd farther of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolv'd, that the Sum of 11694 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* remaining in his Majesty's Exchequer, on Arrears of former Land-Taxes, be apply'd towards raising the Supply for the Service of the Year 1729: Which Resolution being reported on Monday the third of March, was agreed to by the House. The same Day, a Petition of several Merchants trading to *America* from the Port of *Liverpoole*, complaining of the continual Depredations of the *Spaniards* in those Seas, was read and referr'd to the Committee of the whole House; as was also another Petition to the same Effect, of the Incorporated Society of Merchant Adventurers of *Bristol*. After this, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for the electing a Burgess for *Dorchester* in the County of *Dorset*, in the room of *William Chappel*, Esq; Serjeant at Law, who had accepted of the Office of Justice of the Counties of *Merioneth*, *Carnarvon*, and *Anglesey*, in the Principality of *Wales*.

On the fifth of March, the Mutiny Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords: But the Bill in Behalf of *Charles Dillon*, Esq; being read the first Time, was rejected: And then, in a grand Committee, some Progress was made in the Land-Tax Bill.

The next Day (March 6) a Bill for the better suppressing of Piracy, and for giving all Prizes taken from the Enemy to the Captors, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. Mr. *Cockburn*, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, laid before the House, Copies of such Accounts as the said Commissioners had receiv'd, relating to any Depredations made by the *Spaniards* on his Majesty's Subjects in *America*, for five Years past, contain'd in seventeen Papers: And Mr. Treasurer laid also before the House Fifty-three Papers, being Instructions and Letters to, and Accounts and Letters from Vice-Admiral *Hofier*, and other Sea Commanders, and others: Which Papers were referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, who were to consider of the Complaints of the *British* Merchants trading to *America*. Then upon the Report of the Petition of several Merchants and Traders of the City of *London*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the better Regulation and Government of such Seamen as enter into the Service of the Merchants and
Traders

Traders of this Kingdom: And in a Committee of the whole House the Commons enter'd upon the Consideration of the several Petitions complaining of the Depredations of the *Spaniards* in *America*; heard some of the Petitioners; examin'd several Witnesses; and adjourn'd the further Consideration of it to the *Tuesday* following, the 11th of *March*.

On *Friday*, *March* 7. Mr. *Cockburn*, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, laid before the Commons, Copies of several other Instructions given to Vice-Admiral *Hosier*, and to any other Commander in Chief who succeeded him in the *West Indies*, and of some Letters relating thereto, contained in seven Papers; after which, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill for raising the Sum of 1,250,000 *l.* by Sale of Annuities; which, on *Monday* the 10th of *March* was reported, and order'd it to be ingrossed.

The *Saturday* before (*March* 8.) the Commons proceeded to the further hearing the Merits of the Controverted Election for *Beverley* in the County of *York*; and having heard Counsel, and examin'd several Witnesses, came to several unanimous Resolutions, in Substance, That Mr. *Ellerker Bradshaw*, sitting Member, was not, and that Sir *Charles Hotham*, Bart. was duly Elected to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough, and order'd three of Mr. *Bradshaw's* Agents, who were declar'd guilty of notorious and scandalous Bribery and Corruption, to be committed Prisoners to *Newgate*.

On *Monday* the 10th of *March*, the Commons resolv'd to Address his Majesty, for Copies of all Memorials, Petitions and Representations to his Majesty, or to his late Majesty, or their Principal Secretaries of State, in relation to *Spanish* Captures of *British* Ships belonging to the Subjects of this Kingdom; and then, upon Consideration of the Report about the Petitions of the Colony of *Virginia*, and of the Merchants trading in Tobacco in the Cities of *London* and *Bristol*, and in the Port of *Liverpool*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to repeal a Clause in an Act 9 *Geo. I.* which prohibits the Importation of Tobacco stripp'd from the Stalk or Stem. After this, in a Grand Committee, some further Progress was made in the Land-Tax Bill.

The next Day the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations were order'd to lay before the House, Copies of such Reports as they have laid before his Majesty, or before his late Majesty, relating to the Rights of the Subjects of *Great Britain*, to cut Logwood in the Bay of *Campeachy*, pursuant to which Order, two Days after (*March 13*) Mr. *Docminique*, presented to the House a Copy of the following Representation.

A Representation from the Honourable Board of Trade to his late Majesty King George I. asserting and proving the Right of the Subjects of Great Britain, to cut Logwood in the Bay of Campeachy.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

THE Right Honourable *Paul Methuen*, Esq; one of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having transmitted to us on the 15th of *November* last, by Order of His Royal Highness, a Letter or Memorial he had receiv'd from the Marquis *de Monteleone*, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Catholick Majesty, relating to the Trade carried on in the *West Indies*, and to the Settlement made by your Majesty's Subjects on the Island of *Trist*, and on or near the Lake or Marsh *de Terminos*, in the Province of *Jucatan*: In which Parts he represents, ' That they employ themselves in cutting of Logwood, or (as the *Spaniards* call it) *Campeachy Wood*, and that the *Spanish* Vice-roy and Governor had propos'd to dislodge them from thence, but that his said Catholick Majesty would not send his Orders before he had given your Majesty Notice of it, not doubting, but that according to all the Treaties of Peace, and particularly that made at *Utrecht*, your Majesty would oblige your said Subjects to leave the aforesaid Lake *de Terminos*, and give positive Orders to your Governors of *Jamaica*, and of the other Islands, not to suffer the least Trade to be carry'd on for *Campeachy Wood*, and to declare, that if, in the Space of eight Months, they do not leave the said Place, they shall be look'd upon and used as Pirates.

We beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that although we did humbly propose such Methods as we esteem'd proper and necessary to support the cutting
of

of Logwood in the *West Indies*, when the said Mr. *Mezhuen* was on Departure for *Madrid*, yet on this Occasion when a Trade of so great Importance to our Navigation and the *American Colonies*, is in Danger of being lost, we have again carefully perused the Books and Papers in our Office, and receiv'd from the Merchants and others the fullest Information we can hope to obtain, which hath taken up much Time; and we do now humbly crave Leave to lay before your Majesty the past and present State of this Trade, with the Arguments that formerly engag'd your Majesty's Royal Predecessors to protect and support the same; to which we shall add some Observations, and the Reasons that induce us to conclude, your Majesty's Subjects have now as full and ample Right to this Trade, as to any other Liberty or Privilege that has been allowed by the Crown of *Spain*, and enjoy'd by them, by virtue of any Treaty whatsoever.

In the first Place, therefore, it must be observ'd, That Logwood is one of the Products of the Province of *Yucatan*, which extends itself into the North Sea, in Form of a Peninsula, about 100 Leagues in Length. The *Spaniards* are possessed of *San Francisco de Campeachy*, its Capital Town and Port, which has been thrice taken by the *English*, and besides they have two other Inland Towns, *Meridia* and *Valladolid*, of no great Importance, having few Inhabitants; but the rest of the Province, before the Logwood Cutters were settled, was, in a manner, wholly desolate and uninhabited.

Nevertheless, it must be allow'd, that the *Spaniards* had, from Time to Time, cut Wood in several Places near their own Settlements; but during the Hostilities that were committed in the *West Indies* before the Year 1667, they deserted that Employment, being frequently interrupted by the Privateers, both by Sea and Land, who by Degrees becoming acquainted with the Coast, and with those Parts where the Wood grew, that were most remote from the *Spaniards*, they, at last, fell into the Trade, and laid the Foundation of their future Establishment.

Their first Settlements were near to Cape *Catoche*, but upon (if not before) the Publication of the Treaty concluded at *Madrid* in 1667, by the Earl of *Sandwich*, they likewise settled near *Suma-Sunta*, adjacent to the *Laguna de Terminos*, and to *Trist* and *Beef* Islands, which
being

being the most convenient Place for cutting of Wood, and a tollerable Harbour for their Ships and Vessels, the whole Trade soon center'd there. For notwithstanding the aforesaid Treaty was principally intended to settle and adjust our Commerce with his Catholick Majesty's Dominions in *Europe*, yet ' a general, firm and perfect Amity, Confederation and Peace being thereby ' agreed, and concluded (as in the first Article) between ' the two Crowns, to be observ'd inviolably, as well ' by Land as by Sea and fresh Waters, and between the ' Countries, Kingdoms, Dominions and Territories ' belonging unto, or under the Obedience of either of ' them, &c.' it was concluded, that the Peace extended to *America* as well as *Europe*; whereupon many of the *British* Privateers that had before used those Seas, to the great Interruption of Commerce, were then induced to quit their former Course, and to settle with the Logwood Cutters in the *Laguna de Terminos*; so that in the Year 1669, their Numbers were considerably encreas'd, and great Quantities of Wood were transported both to *Jamaica* and *New England*.

The *American* Treaty for restraining Depredations in those Parts being afterwards concluded by Sir *William Godolphin* in *July* 1670, added to their Strength by encouraging several others of the Privateers, or Seamen, to fall in with this Employment of cutting Wood, to which it was now generally supposed they had a Right by the said Treaty.

And as the Logwood Trade was of the greatest Importance to *Jamaica*, on the 10th of *March* 1671, Sir *Thomas Lynch*, then Governor of that Island, not having receiv'd any Orders how to govern himself in this Affair, transmitted to the Lords of the Council the Reasons that induced him to encourage the same under proper Regulations.

1st. That the *English* had done so for divers Years.

2dly. It was in desolate and uninhabited Places.

3dly. That this seems a Possession granted by the *American* Treaty.

4thly. It might give a Right to seclude the *Dutch* and the *French*, if we should break with *Spain*.

5thly. The *Spaniards* had not, to that Time, made any Complaints of it:

6thly. This Employ makes the reducing of the Privateers more easy, And

7thly, That it will employ 100 Sail annually, and bring in more to his Majesty's Customs and the Nation's Trade, than any Colony the King hath.

Whilst these Arguments were under Consideration, the Earl of *Arlington* laid before the Lords of the Committee, a Letter from Sir *Thomas Modyford* the late Governor of *Jamaica*, dated the 16th of May 1672, wherein, after he had given an Account of the great Extent or Compass of the Country, in which the Logwood grows; how meanly the *Spanish* Towns, on the foresaid Tract of Land were peopled; and of the Places frequented by the *English*, he adds,

That they have used this Trade for three Years past, at first finding it by the Sea Side, but afterwards being forced to go four or five Miles up into the Country for their Refreshment, they had planted *Indian* Provisions, and built Houses there to keep themselves and their Provisions from the Sun and Rain: That, in general, they had affirm'd to him, never to have seen any *Spaniards* or other Person, in all the Time of their working, although they had gone six or seven Miles further into the Country to kill Deer, &c. This Possession, he says, in the *West Indies*, is held the strongest that can be, viz. Falling of Wood, Building of Houses, and Clearing and Planting the Ground.

Sir *Thomas Lynch*, to confirm what he had before asserted, and to justify his Proceedings, in November 1672, sends home the Copies of several Depositions he had taken from the Masters of Ships, and others concerned in the Logwood Trade, and of a Proclamation he had issued out for the better Regulation and Security thereof, importing,

That whereas he was informed, by the Oaths of many credible Witnesses, that his Majesty's Subjects have used to hunt, Fish, and cut Wood in divers Bays, Islands, and Parts of the Continent, not frequented or possessed by any of the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty, and had, for some Years, peaceably done the same without any Molestation; nevertheless, divers Vessels having been seiz'd at Anchor and under Sail by some Pirates and Fugitives of this Island, and being in Danger of being so surpriz'd again, therefore he orders and appoints all Vessels sailing out of the *Port Royal*, for the aforesaid lawful Employments, to go out together in small Squadrons, Four at least in Company, and to give Bond to keep Company with, and to obey him, whom
he

he should make Commander for the Voyage, and their mutual Defence, and what they should lawfully do in their own Defence, and for the Preservation of his Majesty's Subjects, their Ships and Goods, be authorized and warranted, &c.

In *January* following, the Secretary to the Lords of the Committee by their Order, advises the said Sir *Thomas Lynch*, That he had acquainted him with their Lordship's Pleasure fully, concerning cutting of Logwood, and that they did altogether allow of the same, provided those Rules were observ'd, which they had formerly directed, and which were agreeable to what the said Governor himself had already mentioned.

This Allowance of carrying on the Trade as aforesaid, gave fresh Vigour to those engaged in it, tho' about this Time the *Spaniards* began to interrupt them in the Prosecution thereof, and to dispute their Right to that Liberty they had so long quietly enjoy'd.

For we must insist on it, as an undoubted and uncontested Fact, that from the Publication of the Treaty in 1667, untill about two Years after the Conclusion of the *American Treaty*, the Logwood Cutters had never been in the least disturbed or molested in their Employment, either directly or indirectly; nor does it appear, that the *Spanish* Governors took any Umbrage at it, or made any Complaint about it; much less did they pretend to an exclusive Right, or that it was contrary to the Laws of their Commerce.

Nay, so far were they from expressing any Resentment on this Account, or making it a Pretence to justify the first Hostilities they committed, in Violation of the Treaties both of 1667 and 1670, That when Sir *Thomas Lynch* sent to Don *Fernando Francisco Descavedo*, the Governor of *St. Francisco de Campeachy*, to demand Satisfaction for two *English* Ships which had Logwood on Board, and were taken by some *Spanish* Men of War; in his Answer to that Charge on the 6th of *April* 1672, he takes no Notice of our cutting Logwood, or that those Ships had any on Board, or that we had settled on the *Laguna de Terminos*, nor had he any other Complaint to make by way of Retaliation, save that an *English* Vessel had taken a *Spanish* Bark at the *Laguna de Terminos* bound to *Tobasco*, which is the more remarkable, because the said *Laguna* was, at that Time, and had been several Years, actually in our Possession.

It must likewise be further urged, That before the Queen Regent of *Spain* had publish'd a Royal *Cedula*, bearing Date the 22d of *June*, 1672, which orders, ' That such as should make Invasion, or trade without ' Licence in the Ports of the *Indies*, should be proceeded ' against as Pirates, &c.' it does not appear that cutting of Logwood was esteem'd by the *Spaniards* to be an Invasion, and Trading without Licence; but by Virtue of this *Cedula*, it was at length carry'd to that Height, that if our Ships had but any Logwood on Board, they were confiscated without Remedy.

Upon this Subject, the Earl of *Arlington*, on the 19th of *March* 1674, wrote to Sir *William Godolphin*, then Embassador at *Madrid*, as follows:

' In a Word, his Majesty is so sensible of the Sufferings of his Subjects in this Particular, that you must endeavour, by all the Skill you have, to procure some Liberty for the cutting of Logwood, in those remote Parts, where the *Spaniards* have none, and his Majesty's Subjects have had long Abode and Residence; and the rather, for that we find, by all the Replies we have seen, they justify themselves by that single Point of cutting Logwood, nay even of finding it on Board our Vessels, which to us appears very unreasonable.

And Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, the Judge of the Admiralty, in his Report to his late Majesty King *Charles II.* of the 8th of *October* 1675, intimating, ' That the *American* Treaty does require a further Elucidation and Adjustment between your Majesty and the Crown of *Spain*; for it appears by the Judgment of the Queen, in the Matter of *Campeachy*, and by their *Cedulas Reales*, that they affix a new Interpretation upon that Treaty, in declaring what shall be private or not private, Prize or not Prize, without communicating, it seems, with your Majesty, and without Publication, that may reach your Majesty's Subjects.

Thus, by a *Spanish Auto*, or a Decree of that Court, which was inconsistent with, and made (*ex post Facto*) after the Ratifications of a publick and solemn Treaty, it was manifestly intended, not only to debar the *British* Subjects of that Liberty they enjoy'd before the said Treaty was made, but in some Measure, to deprive them of the common Right of all Nations; whereas, if your Majesty's Subjects did actually hold and possess the *Laguna de Terminos*, and the Parts adjacent, at the Time

of the Conclusion of the *American Treaty*, as hath been already prov'd, the last Clause of the 7th Article will determine to whom the same belongs, *viz.*

' Moreover, 'tis agreed, that the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, his Heirs and Successors, shall have, hold, and keep, and always possess, in full Right of Sovereignty, Seignory, Possession, and Propriety, all the Lands, Countries, Islands, Colonies, and other Places, be they what they will, lying and situate in the *West-Indies*, or in any Part of *America*, which the said King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects, now hold and possess'd, insomuch they neither can, nor ought hereafter to be contested or call'd in Question for them, upon any Account, or under any Pretence whatsoever.

And as long as the 8th Article of the same Treaty subsists, it will appear very extraordinary, that the *Spaniards* should pretend to any Dominion or Power in the Ports or Havens where they neither had Fortifications, nor Magazines, or in those Places which were not possess'd by them, because these Descriptions are undoubtedly laid down by the Treaty, as the sole and distinguishing Marks of the Sovereignty of the Crown of *Spain* in those Ports and Places, which only we were to forbear sailing to and trafficking in, whilst all other Ports and Places were left open and free.

But notwithstanding the said Treaty was so strong in our Favour, the *Spaniards* having thereby compass'd the two main Ends they proposed to themselves, *viz.*

1st, The securing their *West-India Trade* to themselves, by excluding us, and consequently all other Nations, from trafficking with them; a Point which could never be before obtain'd, tho' it was strenuously insisted on, in the Reign of King *James I.* and afterwards in 1630.

2d, The Dispersion of the Privateers, who had long miserably harrass'd and distress'd the *Spaniards* Settlement, and notably check'd the Increase both of their Power and Trade in those Parts, but are now entirely reduced, by the great Care of the *English* Governors, and by their entering into the *Logwood Trade*.

Yet the only Advantages *Great Britain* aim'd at by the Treaty, *viz.* That her Subjects might carry on their Trade without Interruption, and peaceably enjoy those Places they then held and possess'd, were, in a great Measure, absolutely defeated.

For,

For, after the Publication of the aforesaid Royal *Cedula*, many of our Ships were made Prizes, under that Pretence, sometimes by *Spanish* Men of War, at other Times by *English* Pirates, seduced by the Governors into the Service of *Spain*, and afterwards by the *Biscayneers*, that were sent to cruise in those Seas.

And, upon the same Pretence, in *April* 1680, several Ships under the Command of *Don Philippo de Vareda Villegas*, arriv'd at the Island of *Trist* and the *Laguna de Terminos*, attack'd our Logwood-Cutters, whilst separated from one another, and dislodged them from thence.

Moreover, the *Spanish* Governors encouraged by this Success, and little regarding the just Right of your Majesty, or your Subjects, even to Plantations still more distant from their Dominions, did soon resolve upon another Expedition, and in 1682, surprized *New Providence*, one of the *Bahama* Islands.

But these Places were again soon repeopled, and the Trade from *Trist* and the *Laguna*, in 1682, was greater than ever.

The Rise and Progress of the Logwood Trade, from about the Year 1667, to the Year 1682, being thus stated, and laid before your Majesty, we presume it would be too tedious, and not very material to the Point in Question, to enter into the Particulars, how, and in what Manner, it was afterwards constantly carry'd on; and how it has been from Time to Time, interrupted and supported untill the Year 1713, when the Adjustment and Settlement thereof was again under Consideration, both at *Madrid* and *Utrecht*.

But since the *Spanish* Embassador insists on it, that by the Treaty of Peace made at *Utrecht*, in which (he says) it is stipulated, 'That the Lands or other Places which had been taken in the *Indies* during the War, should be evacuated; your Majesty is engaged to oblige your Subjects who are come to the *Lake De Terminos*, to leave it immediately.' We most humbly take Leave to represent further to your Majesty:

That if his Excellency would hereby insinuate, that your Majesty's Subjects are but lately, and during the War, come to the *Laguna de Terminos*, this is a Mistake in Fact; for it appears by the 'foremention'd Depositions, sent by Sir *Thomas Lynch*, and Sir *Thomas Modyford*, that they were there in 1669, and for some Time, or Years before; and it is well known to the *Spaniards*, that they have been ever since possessed of that Part of the Country,

try, except for two or three Months after the aforesaid Assault in 1680.

Neither will what the said Ambassador asserts from the Treaty, answer the End for which it was produced.

By the 8th Article it is, indeed, agreed by his Catholic Majesty, 'not to alienate any of his Territories in the *West-Indies*, to the *French* or any other Nation; and upon this Condition her late Majesty engages, that she will endeavour and give Assistance to the *Spaniards*, that the ancient Limits of their Dominions in *America* be restor'd, &c. if it shall appear that they have in any Manner been broken into, and lessen'd in any Part, since the Death of King *Charles II.*' But to argue from hence, that the *Laguna de Terminos*, in Possession of the *English* before the Year 1670, must be evacuated, when this Treaty has only Reference to what has pass'd since the Demise of the said King *Charles II.* is very extraordinary.

But if the Ambassador refers to the Memorial on the Affairs of Commerce, that was sign'd at *Madrid* the 13th of *July* 1713, by the Lord *Lexington*, and the Marquess *de Bedmar*, we must confess, that the Article relating to the Logwood Trade, propos'd therein by his Lordship, had not then its Effect: But we are assured it was from thence, among other Things, referr'd to the Discussion of the Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*.

What pass'd particularly on this Affair at *Utrecht*, doth not appear to us; but by the Treaty of Commerce concluded the 28th of *November* following (of which the said Ambassador takes no Notice in this Memorial) and wherein the several Interests of the two Crowns, and their Subjects, with Respect to Commerce, were more particularly under Consideration, it is manifest, that the Rights and Liberties insisted on by the *British* Subjects in the *West-Indies*, were adjust'd by the Lords Plenipotentiaries, and that a Clause in the Treaty, which determines this Contest relating to the cutting of Logwood, beyond all Possibility of Dispute for the future, was then agreed upon and concluded; it being expressly stipulated in the 1st Article after the Confirmation and Ratification of the *American* Treaty in 1670, as follows:

'Without any Prejudice, however, to any Liberty, or Power, which the Subjects of *Great Britain* enjoy'd before, either thro' Right, Sufferance, or Indulgence.

If

If therefore this comprehensive Clause, (which relates only to the *West-Indies*) confirms, secures, and re-establishes those Liberties, which the Subjects of *Great Britain* enjoy'd in *America* before the Treaty in 1670, it necessarily follows :

That they having then enjoy'd the Liberty of cutting Logwood, without any Interruption (as hath been fully proved) either through *Right*, *Sufferance*, or *Indulgence*, they are again entitled by this Treaty, to the same Liberty, in as plain and express Words as can be used or imagin'd.

And that your Majesty may be more fully apprized of the Importance of this Trade, the same will be effectually demonstrated by the following Account of the Quantities of Logwood imported since the War, *viz.*

		T.	C.	Q.	lb.
In 1713	_____	2189	15	3	22
1714	_____	4878	14	3	24
1715	_____	5863	12	1	14
1716	_____	2032	17	2	05

In four Years, Tons 14965 02 3 09

That is, *communibus annis*, Tons 3741, which cannot be computed at less than 60,000*l.* per *Ann.* tho' the Price is at present reduced from 40*l.* to 16*l.* per Ton, whereas, before your Majesty's Subjects were settled there, it was worth 100*l.* the Ton.

Nor is this Trade less necessary than beneficial to your Majesty's Dominions, by Reason of the great Encouragement it gives to our Seamen and Shipping, which at all Times requires a particular Attention, but now especially, when 'tis daily observed, that very many *British* Mariners, either through Defect of the Laws, for want of Employment at Home, or in Hopes of greater Advantage abroad, enter themselves into Foreign Service.

Upon the whole, therefore, we are humbly of Opinion ;

That the Subjects of this your Majesty's Kingdom, for some Years before, as well as after the Conclusion of the *American* Treaty in 1670, did enjoy an uninterrupted Liberty of cutting Logwood in the *Laguna de Terminos*, and in other Places not inhabited by the *Spaniards* in the Province of *Yucatan*, either through *Right*, *Sufferance*, or *Indulgence*.

That

That the said *American Treaty* did establish a Right in the Crown of *Great Britain* to the *Laguna de Terminos*; and the Parts adjacent; those Places, at the Time of the Treaty, and for some Years before, being actually in Possession of the *British Subjects*.

That the Royal *Cedula* issued out by the Court of *Spain*, was a Violation of the aforesaid Treaty, sofar as the carrying on the Trade to the *Laguna de Terminos*, was thereby interpreted an Invasion, and the Logwood-Cutters accounted Pirates.

And that your Majesty's Subjects having been (at least) sufferr'd to enjoy the Liberty of cutting Logwood as aforesaid, before the Conclusion of the *American Treaty* (altho' your Majesty should not insist on your said Right to the *Laguna de Terminos*) yet that the same Liberty is absolutely granted and Confirmed by the Treaty of Commerce made at *Utrecht*.

And we do further think it our Duty to represent to your Majesty, that altho' the said *Spanish* Ambassador seems to declare in his Memorial, that no Attempt should be made to dislodge your Subjects settled on the *Laguna de Terminos*, in a less Time than eight Months from the Date of his said Memorial; yet they were dislodg'd and taken Prisoners in the same Month the Memorial was deliver'd, as appears by several Affidavits sent to this Board by General *Hamilton*, your Majesty's Governor of the *Leeward Islands*.

All which is most humbly submitted.

Sign'd,

Suffolk,

Whitehall, Sept.

25th, 1717.

J. Chetwynd,

Charles Cooke,

J. Moleworth,

D. Pulteney,

M. Bladen.

The same Day, (*March 11*) Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgefs for *Pontefract* in *Yorkshire*, in the Room of Sir *William Lowther*, Bart. deceas'd. After which, the Bill for making good the Loss occasion'd by a Sum of Money being stolen out of the *Exchequer*, was read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. This done, it was mov'd, and thereupon resolv'd,

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleas'd to direct the proper Officers to lay before this House, a particular and

T

distinct

‘ distinct Account of the Distribution of the Sum of
‘ Sixty Thousand Pounds, which in an Account laid
‘ before this House, shewing how the Money given for
‘ the Service of the Year 1728, has been disposed of, is
‘ charged to have been issued to perfect and fulfil the
‘ Obligations his Majesty is under, on Account of En-
‘ gagements enter’d into and concerted, for securing the
‘ Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and for resto-
‘ ring and preserving the Peace of Europe.

The same Day, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider’d further of the Petitions of divers Merchants trading to the Plantations in *America*, and having read the said Petitions, and several other Papers relating thereto, heard the Petitioners and examin’d several Witnesses. That Affair was again put off to *Thursday* the 13th of *March*.

On the 12th, the Bill for the better suppressing of Piracy, &c. was read the second Time, and committed to the grand Committee; as was also the Bill for indemnifying Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves, &c. and the Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: After which, in a Committee of the whole House some further Progress was made in the Land Tax Bill.

On *Thursday* the 13th of *March*, Mr. Robert Appleton, jun. and Mr. John Ellerker, Prisoners in *Newgate*, for being guilty of notorious Bribery and Corruption, in order to procure Ellerker Bradshaw, Esq; to be elected for *Beverley* in *Yorkshire*, petition’d the House for their Enlargement; but instead of regarding their Petitions, the Commons express’d such a high Resentment of such scandalous and dangerous Practices, that it was thereupon unanimously order’d, That a Bill be brought in for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament: This Bill was accordingly brought in, and had a smoother Passage through both Houses, than some Person expected and wish’d for, tho’ they durst not openly shew it.

The same Day two Petitions of divers Merchants trading to *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, &c. were presented to the House and read, complaining of great Losses for several Years past, by their Ships and Effects having been seiz’d in the Harbours of *Spain*, and taken at Sea by *Spanish* Men of War and Privateers, and confiscated; and tho’ regular Application had been made for Redress, and Proofs given of the Losses, and Satisfaction might have been demanded at the Court of *Madrid*,

drid, yet no Benefit had been receiv'd thereby; and therefore praying the Consideration of the House, and such Relief as to the House shall seem fit. These Petitions were referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, before whom it was order'd, That the Petitioners should be heard, if they thought fit. No doubt, these, and other Petitions of the same Nature, were extremely grating and ungrateful to some Men in Power, whose Under-Agents, in several publick Writings, had of late endeavour'd, not only to extenuate and represent as inconsiderable the Losses of our Merchants, but even, in some Measure, to justify the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, upon those of *Jamaica*; which justly rais'd the Indignation and provoked the Resentment of all the Trading Part, and, indeed, of the whole *British* Nation. But (as I have somewhere observ'd) it is a Misfortune for Ministers of State to be sometimes obliged to employ, at least connive at Mercenary Scribes, who generally overshoot their Aim, and, in the End, bring Scandal and Reproach upon their Masters.

Be that as it will, the same Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House consider'd further of the Petitions of divers Merchants and others, interest'd in the *British* Plantations in *America*; proceeded to the further hearing of the Petitioners, went thro' the Evidence, and, at last, after some Debate, put off the further Consideration of that important Affair to that Day Seven-night; but in the mean Time, came to a Resolution, which being the next Day (*March 14*) reported by Mr. *Winnington*, Chairman of this Committee, was agreed to as follows:

That from the Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, in the Year 1713, to this Time, the *British* Trade and Navigation to and from the several *British* Colonies in *America*, has been greatly interrupted by the continual Depredations of the *Spaniards*, who have seiz'd very valuable Effects, and have unjustly taken and made Prize of great Numbers of *British* Ships and Vessels in those Parts, to the great Loss and Damage of the Subjects of this Kingdom, and in manifest violation of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

After this, Mr. *Winnington* (by Direction from the Grand Committee) mov'd, and it was accordingly Resolv'd *nemine contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to desire his Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to use his utmost Endeavours to pre-

vent such Depredations ; to procure just and reasonable Satisfaction for the Losses sustain'd ; and to secure to his Subjects the free Exercise of Commerce and Navigation to and from the *British Colonies in America*.

The Commons, with their Speaker, having attended the King with this Address, on *Monday* the 17th of *March*, his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Have always had the greatest Regard and Concern for the Commerce and Navigation of my Kingdoms ; I am sensibly affected with the Losses sustain'd by my Trading Subjects ; I have upon all proper Applications given the strictest Orders for procuring just and reasonable Satisfaction ; and you may be assured, That I will use my best Endeavours to answer the Desires and Expectations of my People, upon an Affair of so much Importance. "

This Answer was so agreeable to the Commons, That upon the Report of it to the House, the next Day (*March* 18) they resolv'd to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House for it, by another Address.

But what pass'd the same Day (*March* 18) in the House of Peers was not so agreeable to the Court: Their Lordships, in a full House, having consider'd of the State of the Nation, particularly with relation to the positive Demand made by the Court of *Spain*, for the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, grounded on a Letter written in the Year 1721, by his late Majesty to the King of *Spain*: A Copy of that Letter in *French*, with the Translation of it in *English*, having, with other Papers, been laid before the House, the said Translation was read, as follows:

Sir, My Brother,

I Have learn'd with great Satisfaction, by the Report of my Ambassador at your Court, that your Majesty is, at last, resolv'd to remove the Obstacles that have for some Time delay'd the entire Accomplishment of our Union. Since, from the Confidence which your Majesty expresses towards me, I may look upon the Treaties which have been in Question between us as re establish'd ; and that, accordingly, the Instruments necessary for the carrying on the Trade of my Subjects, will be deliver'd out : I do no longer balance
to

to assure your Majesty of my Readiness to satisfy you, with regard to your Demand touching the Restitution of *Gibraltar*; promising you to make use of the first favourable Opportunity to regulate this Article, with the Consent of my Parliament. And to give Your Majesty a further Proof of my Affection, I have order'd my Ambassador, as soon as the Negotiation with which he has been charg'd, shall be finish'd, to propose to your Majesty new Engagements to be enter'd into, in Concert and jointly with *France*, suitable to the present Con-juncture, not only for strengthening our Union, but also for securing the Tranquillity of *Europe*: Your Ma-jesty may be perswaded that I, on my Part, will shew all the Facility imaginable, promising my self that you will do the same, for the mutual Benefit of our Kingdoms, being most perfectly,

June 1st, 1721.

Sir, My Brother,
Your Majesty's Good Brother

To the King of Spain,
Monsieur my Brother.

GEORGE R.

After a long Debate it was moved to Resolve, That it is the Opinion of this House, That for the Honour of his Majesty, and the Preservation and Security of the Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom, effectual Care should be taken in the present Treaty, That the King of *Spain* do renounce all Claim and Pretension to *Gibraltar* and the Island of *Minorca*, in plain and strong Terms.

But after a smart Debate, the Question being put thereupon, it was carried in the Negative; upon which, several Peers enter'd the following Protest.

Dissentient,

1. Because we think our Right to a Place of such Importance to our Commerce, as *Gibraltar*, should be secur'd by more than General Stipulations, which may be liable to different Constructions, and will probably be interpreted by the *Spaniards* in their own Favour, however we may interpret them in ours.

2. Because the King of *Spain* having claimed it by his Ministers several Times, not only from the late King's positive Promise, as he asserts it to be, but of our Forfeiture of it too, by our Infractions of those Conditions on which he gave it up to us, and having actually besieged it since he yielded it to us by Treaty;

it

it seems reasonable to us, That we should insist upon his making his Renunciati^on of it in Words as plain and strong as he has made his Claim to it ; especially since, as far as we have heard, our Plenipotentiaries have not been able to prevail upon him to shew any Inclination to relinquish his Pretensions to it, during the long Course of these perplex'd Negotiations; in which we have been unskilfully, as we fear, and, we are sure we have been unfortunately, involved.

3. We think it is incumbent upon us to take particular Care, that our Right to it should not in the least be precarious, because we apprehend we have great Reason to fear, that the King of *Spain's* Allies are very desirous to have it again in his Hands; and no Reason at all to believe, that our own Allies are solicitous to have it continue in ours. If there should be the least Room left, upon a Peace, for the King of *Spain's* Pretensions to it, from any loose or doubtful Expressions, we are apprehensive it may lay a Foundation for Uneasiness and Animosity, and might interrupt a perfect Harmony between us and a Nation whose Friendship must always be of the greatest Advantage to us : We think, our Zeal to preserve our Title to it in that most effectual Manner we proposed, would have terrify'd any wicked Ministers, even from the Thoughts of giving it up ; if ever we should be in such wretched Circumstances, as to have any who might think a War more dangerous to themselves than the Nation ; and who might, for that Reason, be tempted to purchase an inglorious Peace, at the high Price of so valuable a Part of the *British* Dominions.

<i>Beaufort,</i>	<i>Berkshire,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>
<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Scarsdale,</i>	<i>Coventry,</i>
<i>Craven,</i>	<i>Gower,</i>	<i>Oxford & Mort.</i>
<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Abingdon,</i>	<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Plymouth.</i>
<i>Weston,</i>	<i>Willoughby de Brook.</i>	

The next Day, (*March 19*) the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, desiring a present Conference with them in the Painted Chamber, relating to *Gibraltar* and the Island of *Minorca* ; which being readily agreed to, the Managers for the Lords communicated to those of the Commons, a Resolution which the Lords had come to, as follows :

Die Martis 18 Martij 1728.

Resolv'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and in Parliament assembled, that they do entirely rely upon his Majesty, That he will, for the Maintaining the Honour, and securing the Trade of this Kingdom, take effectual Care in the present Treaty, to preserve his undoubted Right to *Gibraltar* and the Island of *Minorca*.

The Lord *Malpus*, one of the Managers for the Commons, having Reported the Conference to the House, it was resolv'd, to address his Majesty for a Copy of the Letter written by his late Majesty to the King of *Spain*, in 1721, relating to *Gibraltar*. This Letter having accordingly been laid before the House, the Commons took the same into Consideration on *Friday* the 21st of *February*, together with the Lords Resolution above mentioned; upon which, there was a very long and warm Debate. Many ungracious Reflections were made upon those who first advis'd his late Majesty to write such a Letter, as either imply'd, or at least, was taken by the *Spaniards*, as a positive Promise of giving up *Gibraltar*; and therefore might be look'd upon as the main Source and Occasion both of the subsequent Measures that have been pursu'd to recover that false Step, and of the Difficulties we at present labour under. The Courtiers endeavour'd to justify those Measures, and assur'd the House, that effectual Care had been taken in the present Negotiation, to secure the Possession of *Gibraltar* to the Crown of *Great Britain*: But they were answer'd, That the same did not plainly appear by the Tenor of the Provisional Treaty; and therefore it was moved, and Insisted by the Country Party, That to the Lords Resolution, now under Consideration, the following Words might be added, *viz.*

And that all Pretensions on the Part of the Crown of *Spain* to the said Places be specifically given up.

But after some further Debate, the Question being put upon the said Motion, it was carry'd in the Negative, by 267 Voices against 111. After this, the Question being put, *That this House does agree with the Lords in the said Resolution*, it was carry'd in the Affirmative without dividing; The Blank in the Lords Resolution having been fill'd up with the Word *Commons*; and the said Resolution form'd (*March* 24) into an Address, both Houses, with their Speakers, presented the same

same to his Majesty, on *Tuesday* the 25th of *March*; and thereupon His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Thank you for the Confidence you repose in me, I will take effectual Care, as I have hitherto done, to secure my undoubted Right to *Gibraltar*, and the Island of *Minorca*.

The Day before, (*March 24*) the King being come to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, *viz.*

1. *An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1729.*

2. *An Act for raising the Sum of 1,250,000*l.* by Sale of Annuities to the Bank of England, after the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Ann. redeemable by Parliament, and for applying the Produce of the Sinking Fund.*

3. *An Act for making good the Loss occasion'd by a Sum of Money being stolen out of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the Year 1724.*

4. *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*

5. *An Act for repairing the leading Roads from Cannall's Gate to the City of Litchfield, and from the said City to Stone, and from thence to the End of the County of Stafford, in the Post Road towards Chester; and also from the Town of Burton upon Trent, to the said City of Litchfield, and from thence to Wood-End and Ogle-Hay, and also from the said City of Litchfield to High-Bridges in the County of Stafford, and the County of the said City of Litchfield. And to five private Acts.*

The same Day, (*March 24*) Sir Paul Methuen, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, by the King's Command, pursuant to the Address of the House of the Friday before, laid before the Commons, Copies of Instructions and Letters from his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to Sir John Jennings, Vice-Admiral Hopson, Sir Charles Wager, and Sir George Walton, as also Copies of Letters from the said Admirals and Commanders, and from other Officers employ'd in his Majesty's Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, to the said Principal Secretaries

cretaries of State, since the Year 1725, until the Time of the Arrival of the King of *Spain's* Orders in the *West-Indies*, for the Execution of the Preliminaries, the whole making up 210 different Papers.

The Answer which Mr. Treasurer deliver'd the next Day (*March 25*) to the Commons, to their Address of the 11th Day of *March* Instant, was to this Effect: That the Sum (of 60,000*l.*) mention'd in that Address, had been issued and disburs'd, pursuant to the Power given to his Majesty by Parliament, for necessary Services and Engagements enter'd into for restoring and preserving the Peace of *Europe*; and which require the greatest Secrecy; and therefore, a particular and distinct Account of the Distribution of it, could not possibly be given, without a manifest Prejudice to the Publick.

Two Days after, (*March 27*) Mr. Cockburn, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented to the Commons, pursuant to a late Address, 12 Papers, being Copies of all Applications made in the Year 1727, for Cruizers to protect the Trade, with an Account of what was done thereupon: Which Papers were refer'd to the Grand Committee, appointed to consider farther of the Petition of several Merchants trading to *America*.

The Commons being, the same Day, gone into the said Committee, heard some others of the Petitioners; examin'd several Witnesses; and after a long and warm Debate, put off the farther Consideration of this Matter to Tuesday the 2d Day of *April*.

In the mean Time, the Commons resolv'd (*March 28*) to address his Majesty for several other Papers from the Admiralty-Office, pursuant to which, on Monday the first of *April*, there was presented to the House a List of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employ'd each Year, since the Peace of *Utrecht*, as Station-Ships, in his Majesty's several Colonies in *America*: And also Copies of so much of the Orders or Instructions given to the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships station'd at *Jamaica*, since the Peace of *Utrecht*, as relate to their protecting the Trade of his Majesty's Subjects; and also Copies of so much of the Letters from the said Commanders to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, or their Secretary, as relate to the said Orders and Instructions, with the Answers of the said Commissioners, or their Secretary, thereunto; making up, in all, 254 Papers.

The next Day, several other Papers were laid before the House, and all of them refer'd to the Grand Committee,

mittee, who, according to Order, made some farther Progress in the Consideration of the several Petitions, complaining of the *Spanish* Depredations; but the Reading of several of these Papers having taken up a great deal of Time, this Affair was again adjourn'd to Wednesday the 3d of *April*, when, after a long Debate, the Committee came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1st, That several Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, belonging to the Merchants of this Kingdom trading to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, have been taken and seiz'd by the *Spaniards*, in manifest Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns, for which no Restitution has yet been made; and that the Masters and Crews of several of the said Ships have been barbarously and inhumanly treated.

2^{dly}, That in order to take the necessary Care of the Interests and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects, and those of his Allies, very much concern'd in the Cargo and Effects belonging to the *Flota* and *Galleons*, and that all possible Justice might be done to all Parties interested therein; and to the End that the said Treasure should not be employ'd in carrying on and supporting dangerous Measures and Engagements, against his Majesty and his Allies, the Orders and Instructions given to Vice-Admiral *Hofier* to block up the *Flota* and *Galleons*, and to endeavour to secure and detain them, without any Embezzlement, until Justice and Satisfaction should be given to his Majesty and his Allies, were just, prudent, and necessary, tending very much to prevent an Open Rupture, and to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe*.

These Resolutions being the next Day reported, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House; and then, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Winnington*, Chairman of that Grand Committee, pursuant to their Direction, it was further resolv'd,

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to use his best Endeavours, to obtain all just and reasonable Satisfaction for the Losses and Damages which the Merchants of this Kingdom trading to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, have sustain'd by the *Spaniards* taking and seizing several of their Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, in manifest Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns. They also order'd, That the first mention'd Resolution of this House, be humbly laid before his Majesty, at the

same

same Time with the said Address, by such Members as were of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, This done, the Commons, by reason of *Easter Holidays*, adjourned to Wednesday the 9th of *April*, when Mr. Treasurer acquainted them, that the said Address and Resolution having been laid before the King, his Majesty was pleased to command him to acquaint the House, *That his Majesty was always extreamly concern'd when he heard of the Losses and Sufferings of his Subjects; and would continue to use his best Endeavours, as he had hitherto done, upon all Occasions, to obtain for them just and reasonable Satisfaction.*

Thus ended an Affair, which, for a long Time, had made a great Noise, and seem'd even to threaten some Persons in the Administration; but by their dextrous Management, together with the great Majority the Court Party had in the House, it rather turn'd to their Honour than Discredit. However, Mr. *William Pulteney*, Mr. *Barnard* a Member for the City of London, and several other publick-spirited Gentlemen, who warmly espoused, and strenuously asserted the Cause of the Merchants, gain'd thereby great Applause, and endeared themselves to all the Trading Part of the Nation.

Things did not go quite so smoothly on in the Lords House; who having also call'd for most of the Papers, that had been laid before the Commons, relating to the *Spanish Depredations*; and having read some of them on Thursday the 17th of *April*; consider'd the next Day, in a full House, of the State of the Nation. Very severe Reflections were made on the late Conduct of those in the Administration; and it was propos'd to resolve, That it appears to this House, that the Expence of the Squadron sent to the *West-Indies* under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Hosier*, having been born by this Nation alone, tho' design'd to prevent the *Spaniards* from seizing the Effects belonging to his Majesty's Allies, as well as his Subjects, which were on Board the *Flota* and *Galleons*, and from applying the Treasure to disturb the Peace and invade the Liberties of *Europe*, has been an unreasonable Burthen on this Kingdom.

But after a long Debate, the Question being put thereupon, it was resolv'd in the Negative, by 87 Votes against 27. Hereupon, several Lords sign'd and enter'd the following Protest, viz.

Dissentient

1st, Because we conceive, that our Allies were, at least, as much concern'd as our selves, to prevent the *Spaniards* from disturbing the Peace, and invading the Liberties of *Europe*, if there was, at that Time, sufficient Foundation to apprehend such Attempts on the Part of *Spain*; and because our Allies the *French*, in particular, had a much greater Share in the Effects of the *Galleons*, than this Nation; and by consequence were much more concern'd in Interest, to prevent the King of *Spain* from seizing those Effects.

2dly, Because we not only took the whole Charge of this Expedition upon our selves, but have increas'd our national Forces, taking great Numbers of foreign Troops into our Pay, and contracted to pay divers Subsidies to Foreign Princes, when it has not appear'd to us in any authentick Manner, as we apprehend, that our Allies have taken upon themselves, any Expence, proportionable to this, in Consequence of the *Hanover* Treaty.

3dly, Because we are convinced, that the National Expence and Losses occasion'd by this Expedition, do not only very far exceed any Interest which the Subjects of this Nation can be supposed to have in the *Galleons*; but have likewise been much more considerable than any Detriment which has accrued to *Spain*, by delaying the Return of the *Galleons*.

4thly, That by taking this Expedition solely upon our selves, we drew the whole Resentment of the Court of *Spain* upon this Nation, and gave the *French* an Opportunity of healing the Breaches which had been made between those two Courts, of acquiring a greater Share than ever they had in a most beneficial Branch of Trade, and of acting the Part of Mediators, rather than that of Parties in the Disputes.

5thly, We cannot help being of Opinion, that this Burthen was the more unreasonable, since it does not appear that this Expedition has had the Effect of obliging the *Spaniards* clearly to adjust the Points in Dispute between us, or effectually to secure to our Merchants a just Satisfaction for the great Losses which they have sustained by the Seizures and Captures made by the *Spaniards*.

Beaufort,
Strafford,
Craven,
Foley,
Litchfield,

Scarfsdale,
Gower,
Montjoy,
Plymouth,
Bathurst,

Northampton,
Coventry,
Oxford and Mortimer,
Willoughby de Broke.

We

We are oblig'd here to break off the Proceedings of the Parliament, to avoid engaging in an Affair that would swell this Register beyond its due Bounds: We therefore refer that to our next, and will fill up the remaining Pages of this, with four remarkable Presentments made to the Court of King's Bench the 12th of *February* last, by the Grand Jury of the County of *Middlesex*, whose Names are as follows :

The Hon. <i>James Bertie</i> , Esq;	<i>Thomas Bramston</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>Thomas Dyke</i> , Bart.	<i>Michael Harvey</i> , Esq;
Sir <i>John Williams</i> , Kt.	<i>George Lewen</i> , Esq;
<i>Francis Child</i> , Esq;	<i>Robert Gay</i> , Esq;
<i>Thomas Grosvenor</i> , Esq;	<i>Edward Bertie</i> , Esq;
<i>Thomas Rowney</i> , Esq;	<i>John Walter</i> , Esq;
<i>John Walcott</i> , Esq;	<i>Francis Colston</i> , Esq;
<i>William Newland</i> , Esq;	<i>William Herne</i> , Esq;
<i>Richard Le Hunt</i> , Esq;	<i>Robert Wilson</i> , Esq;
<i>Earnle Washburn</i> , Esq;	<i>William Dyose</i> , Esq;
<i>Thomas Aynscombe</i> , Esq;	<i>Samuel Tufnell</i> , Gent.
<i>Charles Price</i> , Esq;	<i>Thomas Nobbs</i> , Gent.

First Presentment.

WE the Grand Jury of the County of *Middlesex*, considering, that by the known Laws of this Kingdom it is not only the Privilege, but the Duty of every Grand Jury to enquire of, and present all Offences of what kind soever, within their several Counties; and that it was, and usually is given in Charge, to promote the Honour of God and his Holy Religion, and to defeat all Attempts to the contrary as much as in them lies; do conceive, that former Grand Juries of this County, having true Zeal for the establish'd Church, did, in pursuance of their Duty, present to this Honourable Court several Impious and Blasphemous Books; and whereas there has been lately published a Pamphlet, intitled, *Remarks upon two late Presentments of the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex, wherein are shewn, the Folly and Injustice of Mens Persecuting one another for Difference of Opinion in Matters of Religion, and the ill Consequences wherewith that Practice must affect any State, in which it is encouraged; by John Wickliffe the Author; said to be Printed for A. Moor near St. Paul's, 1729.*

In which Pamphlet the Author avowedly contends for a Liberty to write in behalf of Infidelity, and has in Violation of good Manners, Decency, and Law, stigmatiz'd

matiz'd the said late Presentments, as foolish and unjust, and branded them with the odious Name of Persecution: We therefore, notwithstanding the insolent Defence which late Presentments of this Nature has met with, and the Discouragements which we apprehend may still make them, and all others unsuccessful, (unless supported by this Honourable Court) do present the said Pamphlet as an impious and scandalous Libel, tending to the Subversion of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and hope this Honourable Court will take the same into Consideration, not only to discountenance such audacious Attempts, but to maintain and support the Authority of Grand Juries, and consequently the Laws of this Land; and for that Purpose we earnestly request this Honourable Court to give proper Directions for punishing the Author, Printers, and Publishers of the said Pamphlet.

Second Presentment.

WE the Grand Jury of the County of *Middlesex*, being sensible of the great Mischiefs which arise from the Number of Shops or Houses selling a Liquor called *Geneva*, in and about this City, think it our Duty to take Notice of them as Publick Nuisances, since we apprehend they may be ranked among the worst of disorderly Houses; it being notorious, that they not only harbour the vilest of both Sexes among the meanest of the People, but by inuring them to a Habit of Laziness and Debauchery, bring them to Want and Misery; and when intoxicated with these pernicious Liquors, they are harden'd enough to attempt the greatest Villanies, such as were formerly scarce known to our Nation, though we now with the greatest Concern observe that they grow familiar to us.

The incredible Prejudice which his Majesty's Subjects suffer by frequenting these Houses, is too obvious to pass unobserv'd; since the Constitutions of the Labouring People are not only thereby weaken'd, but utterly destroy'd; and we do not conceive, that even any Addition to the Revenue can be equivalent to the Loss the Publick sustains by the Ruin of such Numbers of poor Families, which fill both City and Country with Beggars and Vagabonds, of which we at present see the fatal Consequences, and fear Posterity will feel worse, if by a speedy Regulation of these disorderly Houses

Houses an effectual Stop be not put to this growing Evil.

We therefore hope this Honourable Court will use their Endeavours to obtain a Remedy equal to so great a Mischief.

Third Presentment.

WE the Grand Jury of the County of *Middlesex*, sworn to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Body of this County, have, with sincere Grief of Heart, observ'd of late unusual Swarms of sturdy and clamorous Beggars, which is an Evil in itself very grievous, and productive of many others. Particularly, we fear it may have been one Cause, at least, of bold and frequent Robberies in the Streets, a Wick- edness, that 'till within these few Years was unheard of among us. We are sensible of the disagreeable and uneasy Situation of our Affairs, and of the great Incon- veniencies of a War, which have attended us for some Time: And we cannot but lament the many and great Losses, which our Trade has lately sustained; but tho' we are sensible the vast increase of Poor may be in some Measure owing to the distressed Circumstances which we apprehend ourselves to be in; yet we hope the Evil we now complain of, will be cur'd without waiting 'till the flourishing State of our Commerce abroad is restor'd.

For as we have effectual Laws in being to prevent Begging in the Streets, for want of a due Execution of which, that Nuisance is now become an intollerable Burden, as well as a Disgrace to us: We think the utmost Care of the Magistrate is requir'd to relieve us from it.

But unless this be soon effected, (the Number of Beggars in the Streets and other Places, making them terrible as well as uneasy) many quiet and inoffensive People will hardly venture to stir out of their Houses on their lawful Callings, for fear of being saucily im- portun'd in the Day, and audaciously attack'd and robb'd in the Night.

Therefore we hope this Honourable Court will take so manifest and great a Grievance into their serious Consideration, and will apply without Delay the pro- per Remedies; that we may not be thus troubled with the Poor at the same Time we are every Day more loaded with Taxes to provide for them; that his Ma- jesty's

jeſty's Subjects may have the Paſſage of the Streets, as in former happy Times, free and undiſturb'd; and be able to tranſact that little Buſineſs, which the Decay of Trade has reduc'd us to, without Moleſtation.

Fourth Preſentment.

WE the Grand Jury for the County of *Middleſex*, ſhould think that we did not well and truly perform our whole Duty, or ſufficiently maintain the Privileges of a Grand Jury, if we omitted, at this Time, to imitate a former Preſentment which was here ſucceſſfully made: As we have already done all in our Power to ſupport and confirm ſuch late ones as have been (we believe conſcientiouſly) laid before this Honourable Court, tho' they are ſince ridicul'd and called in Queſtion out of it.

Therefore, when we conſider, that an Aſſembly, call'd the *Ridotto's*, was preſented in this Court in *February* 1722-3, as common Nuiſances to the Publick, as Nurſeries of Lewdneſs, Extravagance, and Immorality, and alſo a Reproach and Scandal to Civil Government, and was thereupon ſoon after laid aſide: But that the Maſquerade, which we have Reaſon to fear is a Meeting of more pernicious Conſequences, ſoon after ſucceeded in its Place, where it has been ever ſince annually kept up, and, as appears by the great Expences attending it, ſupported by Perſons of Rank and Quality; where, under various Diſguiſes, Crimes equal to barefaced Impieties are praſtiſed, and great Sums of Money illegally loſt, which, if not ſeaſonably prevented, will, as it has already very much debauched, in a ſhort Time abſolutely ruin His Maſteſty's beſt Subjects; and as this fashionable, tho' wicked Diſverſion, has hitherto eſcap'd the Notice of his Maſteſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this County, who have induſtriouſly ſuppreſs'd many other Houſes of Diſorder and Debauchery, and fearing leaſt our Connivance, at this great Place of Gaming and Lewdneſs, ſhould intline the Conſtables by our Example to omit bringing in their Preſentments for the future againſt many leſſer Houſes of the like Sort.

We do therefore preſent the Contriver, and Carrier-on of Maſquerades, (which to ſcreen himſelf he calls *Balls*) at the *King's Theatre* in the *Hay-Market*, that he may be detected and puniſhed according to Law; to the more ſpeedy and effectual Performance of which, we make no doubt but this Honourable Court will give all neceſſary Directions.

F I N I S.

T H E

Historical Register.

N U M B E R L V .

WE will begin this Register with discharging the Promise in our last, of continuing the proceedings of the *British* Parliament, which we were then obliged to break off for Want of Room.

The Proceedings of the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of Great Britain, in the Second Year of the Reign of King George II. continu'd from Page 152 of the preceding Register, till their Recess.

ON Friday the 14th of March, Sir William Strickland having reported to the Commons the Opinion and Resolutions of a Committee, upon several Petitions of the Justices of the Peace, and Gentlemen of the *West* and *East-Ridings* of the County of York, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the better qualifying and regulating Attorneys and Solicitors, and Persons practising as such.

On Monday the 17th of March, Mr. Speaker having acquainted the House, that the High Bailiff of *Westminster* had inform'd him, that several Footmen had, in the Court of Requests, insulted the Constables in waiting, for endeavouring to put in Execution the Orders of the House, to prevent Gaiming, and other Disorders: A Committee was thereupon appointed, to consider of proper Methods for the more effectual preventing such Disorders for the future.

On Thursday the 20th, Mr. Oglethorpe, from the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Gaols of this Kingdom, made a Report of some Progress they had made, with the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon; and he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the same, (with two Appendixes)

in at the Table, where the Report was read ; and the Resolutions of the Committee being severally read a second Time, were agreed to by the House, in Substance, as follows, viz.

Resolved, Nemine contradicente, That Thomas Bambridge, the acting Warden of the Prison of the Fleet, hath wilfully permitted several Debtors to the Crown in great Sums of Money, as well as Debtors to divers of his Majesty's Subjects, to escape ; hath been guilty of the most notorious Breaches of his Trust, great Extortions, and the highest Crimes and Misdemeanors in the Execution of his said Office : And hath arbitrarily and unlawfully loaded with Irons, put into Dungeons, and destroyed Prisoners for Debt, under his Charge, treating them in the most barbarous and cruel Manner, in high Violation and Contempt of the Laws of this Kingdom.

Resolved, Nemine contradicente, That John Huggins, Esq; late Warden of the Prison of the Fleet, did, during the Time of his Wardenship, wilfully permit many considerable Debtors in his Custody to escape, and was notoriously guilty of great Breaches of his Trust, Extortions, Cruelties, and other high Crimes and Misdemeanours in the Execution of his said Office, to the great Oppression and Ruin of many of the Subjects of this Kingdom.

Resolved, That James Barnes, William Pindar, John Everett, and Thomas King, were Agents of, and Accomplices with the said Thomas Bambridge in the Commission of his said Crimes.

At the same Time, upon a Motion made by Mr. Oglethorpe, by Direction of the Committee, it was unanimously resolv'd to address his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to direct his Attorney-General forthwith to prosecute, in the most effectual Manner, the said Thomas Bambridge, John Huggins, James Barnes, William Pindar, John Everett, and Thomas King, for their said Crimes. It was also order'd, That the said Bambridge, Huggins, Barnes, Pindar, Everett, and King, be committed close Prisoners to his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate. Then, upon Mr. Oglethorpe's Motions, two Bills were order'd to be brought in, one to disable Thomas Bambridge to hold or execute the Office of Warden of the Prison of the Fleet, or to have or exercise any Authority relating thereto ; the other, for better Regulating the Prison of the Fleet, and for more effectual preventing and punishing arbitrary and illegal Practices of the Warden of the said Prison. In the last Place, the Commons order'd the

Report

Report from the Committee, relating to the *Fleet Prison* to be printed; which accordingly was printed, and is in Substance as follows.

IN our last Register we acquainted our Readers, That a Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the State of the Gaols of this Kingdom, had repaired several Times to the *Fleet Prison*, to examine into the State of that Gaol; and that the Extortions and Barbarities committed in that Gaol, loudly call'd for a National Inquiry, Chastisement, and Redress, will fully appear from the following genuine and authentick Account, *viz.*

A summary Authentick Account of the State of the Fleet Prison.

THE *Fleet Prison* is an ancient Gaol, formerly used for the Confinement of the Prisoners committed by the Council-Table, then call'd, The Court of the *Star-chamber*; which exercising unlimited Authority, and inflicting heavier Punishments, than by any Law were warranted, was found, at last, to be an intollerable Burden upon the Subject, and the Means to introduce a despotick and arbitrary Government; whereupon, all Jurisdiction and Authority exercised in the said Court, or by any the Judges, Officers, or Ministers thereof, were absolutely dissolv'd and determin'd, by an Act made in the 16th Year of King *Charles I.* whereby all Pretences of the Warden of the *Fleet* to take Fees from Archbishops, Bishops, Temporal Peers, and others of lower Degree, or to put them in Irons, or exact Fees for not doing so, were abolish'd.

After the said Act took Place, the *Fleet Prison* became a Gaol for Debtors, and for Contempts of the Courts of *Chancery*, *Exchequer*, and *Common-Pleas* only, and fell under the same Regulations as other Gaols of this Kingdom. By an Act of the 22d and 23d of King *Charles II.* the future Government of all Prisons was vested in the Lords Chief Justices, the Chief Barons, or any two of them; and the Justices of the Peace in *London*, *Middlesex*, and *Surrey*; and the Judges for the several Circuits; and the Justices of the Peace for the Time being, in their several Precincts. Pursuant thereto, several Orders and Regulations have been made, the last of which was in Substance as follows, *viz.*

Serjeants-Inn Hall, Trinity-Term, 1727.

The Table of Fees, order'd by the Judges to be paid by the Prisoners of the Fleet, to the Warden and his Agents, and to be hung up in the Hall of the said Prison.

WHEREAS several Matters in Controversy between the Prisoners and the Warden of the Fleet, were heard by the Right Honourable Sir Robert Eyre, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, the Hon. Robert Price, Esq. Sir Francis Page, Kt. and Alexander Denton, Esq; Justice of the said Court, at Serjeants-Inn Hall in Chancery-lane in Easter-Term, in the 13th Year of the Reign of King George, Annoq; Domini 1727: Upon which Hearing, the Lord Chief Justice of the said Court came to the following Resolutions, viz.

That there is due and ought to be paid to the Warden of the Fleet, for every Commitment-Fee, (exclusive of Commons) from all Persons of the Degree of an Esquire, Gentleman, or Gentlewoman, or any other Persons under those Degrees, who shall enter on the Master's Side of the said Prison, 2 l. 4 s. 4 d. } 1 s. 4 d.

To the Warden, for every such Person, for the Use of the Minister of the said Prison, 2 s. } 0 2

To the Warden, for a Commitment-Fee for every Prisoner in Wards, or Common-Side, not taking Part of the Poor's Box, 1 l. 6 s. 4 d. } 1 6

And every such Person ought to pay the Warden, for the Use of the Minister of the said Prison, 1 s. } 0 1

And every Prisoner taking Part of the Poors Box, ought to pay to the Warden 7 s. 4 d. for his Commitment-Fee, and nothing for the Minister. } 0 7

That there is due to the Warden for every Render in each Case 2 l. 4 s. 4 d. and nothing to the Minister. } 2 4

To the Chamberlain as his Fee for every Prisoner's Entrance into the House 1 s. and no more. } 0 1

To

To the Warden for every Prisoner's Discharge, either by Creditor or Superfedeas, as a Fee for his Dismission out of Prison, without any Regard to the Number of Causes wherewith he stands charged 7 s. 6 d. and no more. } 0 7 6

To the Clerk of the Papers for every Discharge of every Action, 2 s. 6 d. } 0 2 6

And for the Copy of every Cause, not exceeding three, 1 s. } 0 1 0

And for every Cause exceeding three Causes, 4 d. (besides the 1 s. a-piece for each of the first three Causes.) } 0 0 4

To the Clerk of the Papers, for his Certificate of the Prisoner's Discharge, deliver'd to the Prisoner himself, without any Regard to the Number of Causes he stood charged with, 2 s. 6 d. and for his Certificate to the Warden for such Discharge, 2 s. 6 d. } 0 5 0

To the Clerk of the Enquiries on the Discharge of a Prisoner by the Creditors, and not by Superfedeas, 2 s. 6 d. } 0 2 6

To the Turnkey (who is now both Porter and Gaoler) for the Prisoner's Entrance into the House 2 s. and for such Prisoner's Discharge to the Turnkey, (being both Porter and Gaoler) 2 s. 6 d. } 0 4 6

To the Turnkey, for every Declaration deliver'd to him for a Prisoner, 1 s. } 0 1 0

That there is no Fee due to the Warden upon his accepting Security, on the Prisoner's having the Benefit of Day-Rules.

That there is no Fee due to the Warden for Lodging and Chamber-Rent, where the Prisoner has not actual Possession of the Chamber; but there is due to the Warden for every Prisoner or Prisoners, his or their Lodging or Chamber-Rent, 2 s. 6 d. per Week, such Lodging or Chamber being furnished. } 0 2 6

That there is due to the Minister that performs Divine Service within the said Prison, from every Prisoner within or without the Walls, or within the Rules, four Pence per Week, to be paid to the Warden for the Use of such Minister; and that no such Minister, or any other Clergyman, being a Prisoner within the

the Walls or Rules of the *Fleet*, do presume to marry any Person without Licence, within the Prison, or Rules.

That there is no fresh Commitment Fee due to the Warden upon the Prisoner's bringing himself back to the *Fleet* by *Habeas Corpus*, (when the Warden himself had remov'd him thence by *Habeas Corpus*) but there is a Fee of 5 s. 4 d. due to the Clerk of the Papers for the Allowance of every Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and 4 s. for the Return of the first Cause, and 2 s. for every other Cause. } 11 4

That when a Prisoner dies in the *Fleet*, the Warden shall detain the Body no longer than till the Coroner's Inquest be finish'd, which shall be done with all reasonable Speed; and immediately afterwards, the Body shall be deliver'd to the Prisoner's Friends or Relations, if they desire it, without Fee or Reward.

That it is the Duty of the Warden, and belongs to him, to keep the Prison-house and Windows in necessary and good Repair, and to keep the Bog-house and Dung-hil as clean and free from Stench and Noisomness as possible.

That a Table of Gifts and Bequests, made for the Benefit of the Prisoners of the *Fleet*, expressing the particular Purposes for which the same were given, be prepared by the Warden, and hung up in the Hall of the said Prison.

That the Ward-Gates be open'd at Five of the Clock in the Summer, and Seven of the Clock in the Winter, and do stand constantly open in the Day Time.

That the said Resolutions be observ'd by the Warden and Prisoners, and all other Persons therein concern'd.

Robert Eyre,
Robert Price,
Francis Page,
Alexander Denton.

INstead of regarding or complying with this Regulation, it appears, that the late Wardens of the *Fleet* Prison have exercised an unwarrantable and arbitrary Power, not only in extorting exorbitant Fees, but in oppressing Prisoners for Debt, by loading them with Irons, worse than if the Star-Chamber was still subsisting, and contrary to the Great Charter, the Foundation

of the Liberty of the Subject, and in Defiance thereof, as well as of other good Laws of this Kingdom.

It appears by a Patent of the Third Year of Queen Elizabeth, recired in Letters Patents of the 19th of King Charles II. that the Fleet Prison was called, *The Queen's Gaol of the Fleet*; and that certain Constitutions were then establish'd by Agreement between *Richard Tyrrell*, Warden, and the Prisoners, and a Table of Fees annexed; in which, the Fees to be paid by an Archbishop, Duke, Marquess, Earl, or other Lord Spiritual or Temporal, are particularly mention'd, and the Fine ascertain'd which they are to pay for the Liberty of the House and Irons; and that these Constitutions and Orders were confirmed by the said Letters Patent of King Charles II. Which Letters Patent grant the Office of Warden of the Fleet, and of the Keeper of the Old Palace at Westminster, the Shops in Westminster-Hall, certain Tenements adjoining to the Fleet, and other Rents and Profits belonging to the Warden, to Sir *Jeremy Whichcot* and his Heirs forever: And the said Sir *Jeremy* rebuilt the said Prison at his own Expence, as a Consideration for the Grant thereof. But the said Prison, and the Custody of the Prisoners, being a Freehold, and falling by Descent or Purchase, into the Hands of Persons incapable of executing the Office of Warden, was the Occasion of great Abuses, and frequent Complaints to Parliament, till at length, the Patent was set aside; and a Patent for Life was granted to *Baldwyn Leighton*, Esq; in consideration of his great Pains and Expences in suing the former Patentees to a Forfeiture; and he soon dying, *John Huggins*, Esq; by giving 5000*l.* to the late Lord Clarendon, did, by his Interest, obtain a Grant of the said Office, for his own and his Son's Life.

During the Time the said *Huggins* possessed the said Office of Warden of the Fleet, *Thomas Periom*, a Prisoner in that Prison, charged with 40,000*l.* Debt, (the greatest Part thereof to the Crown) escaped, having the Liberty of the Rules by Permission of the said *Huggins*, for which *Escape Huggins* pretends he hath obtained a *Quietus*; and since that Time, *Joseph Vains*, charged with 10,000*l.* Debt to the Crown, having like Liberty of the Rules, also escaped.

That *Thomas Dumay* made several Voyages to France, whilst a Prisoner in the Fleet, and there bought Wines, some of which were deliver'd to the said *Huggins*; and *Dumay* drew several Bills, whilst in France, to the Value

of 320*l.* on *Richard Bishop*, one of the Tipstaffs of the said Prison, who paid 300*l.* and the said *Huggins* paid the rest. By the punctual Payment of the said Bills, *Dumay* acquir'd a Credit in *France*, and drew for a further Sum, and then return'd to *England*; and when the Bills came for Payment, the said *Richard Bishop* refused to accept them, and the Merchants, upon *Dumay's* Return, endeavouring to get the Money of him, who was the Drawer of the Bills, found him a Prisoner in the Rules, and had no Remedy.

Mr. Huggins has own'd, that so many Prisoners had escaped during the Time he was Warden, that it was impossible to enumerate them, he having kept no List of the Persons so escaped. By his own Confession, *Oliver Reed* made his Escape when there was a great Funeral, and whilst the Doors were open he went off; but afterwards being retaken, the said *Huggins* sent him to a Spunging-house, kept by *Richard Corbett*, one of the Tipstaffs belonging to the said Prison, where he was lock'd up, iron'd, and stapled down by his Order, tho' not condemned by any Court of Justice. And in the Year 1725, one *Mr. Arne* an Upholder was carry'd into a Stable, which stood where the strong Room on the Master's Side now is, and was there confin'd (being a Place of cold Restraint) till he dy'd; being in good State of Health before he was confined to that Room.

The said *John Huggins* growing in Years, and willing to retire from Business, and his Son not caring to take upon him so troublesome an Office, he hath for several Years been engaged in continual Negotiations about the Disposal of the said Office; and in August 1728, concluded a final Treaty with *Thomas Bambridge* and *Dougal Cuthbert*, Esqs. and for 5000*l.* to be paid unto him, obliged himself to surrender the said Patent for him and his Son's Life, and procure a new Patent for the said *Bambridge* and *Cuthbert*; which *Huggins* did accordingly obtain, and *Cuthbert* paid in Money, or gave good Security to pay 2500*l.* for one Moiety of the said Office of Warden, and *Bambridge* gave Land and other Security, which the said *Huggins* was then content with, for 2500*l.* being the other Moiety of the said Office.

Upon Inspection and Examination on the Common Side of the Prison, in three Wards, call'd the *Upper Chappel*, the *Lower Chappel*, and *Julius Cesar's*, ninety three Persons were confin'd, who are obliged to lie upon the Floor, if they cannot furnish themselves with Bedding,

ing, or pay 1 s. per Week to such Prisoner as is so provided. The Lion's Den and Women's Ward, which contain about eighteen Persons, are very noisom, and in very ill Repair. There are several Rooms in the Chappel Stairs, for each of which, 5 l. a Year is now paid, but did formerly belong to the Common Side, and for which nothing was paid, until charged by Mr. *Hug-*
gins at 3 l. a Year each. And on this Floor there are several Persons who are uncertain what Chamber-Rent they are obliged to pay, and are at the Mercy of the Warden. In some Rooms, Persons who are sick of different Distempers, are obliged to lie together, or on the Floor: One in particular had the Small-Pox, and two Women were order'd to lie with her, and they pay 2 s. 10 d. per Week each, for such Lodging. In all the Rooms, except very few, the Furniture is provided by the Prisoners, and those which are furnish'd by the Warden, are extreemly bad. For tho' by the Regulation above mention'd, the Warden ought to furnish all the Rooms, and in such Case the Prisoners to pay 2 s. 6 d. per Week for each Room so furnished; there are now several Rooms, in each of which there are two, three, and four Beds; and in each Bed two, and sometimes three Persons, who pay 2 s. 10 d. each per Week, for such Lodging. There are three Houses adjoining and belonging to the Prison, which are kept as Spunging-Houses, by Tenants to Mr. *Rambridge*, as Warden; in one of which, kept by *Corbet*, 26 Prisoners are confin'd. Many of these Prisoners pay 2 s. a Day for the Use of a Room in this House, and for Firing 1 s. and the other Prisoners 1 s. a Night for a Bed; but notwithstanding such Payments, they are obliged to lie two or more in the same Bed. The Sums paid by these 26 Prisoners, (two at 2 s. per Day, and 24 at 1 s. for the Use of the Lodgings only, being in the whole 1 l. 8 s.) amount yearly to 511 l. besides the Money paid for Firing at 1 s. a Day, by such as have any, and 1 s. a Day for their Board. Some of these Prisoners not being able to pay the 1 s. a Day for eating, procured Necessaries to dress their own Meat; but *Corbet* the Tipstaff, would not suffer them so to do, and they are under the Necessity of being supply'd by their Friends, or starve.

Lieutenant *Jenkin Leyson* (now a Prisoner with *Corbet*) paid the following Fees upon his being taken into Custody, for one Action, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Judge's Clerk _____	1	2	8
To the Phillizer _____	0	4	0
To the Warden of the <i>Fleet</i> _____	2	6	8
To <i>Corbet</i> the Tipstaff _____	0	10	6
To <i>ditto</i> , for being taken into Custody —	1	10	0
To the Turnkeys _____	0	2	6

Total 5 16 4

Several other Prisoners, paid the like Fees for every single Caption. And every Prisoner removed by *Habeas Corpus* from one Place to another, pays to the Tipstaff 4 s. 2 d. Every one brought out of the Country by *Habeas Corpus*, and committed in Court for want of Bail, 13 s. 4 d. Every Prisoner carry'd to *Westminster-Hall* by *Habeas Corpus*, in order to be charged in Execution, pays 10 s. And every Prisoner pays at his Entrance into the House of the Tipstaff 6 s. towards a Bowl of Punch.

By a List of 382 Prisoners as have the Liberty of the Rules and Precincts of the *Fleet* Prison; with an Account of what each Person hath paid to the Warden for such Liberty, it appears that the annual Gifts every *Christmas*, amount to near 2828 l. 17 s. 4 d. Tho' the Gratuity to the Warden for the Liberty of the Rules, is exacted in Proportion to the Greatness of the Debt; and if all paid, that Account would be three Times the before mention'd Sum. These Sums so paid, appear to be very extraordinary Exactions from the Prisoners, and are the more unreasonable, because all Prisoners who have the Liberty of the Rules enter into Bonds in very great Penalties, with sufficient Sureties, for not escaping, the least of which Penalties are always double the Sums they stand committed for.

Every Prisoner who has the Liberty to go abroad in Term-Time, pays 5 s. 6 d. for each Day, and for the first and last Days of the Term 6 s. which is said to be divided in the following Manner, *viz.*

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Four Judges 3 d. each _____	1	0
To the Secondary _____	1	8
To the Warden _____	1	0
To the Clerk of the Papers _____	1	10
	5	6
	More	

	s.	d.
More to the Clerk of the Papers the first and last Day of the Term	5	6
	0	6
Total	6	0

And in about two Years Time, one Gentleman paid 30*l.* for obtaining Day-Rules.

An Act having pass'd in the 6th Year of the late King, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Mr. *Fytche* did thereupon declare, in the Name of Mr. *Huggins*, that unless every Prisoner within the Rules would give him two Guineas, they should not be listed, in order to be discharged in pursuance of that Act, for that *Huggins* would refuse to swear them his Prisoners, as that Act required, and would not suffer his Deputy to do it; but a List was deliver'd of about 20 Prisoners then in the Rules, who were discharged; having given two Guineas each to *Huggins*, for inserting them in the List.

Mr. *Huggins* on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of March 1728, (since the Committee was appointed) did exonerate or discharge out of the Commitment-Books 119 Persons, for several Sums, amounting to about 17099*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* He own'd that he has in his Custody 52 Discharges more, which ought to have been long since discharged, and amount to very great Sums of Money.

There are two Escape-Warrants, one of which the Judge grants, the other the Warden; that which the Judge grants, carries the Prisoner to *Newgate*, there to remain during Life, unless the Debt be paid; and that which the Warden grants, is on some Information, or Pretence, that the Prisoner is out of the Rules, and so remands him to the Prison. One ill Use which is made of keeping the Prisoners so long on the Commitment-Book, is, That the Warden may at his Pleasure issue his Escape-Warrant against any such Person continu'd on the Commitment-Book, and carry him to the Spunging-house, or to the Prison, and there detain him until he squeezes from him all the Money that can possibly be got. Another ill Use and Inconveniency is, That Persons who have been seven Years, or more, out of the Rules, or out of the Prison, (their Names remaining in the Commitment-Book) return, after having contracted new Debts, and so become Prisoners again fraudulently, to obtain the Benefit of the usual Acts for Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Since *Thomas Bambridge* has acted as Warden, the Books belonging to the Office of the Warden have been very negligently kept, and the Discharges not duly enter'd, to the great Prejudice of many of his Majesty's Subjects; and he hath not regularly taken Charge of the Prisoners committed to his Care by his Patent; and hath not, as he himself confesseth, ever had any authentick List of the Prisoners in the Rules deliver'd him; so he cannot have executed the Trust of keeping his Prisoners in safe Custody, when he did not know who or where they were. The said *Bambridge*, who, for some Years, acted as Deputy-Warden of the *Fleet*, hath himself been aiding and assisting in the Escape of *Boyce* the Smuggler, charged at the King's Suit with upwards of 30,000 *l.* *William Killberry* and *William Booth* were also allow'd by *Bambridge* to go out of the Prison and the Rules thereof, though charged at the Suit of the Crown, each with the Sum of 5820 *l.*

William Talure, committed by the Court of Common-Pleas for 740 *l.* upon mesne Process, and charged with Forgery, hath been suffer'd to go out of the *Fleet* Prison, to *Wem* in the County of *Salop*, where the Committee were inform'd he still remains.

Bambridge hath by himself and his Agents often refused to admit Prisoners into the Prison, though committed by due Course of Law; and in order to extort Money from them, hath often, contrary to an Act of the 22d and 23d of King *Charles II.* without their free and voluntary Consent, caused them to be carry'd away from the Prison Gate, unto a publick Visualling-house call'd a Spunging-house, and hath there kept them at exorbitant Charges, to squeeze out of them their own Substance, and the Charity of their Friends; each Prisoner being better or worse treated according to his Expences, some being allow'd a handsome Room and Bed to themselves, some stow'd in Garrets, three in one Bed, and some put in Irons.

These Houses were further used by the said *Bambridge* as a Terror for extorting Money from the Prisoners, who, on Security given, have the Liberty of the Rules, of which, *Mr. Robert Castell* was an unhappy Instance; a Man born to a competent Estate, but being unfortunately plunged in Debt, was thrown into Prison. He was first sent to *Corbett's*, from whence he, by Presents to *Bambridge*, redeemed himself, and, giving Security, obtain'd the Liberty of the Rules; notwithstanding

standing which, he had frequently Presents, as they are call'd, exacted from him by *Bambridge*, and was menaced, on Refusal, to be sent back to *Corbett's* again. In a very short Time, *Castell* grew weary of being made such a wretched Property, and resolving not to injure farther his Family or his Creditors, for the Sake of so small a Liberty, he refused to submit to further Exactions; upon which, *Bambridge* order'd him to be re-committed to *Corbett's*, where the Small-Pox then rag'd, though *Castell* acquainted him with his not having had that Distemper, and he dreaded it so much, that the putting him into a House where it was, would occasion his Death; and therefore he earnestly desir'd, that he might either be sent to another House, or even into the Gaol itself as a Favour. The melancholly Case of this poor Gentleman, moved the very Agents of *Bambridge* to Compassion, so that they also used their utmost Endeavours to dissuade him from sending this unhappy Prisoner to that Infected House: But *Bambridge* forced him thither, where he caught the Small-Pox, and in a few Days dy'd thereof, justly charging the said *Bambridge* with his Death; and unhappily leaving all his Affairs in the greatest Confusion, and a numerous Family of small Children in the utmost Distress.

This was the first Method of extorting Money from the unhappy Prisoners; and when they could no longer bear the Misery and Expence of a Spunging-house, before they could obtain the Privilege of being admitted into the Prison, they were obliged to comply with such exorbitant Fees as *Bambridge* thought fit to demand; which if they did not, they were sure, under various Pretences of being turn'd down to the Common Side, if not put in Irons and Dungeons; and this has been done to those who were willing and offer'd to pay the Fees established by the Regulation made by the Judges in 1727, which ought to have been hung up in some publick Place in the Prison, to which the Prisoners might have free Access, but was secreted by the said *Bambridge*. It is to be observ'd, that the said Table of Fees was fraudulently obtained by the said *Bambridge*: For upon Complaint of the Prisoners of the *Fleet*, to the Court of *Common-Pleas*, the Order made by Lord Chief Justice *Herbert*, establishing the Fees of that Gaol, was ordered to be read, which Order was founded upon Institutions made in the Year 1651, in which was a Table of Fees, two Items whereof being taken away, the rest amounted

to 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* And the said *Bambridge*, instead of reading the particular *Items*, read only the said Sum Total of 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* and thereby induced the Judges to believe, that the said Sum was the Fee due to the Warden, and accordingly they order'd it to be paid as due to the Warden for a Commitment-Fee, and order'd the other Fees due to the Chamberlain, Gaoler, and others, to be paid, over and above the said 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* and the same have been ever since taken, besides the 7*s.* 4*d.* to the Warden upon the Prisoner's Discharge, notwithstanding they are all included in the 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The Judges of the *Common-Pleas* seeming to be of Opinion that every Action to which a Prisoner was render'd, in Discharge of his Bail, was a separate Commitment, and that there was a separate Commitment-Fee due upon each Action; the said *Bambridge* has thereupon receiv'd six or seven Times 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* of a single Person, as his bare Commitment-Fees, whereby the Person has paid six Times for the Liberty of the House and Irons, six Dismission-Fees for six Obligations, (tho' none given) six Fees to the Chamberlain, Porter, Gaoler, &c. and six Gallons of Wine; and the Prisoner pays the Chamberlain, Gaoler, &c. for his Discharge besides. The said *Bambridge* likewise took a Fee of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from every Prisoner committed by the *Exchequer* or *Chancery*, whereas there is no such Fee due, nor any Distinction in the Table of Fees, between the Commitment of one Court or another. Notwithstanding the Payment of such large Fees, in order to extort further Sums from the unfortunate Prisoners, *Bambridge* assum'd an unlimited Power of changing Prisoners from Room to Room; of turning them into the Common Side, tho' they had paid the Master's Side Fee; inflicting arbitrary Punishments by locking them down in unwholsome Dungeons, and loading them with torturing Irons. Many Instances of which might be produced, but are forborn, lest they should strike too great a Horror on our Readers.

The Desire of Gain urg'd Mr. *Bambridge* to the preceding Instances of Cruelty; but a more diabolical Passion, that of Malice, animated him to oppress Capt. *David Sinclair*. In June or July last, *Bambridge* declared to *James Barnes*, one of the Agents of his Cruelties, That he would have *Sinclair's* Blood; and he took the Opportunity of the first Festival Day, which was on the First of August following, when he thought Capt. *Sinclair* might, by celebrating the Memory of the late King, be warmed

warmed with Liquor, so far as to give him some Excuse for the Cruelties which he intended to inflict upon him. But Captain *Sinclair* was perfectly sober when the said *Bambridge* rushed into his Room with a Dark Lanthorn in his Hand, assisted by his Accomplices, *James Barnes* and *William Pindar*, and supported by his usual Guard, arm'd with Muskets and Bayonets, and without any Provocation given, run his Lanthorn into Captain *Sinclair's* Face, seiz'd him by the Collar, and told him he must come along with him : Captain *Sinclair*, though surpriz'd, asked for what, and by what Authority he so treated him ? Upon which *Barnes* and the rest seiz'd the Captain, who still desiring to know by what Authority they so abused him ; *Bambridge* grossly insulted him, and struck him with his Cane on the Head and Shoulders, whilst he was held fast by *Pindar* and *Barnes*. Such base and scandalous Usage of this Gentleman, who had in the late Wars always signaliz'd himself with the greatest Courage, Gallantry and Honour, in the Service of his Country, upon many the most brave and desperate Occasions, must be most shocking and intollerable ; yet Captain *Sinclair* bore it with Patience, refusing only to go out of his Room unless he was forced ; whereupon the said *Bambridge* threaten'd to run his Cane down his Throat, and order'd his Guard to stab him with their Bayonets, or drag him down to the Dungeon, call'd the Strong Room ; the latter of which they did, and *Bambridge* kept him confin'd in that damp and loathsome Place, 'till he had lost the Use of his Limbs and Memory, neither of which has he perfectly recover'd to this Day. Many aggravating Cruelties were used to make his Confinement more terrible ; and when *Bambridge* found he was in Danger of immediate Death, he removed him, for fear of his dying in Duress, and caused him to be carry'd in a dying Condition, from that Dungeon to a Room where there was no Bed or Furniture ; and so unmercifully prevented his Friends having any Access to him, that he was four Days without the least Sustenance. The Captain apply'd for Remedy at Law, against the said Cruelties of *Bambridge*, had procured a *Habeas Corpus* for Witnesses to be brought before the Session of Oyer and Terminer, when the said *Bambridge*, by Colour of his assum'd Authority as Warden, took the said Writs of *Habeas Corpus* from the Officer, whose Duty it was to make a Return of them, and commanded him to keep out of the Way, whilst he himself

self, went to the *Old Baily*, and immediately indicted Captain *Sinclair*, and such of his Witnesses as he knew he could not deter by Threats, or prevail with by Promises, to go from the Truth. Captain *Sinclair* had Temper enough to bear patiently almost insupportable Injuries, and to reserve himself for a proper Occasion, when Justice should be done him by the Laws of the Realm.

But the said *Bambridge* has forced others by Wrongs and Injuries beyond human bearing, to endeavour the avenging Injuries and Oppressions which they could no longer endure.

It was not the only Design of the said *Thomas Bambridge* to extort Money from his Prisoners, if they survived his inhuman Treatment; but he seem'd to have a further View, in Case it caused Death, of possessing himself of their Effects. One remarkable Proof of which is as follows: Mr. *John Holder*, a *Spanish Merchant*, was a Prisoner in the *Fleet*, and had a Room which he fitted up with his own Furniture, and had with him all his Books, Accounts, and Writings, and other Effects, to the Value of about 30,000*l*. Mr. *Bambridge* by Force turn'd the said Mr. *Holder* over to the Common Side, and took Possession of his Room in which all his Effects were. Mr. *Holder* remonstrated strongly against this Usage, and *Bambridge* refusing to restore him to his Room, or Possession of his Effects, he made a proper Affidavit, in order to apply to the Judges for Relief, and declared that he feared his Effects might be imbezill'd whilst he was thus unjustly forced from them; and that he feared *Bambridge's* cruel Treatment of him would be the Cause of his Death: The Miseries of the Common Side, which he dreaded, had such an Effect upon him, (being a Man of an advanced Age, and accustomed to live in Ease and Plenty) that it threw him into such a Fit of Sickness, as made his Life despaired of; and in his Illness he often declar'd, That the Villain *Bambridge* would be the Occasion of his Death. Which proved true; for *Bambridge* finding Mr. *Holder* like to die in the Duress which he had put him into (for his own Sake, to avoid the Punishment inflicted by Law upon Gaolers, who so inhumanly destroy their Prisoners) permitted him to be carry'd back to his Room, where, in a few Days, he dy'd of the said Sickness, contracted by the said forcible Removal of him to the Common Side. Mr. *Holder*, by his Last Will,

Will appointed Major *Wilson* and Mr. *John Pigot*, Trustees for his Son, a Youth of about 13 Years of Age, who had accompany'd him in the Time of his Confinement. This young Gentleman, after his Father's Death, lock'd up his Effects in several Trunks and Boxes, and deliver'd the Keys thereof to Mr. *Pigott*, as his Trustee, who lock'd up the Room, and took the Key with him; but *Bambridge* caused the said Room to be broke open by *Thomas King*, another of his Accomplices, and caus'd the said Effects to be seiz'd; after that he, *Bambridge*, had forced Mr. *Pigott* out of the Prison (tho' a Prisoner in Execution) and locked down Major *Wilson* (the other Trustee) in the Dungeon, to prevent their taking any Inventory in Behalf of the Heir at Law, then a Orphan. These evil Practices of letting out Prisoners, extorting exorbitant Fees, suffering Escapes, and exercising all Sorts of Inhumanity for Gain, may in a great Measure be imputed to the Venality of the Warden's Office; for the Warden, who buys the Privilege of punishing others, does consequently sell his Forbearance at high Rates, and repair his own Charge and Loss, at the wretched Expence of the Ease and Quiet of the miserable Objects in his Custody.

An Account of the Profits arising yearly to the Warden of the Fleet, by Rents payable for Lodgings, and other Rents, Perquisites, and Profits.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
IN the first Gallery, ten Prisoners, at 2 s. } 10 d. per Week each _____	1	8	4
In the second Gallery, eleven Prisoners at } 2 s. 10 d. per Week each _____	1	11	2
More in the same Gallery, viz. one at 3 s. } 6 d. two at 10 s. and three at 5 s. 4 d. each, } which comes to _____	1	19	6
In the third Gallery, Nineteen at 2 s. 10 d. } Two at 3 s. 9 d. Four at 5 s. 4 d. and Two } at 5 s. 8 d. each, which comes to _____	4	14	0
In the fourth Gallery, Thirty at 2 s. 10 d. } each, which comes to _____	4	5	0
In the Garden-Rooms, Twelve at 2 s. 10 d. } each _____	1	14	0
Total per Week	15	12	0
Which for Fifty-two Weeks, or one Year, } come to _____	8	11	4
Z			To

	To which add,	l.	s.	d.
The Cellar, lett <i>per Annum</i> at	_____	80	00	
The Coffee-Room, lett <i>per Annum</i> at	_____	14	00	
The several Rooms in the Chappel Stairs,	} _____	79	00	
lett <i>per Annum</i> at				
The 13 Houses fronting <i>Fleet-ditch</i> , between the two Walls and the Prison, 10 of which are lett at 310 <i>l.</i> there are also three unlett at 90 <i>l.</i> <i>per Ann.</i> and comes together to 400 <i>l.</i>	} _____	400	00	
Rent paid annually by the Sheriffs of <i>London</i> to the Keeper of the Palaces of <i>Westminster</i>				
<i>Ditto</i> to the Warden of the <i>Fleet</i>	_____	10	00	
The Commitment-Fees, at 2 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each Commitment, being computed to be at least, <i>communibus annis</i> , 320 in Number, amount to <i>per Ann.</i> 646 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> and the Dismission Fees at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each Prisoner, amount to <i>per Ann.</i> 120 <i>l.</i> and make in the whole <i>per Ann.</i>	} _____	766	18	8
Besides the vast Number of Extortions over and above these Fees, particularly from <i>Walter Newbury</i> 11 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> <i>John Dudley</i> 16 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> <i>Benjamin Wakeling</i> 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> <i>Peter Jordan</i> 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> <i>Thomas Goulder</i> 8 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> <i>Alexander Sydall</i> 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> <i>Alexander Leickey</i> 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> <i>Jeremiah Miles</i> 4 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> <i>James Bayley</i> 13 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> and several others.				
By Liberty of Rules and New-Years Gifts, from the best Accounts that can be learnt, <i>per Annum</i> , upwards of	} _____	1500	00	
Shops in <i>Westminster-Hall</i> lett at 117 <i>l.</i> and when all are lett				
The Chaplain's Fees for Entrance of 320 Prisoners at 2 <i>s.</i> each, amount to 32 <i>l.</i> <i>per Ann.</i> besides 4 <i>d.</i> <i>per Week</i> from at least 1000 Prisoners in the Prison, and the Liberty of the Rules, amounting to 865 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> <i>per Ann.</i> and together make 897 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> But <i>Dr. Franks</i> , Dean of <i>Bedford</i> , being the officiating Chaplain, has been allow'd but 40 Guineas a Year, and 40 Guineas a Year more when he was a real Chaplain, which together make 80 Guineas <i>per Ann.</i> so deducting the said 80 Guineas from the said 897 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> there will remain a clear Profit to the Warden <i>per Ann.</i>	} _____	813	16	0
Total <i>per Ann.</i>		4632	18	8
		Besides		

Besides the Appointment of the following Officers.

The Clerk of the Papers gave for his Place 1500 *l*.

The Clerk of the Inquiries Place worth 150 *l*. per Ann.

The Turnkey's Place 50 *l*. per Ann.

The Chamberlain's Place 40 *l*. per Ann.

The Tipstaff to the Court of Chancery, gave for his Place 328 Guineas.

The Tipstaff of the *Rolls* gave 150 Guineas.

The Tipstaff of the *Exchequer*, 150 Guineas.

The Tipstaff of the *Common Pleas*, 210 Guineas.

The other Tipstaff there, 200 Guineas.

We return now to the Proceedings of the Parliament.

On the 21st of *March*, a Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, which was done accordingly, on Monday the 24th of *March*, when the said Bill was committed to a Committee of the whole House. The same Day, a Petition of the principal Inhabitants of *Taunton* in *Somerſetſhire*, was presented and read, complaining of the great Decay of their Trade, and vast Increase of their Poor, arising chiefly, as they apprehended, by Exportation of *Irish* Wooll to *France*, and the Exportation of Woollen Goods manufactur'd in *Ireland*, to *Portugal*, and other foreign Countries; and praying such Relief as the House should think fit. But nothing was done upon this Petition; nor on the Petition of the Woollen Manufacturers of *Newberry* in *Berkshire*, to the same Effect, which was presented and read not many Days after. The same Day, (*March* 24) a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for obviating any Doubts or Difficulties that may arise from the Act for Sale of such of the Forfeited Estates in *Scotland*, as remain unsold, &c. Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of the incorporate Company of Clothiers in the City of *Worcester*; and also the Petition of the Weavers, Walkers, and Fullers of the Cloathing Trade, in the City of *Worcester*; and also the Petition of the Mayor, Justices, and Grand Jury of the City and County of the City of *Worcester*, in General Quarter Sessions held by Adjournment, were referr'd; and the Report was read; and a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That the further Consideration of the Report be adjourned 'till Wednesday Morning next, it pass'd in the

the Negative. Then the Resolution of the Committee being read a second Time, was agreed unto by the House, viz.

That the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Allegations contain'd in their Petitions. Hereupon a Motion being made, and the Question put, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for giving Liberty to all his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom to trade to *Turky*, and to oblige all Clothiers to weave their Names and Places of Abode on each Cloth they shall make for the future; it pass'd in the Negative. But the next Day, (*March 25*) a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to repeal an Act of the 6th Year of the late King *George*, for prohibiting the Importation of Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, of the Product or Manufacture of *Asia*, except such Ports and Places as are within the Dominions of the Grand Seignior.

The next Day (*March 26*) the Commons order'd another Bill to be brought in, for better employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom, in rendering more effectual the several Laws now in Force for preventing the bringing into this Kingdom any Wrought Silk or Silks mixed with Gold or Silver, or any other Materials; and for preventing the great Importation of Lawns and Cambricks, which have been found to be greatly detrimental to this Kingdom, by exhausting the Treasure thereof. Then the House proceeded to the Hearing the Matter of the Petition of *William Carr*, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town and County of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and having heard Counsel, and examin'd Witnesses, Resolv'd, That *Sir William Blackett*, Bart. deceas'd, was not, and that *Nicholas Fenwick*, Esq; and *William Carr*, Esq; were duly elected Burgesses for the said Town. The next Day, upon the Report made by Mr. Earle from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, the House agreed to the Resolutions of the said Committee, touching the Election for the Borough of *Great Bedwin* in *Wilts*, viz. That the Hon. *John Legg*, Esq; commonly call'd Lord *Lerwisham*, was not, and that *William Sloper*, Esq; was duly elected for the said Borough.

On the 27th of *March*, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for the electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Wilts*, in the Room of *Sir James Long*, Bart. deceas'd. The next Day, (*March 28*) a Bill was order'd to be brought in for regulating, well ordering, governing, and improving the

the Oyster-Fishery in the River *Medway*, and the Waters thereof, under the Authority of the Mayor and Citizens of the City of *Rochester* in *Kent*.

On Monday the 31st of *March*, Mr. *Watkin-Williams Wynn* reported the Amendments made, by the Grand Committee, to the Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in Parliamentary Elections: Which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be engross'd; and the next Day (*April 1*) read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords.

The next Day, (*April 2*) Mr. Treasurer presented to the House, pursuant to their Address, Copies of the Proceedings that have been had for the establishing a Civil Government at *Gibraltar*, and for declaring the same a Free Port; after which, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for settling the Price of Corn and Grain imported, and for ascertaining the Quantity of Corn exported.

On the 3^d, a Bill for the better Preservation of his Majesty's Woods in *America*, and for Encouragement of the Importation of Naval Stores from thence; and of Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits from *Scotland*, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

On Thursday the 10th of *April*, the Commons being appriz'd of the frequent Robberies committed in the Streets of *London* and *Westminster*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for appointing a better Nightly Watch, and regulating the Beadles in *England*, and for better enlightening the Streets and publick Passages, within the Weekly Bills of Mortality. The same Day, Mr. *Earle* reported from the Committee, appointed to consider of proper Methods for more effectual preventing the Disorders of Footmen, (complained of the Seventeenth of *March* last) That upon Examination of the Matter, the Committee found, That the Want of a convenient Place (since the rebuilding of the Court of *Requests*) for the Footmen, attending the Members of this House, to wait in, has been a great Occasion of the said Disorders; and that the Room (Part of the Court of *Wards*) now used for Sale of Pictures, and a Coffee-Room, might be made a convenient Place for the said Footmen, and be a Means to prevent such Disorders; and that the Committee had directed him to report also to the House, the Matter as it appeared to them, concerning the said Room; and he read the Report, which being afterwards read a second Time, it was resolv'd, That an humble
Address;

Address be presented to his Majesty, That, in order to prevent the many Disorders which have happen'd from the Want of a convenient Place, since the Rebuilding the Court of *Requests*, for the Footmen attending the Members of this House to wait in, his Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to give Directions, that the Room call'd the *Auction-Room*, and the *Coffee-Room* thereto adjoining, formerly Part of the Court of *Wards*, may be fitted up for the said Footmen to attend in; and assure his Majesty, that if he shall think proper to order Satisfaction to be made to the Persons, who have, for many Years, been permitted to use the same, this House will make good any Expence his Majesty shall be at for that Purpose, out of the next Aids to be granted by Parliament.

The Courtiers having, by this Time, got over the Difficulties they dreaded most, and the Season of the Year calling for a speedy Prorogation; the Ministers laid a Foundation for asking an Addition to the Supply already granted, on Account of Arrears due on the Funds assigned for his Majesty's Civil-List. In Order thereto, on Tuesday the 11th of *April*, it was mov'd and resolv'd to address his Majesty, for an Account of the Produce of the Civil-List Revenues, within the Year, from *Midsummer* 1727, to *Midsummer* 1728, over and above the annual, weekly, or other Payments and Incumbrances thereon, and over and above all Grants made by any of his Majesty's Predecessors: And some other Papers relating to the particular Receipts of the said Revenues, were afterwards call'd for, and laid before the House.

The next Day (*April* 12) the Bill to disable *Thomas Bambridge* to hold or execute the Office of Warden of the Prison of the *Fleet*, was read a 2d Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and upon Mr. *Bambridge's* Petition, it was order'd, that he be heard by himself or Counsel, before the said Committee, against the said Bill.

On Monday the 14th, Mr. Alderman *Barnard* presented to the House, a Bill for the better Regulation and Government of Seamen in the Merchant's Service, which was read the 1st, and order'd to be read a second Time; after which, Mr. *Fane* reported the Resolutions of the Committee appointed to inspect what Laws were expired, or near expiring; and to report their Opinion, which of them were fit to be reviv'd, or continu'd:
Which

Which Resolutions being, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolutions. Then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and being fully appriz'd of the great Mischiefs occasion'd among the meaner Sort of People, by the excessive drinking spirituous Liquors, particularly of that call'd *Geneva* or *Gin*. It was thought proper to apply a speedy Remedy to that growing Evil, and to restrain the frequent Use of the said Liquor, by laying a heavy Tax upon it, and upon the Retailers; whereupon they came to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

1st, That for every Gallon of Mix'd or Compound Waters or Spirits, commonly call'd *Gin*, that any Distiller, or Retailer of such Liquors except Apothecaries, shall be possessed of on the 24th Day of *June* 1729, there be granted to his Majesty, a Duty of Five Shillings *per* Gallon.

2^{dly}, That for every Gallon of such Mix'd or Compound Waters or Spirits, which from and after the 24th Day of *June* 1729, shall be made by any Distiller, Dealer, or Retailer of such Liquors for Sale, except Apothecaries, there shall be granted to his Majesty a Duty of Five Shillings *per* Gallon.

3^{dly}, That from and after the 24th Day of *June* 1729, the Sum of 20*l.* yearly, shall be paid to his Majesty by every Person who shall sell or retail any such Compound Strong Waters or Spirits.

These Resolutions being the next Day (*April* 15) reported, were agreed to by the House; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon, which had a quick and easy Passage through both Houses.

On the 17th, the Commons proceeded to the further hearing the Matter of the Petition of Sir *Jeremy Vanacker Sambrooke*, Bart. complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Queenborough* in the County of *Kent*; and having heard Counsel and examin'd Witnesses, resolv'd, That *Richard Evans*, Esq; sitting Member, was duly elected for the said Borough.

On Friday the 18th, Mr. *Earle* from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported their Resolutions touching the Election for the City of *Wells* in *Somersetshire*; which being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House, being in Substance, That *Tho. Edwards*, Esq; and

and *William Piers*, Esq; were duly elected, and that *Edward Prideaux Gwyh*, Esq; who had been return'd, was not duly elected for the said City.

The next Day, *Mr. Earle* reported from the said Committee, their Resolution touching the Election for the Borough of *Tamworth* in the Counties of *Stafford* and *Warwick*, which was agreed to, viz. that the Honourable *Thomas Willoughby*, Esq; was duly elected for the said Borough.

On Monday the 21st of *April*, the ingross'd Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, who, the next Day, (*April 22*) sent down a Bill they had pass'd, for the Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

The same Day, *Mr. Chocke*, from the *Exchequer*, having presented to the Commons several Accounts of Moneys paid into his Majesty's *Exchequer*, upon Account of his Majesty's Civil-List Revenues from *June 24, 1727*, to *June 24, 1728*, and between *Midsummer-day 1728*, and *Lady-day 1729*, Orders were made for the Commissioners and Controller-General, and the Controller upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver-General of the Customs; the Commissioners and Accomptant-General of the Excise; and the Post-master General, and Deputy-Receiver of the Revenue of the Post-Office, to attend the House the next Morning: After which, some other Papers relating to the Civil-List Revenues, that had been call'd for, were laid before the House, and with all the rest, order'd to lie on the Table.

Things being thus prepar'd, on Wednesday the 23^d of *April*, the Commons went into a Grand Committee on the Supply; and after Examination of the Commissioners of the Customs and Excise, the Post-master General, and other Officers concern'd in the Civil-List Revenues, the Courtiers made it plainly appear, that there were so great Arrears standing out, on the several Branches of those Revenues, That they fell short of producing within the Year, the clear Sum of 800,000*l.* which was settled for his Majesty's Civil List, and therefore it was mov'd, That the Sum of 115000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, upon Account of the Arrears of his Civil List Revenues, to be replaced and refunded, for the Use and Benefit of the Publick, out of such Arrears of the said Revenues, as shall be standing out at his Majesty's Demise, and, together with the said Sum of 115000*l.*

shall

shall be more than sufficient to make up the Produce of the said Revenues 800,000*l.* per Ann. during his Majesty's Life, to be computed from the 25th Day of June 1727. Most of the Members who were not in the Secret, seem'd to be surpriz'd at this Motion, which was the more unexpected, because, in the former Session, the several Duties and Revenues granted by the Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, were understood, and appear'd by the Accounts then before the House, to produce yearly much above the Sum of 800,000*l.* for which they were given; and therefore the said Motion was vigorously oppos'd by several Gentlemen. But the Right Honourable Mr. William Pulteney, who during this whole Session, had, on all proper Occasions, eminently distinguish'd himself by his publick Spirit, being suddenly taken ill, and obliged to go out of the House, the said Motion was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 241 Voices against 115. This Resolution being the next Day (*April 24*) reported, was agreed to by the House; and afterwards a Clause to that Purpose was inserted in the Bill for ascertaining the Custom payable for Corn and Grain imported, &c.

On the 23d of *April*, a Bill for establishing an Agreement with seven of the Lords Proprietors of *Carolina*, for the Surrender of their Title and Interest in that Province, to his Majesty, was according to Order brought in by Mr. *Scrope*, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, which was accordingly done the next Day, (*April 24*) when the said Bill was referr'd to the Committee of the whole House. The same Day, Mr. *Earle* reported from that Committee, the Amendments made to the Bill to disable *Thomas Bambridge*, &c. which, with some further Amendments, being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd; and on the 25th, sent to the Lords; as was also the Bill for indemnifying Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices or Employments.

The same Day (*April 25*) the Commons proceeded to the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Newtown* in the Isle of *Wight* in the County of *Southampton*; and having heard Counsel, and examin'd Witnesses, came to several Resolutions, being in Substance, that *James Worsley*, Esq; and *Thomas Holmes*, Esq; were not duly elected, and that the Hon. *Charles*
Armand

Armand Powlet, Esq; and *Sir John Barrington, Bart.* were duly elected for the said Borough.

The next Day, (*April 26*) the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill for making more effectual several Acts relating to Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen, &c. were reported, agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be engross'd. The same Day, the Lords having desir'd a present Conference with the Commons, upon the Subject-Matter of the Bill sent up to their Lordships, to disable *Thomas Bambridge*; the said Conference was readily agreed to, and held in the *Painted Chamber*. The Managers for the Commons being returned to the House, their Chairman, *Mr. Oglethorpe*, reported, that the Conference was managed on the Part of the Lords, by the Lord *Privy-Seal*, who acquainted them, that the Lords having enter'd upon the Consideration of the Bill, intitl'd, *An Act to disable Thomas Bambridge, Esq; to hold or execute the Office of Warden of the Prison of the Fleet, or to have or exercise any Authority relating thereto*, which they receiv'd from the Commons; and having read the said Bill the first Time, and order'd it a second Reading on Wednesday next, did observe, That the Matters of Fact suggested in the said Bill, as the Ground and Foundation upon which it seems to have proceeded in the House of Commons, not appearing sufficiently before the Lords, their Lordships had desired this Conference, that they might have the Assistance of the Commons, in laying the State of the said Matters of Fact more fully before their Lordships: Whereupon it was order'd, That the said Report be taken into Consideration upon Monday, *April 28*; when the Committee, who managed the said Conference, were order'd to state the Matters of Fact on which the said Bill was grounded, and to deliver the same to the Lords at a Conference, which was done accordingly the same Day. Then in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, it was resolv'd to grant to his Majesty the following Sums,

1st, 103189*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1728.

2dly, 63902*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. to make good the Deficiency of the General Fund of 724849*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* per Ann. for the Year 1728.

3dly, 10000*l.* towards the Support of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, for the better Maintenance of Decrepit Seamen.

These

These Resolutions being reported, were agreed to by the House, the next Day, (*April 29*) and a Bill for the better employing the Poor, &c. being brought in by Mr. *Vernon*, was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. After this, in a Grand Committee, the Commons went upon the Bill for the better Preservation of his Majesty's Woods in *America*, &c. in Relation to which, they consider'd of the Petition of the Inhabitants of *Birmingham*, Manufacturers in Iron; the Accounts of Iron imported from *Sweden*, *Spain*, and the *British Colonies in America*, and of the Duties payable thereon; heard the several Agents for the Province of *New-Jersey*, and Colonies of *Rhode-Island* and *Providence*, *Massachusetts-Bay* and *Connecticut*; and made several Amendments to the said Bill; which being reported on the 2d of *May*, ratify'd, and agreed to, the Bill was order'd to be ingross'd.

On Wednesday the last Day of *April*, the Commons in a Grand Committee, consider'd of the Bill for settling the Price of Corn and Grain imported, &c. After some Debate, the Resolution for granting to his Majesty the Sum of 115000*l.* on Account of Arrears due on the Civil-List Revenues, and some other Clauses relating to the Application of the Supply, were made part of the Bill, which, thus amended, was the next Day (*May 1.*) order'd to be engross'd; as was also, on the 3d of *May*, the Bill for establishing the Agreement for the Surrender of *Carolina* to his Majesty, and the Bill for regulating Seamen in the Merchant's Service.

On Monday the 5th of *May*, the Amendments made in the Grand Committee, to a Bill from the Lords, for the more effectual preventing and further punishing of Forgery, Perjury, Subornation of Perjury, &c. being agreed to, a Clause was offer'd to be made Part of that Bill, for preventing a Failure of Justice in some Cases of Murder: But the same being twice read, was withdrawn by Leave of the House; and instead of that Clause, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the Trial of Murders, where either the Stroke, or Death, only happens: Which Bill being immediately presented and read the first Time, had a quick and easy Passage. The same Day, the ingrossed Bill to ascertain the Custom payable for Corn and Grain imported, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; and the Bill for laying a Duty on Compound Waters, or Spirits, commonly call'd Gin, was order'd to be ingross'd.

The next Day, (May 6) three ingrossed Bills, 1st, For Establishing the Agreement for the Surrender of *Carolina*; 2^{dly}, For better Preservation of his Majesty's Woods in *America*. 3^{dly}, And for better regulating Seamen in the Merchants Service; were read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; who the same Day sent back to the Commons the Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members; with some Amendments, to enforce that wholesome and necessary Law, both by enhauncing the Penalty of 50*l.* to 500*l.* and other Provisions, contain'd in the following Clauses, viz.

1. *And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such Votes shall be deemed to be legal which have been so declared by the last Determination in the House of Commons, which last Determination concerning any County, Shire, City, Borough, Cinque-Port, or Place, shall be final, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, any Usage to the Contrary notwithstanding.*

2. *And be it further enacted, That if any Person who hath or claimeth to have, or hereafter shall have or claim to have any Right to vote in any such Election, shall from and after the said 24th Day of June 1729, ask, receive, or take any Money, or other Reward, by way of Gift, Loan, or other Devise, or agree, or contract for any Money, Gift, Office, Employment, or other Reward whatsoever, to give his Vote, or to refuse, or to forbear to give his Vote in any such Election; or if any Person by himself, or any Person employ'd by him, doth or shall, by any Gift or Reward, or by any Promise, Agreement, or Security for any Gift or Reward, corrupt or procure any Person or Persons, to give his or their Vote or Votes, in any such Election; such Person so offending in any of the Cases aforesaid, shall, for every such Offence, forfeit the Sum of 500*l.* of lawful Money of Great Britain, to be recover'd as before directed, together with full Costs of Suit; and every Person offending in any of the Cases aforesaid, from and after Judgment obtain'd against him in any such Action of Debt, Bill, Complaint, or Information, or Summary Action, Prosecution, or being any otherwise lawfully convicted thereof, shall for ever be disabled to vote in any Election of Member or Members to serve in Parliament, and also shall for ever be disabled to hold, exercise, or enjoy any Office or Franchise to which he and they then shall, or at any Time afterwards may be entitled, as a Member of any City, Borough, Town Corporate, or Cinque Port, as if such Person was naturally Dead.*

The Commons having, the next Day, taken these Amendments into Consideration, some Courtiers, who from the Beginning were against this Bill, represented, That the Lords making Alterations in a Bill of this Nature, was an Encroachment upon the Rights and Privileges of the House of Commons, who were the sole Judges of the Merits of the Elections of their own Members. To this the Honourable Mr. *William Pulteney* answer'd, That the Freedom of Parliament is essentially necessary to the Preservation of our ancient Constitution; and the Freedom of Parliamentary Elections the most valuable Branch of the Rights and Liberties of *Englishmen*, of which, the Lords are the proper Guardians, as well as the Commons, both as a Part of the Legislature, and as the Supreme Court of the Kingdom. That the Freedom of Elections, and consequently of Parliaments, is the great Bulwark of Popular Liberty against the Enroachments and Oppressions of Arbitrary Power, and Wicked Ministers. That if ever this Bulwark should be thrown down by Force, or undermin'd by corruption, the very Essence of our excellent Constitution would be lost, and we should no longer be a free People: And therefore no Man, who had any Sense of, or Value for, Liberty, could either think the Penalties against Corruption too severe, or grudge the Lords the Honour of having made the Provisions of this necessary Law more efficacious. These Reasons had a great Weight, and several Members of the Court Party happening to be absent, the Question for agreeing to the Amendments made by the Lords, was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of Two Voices only, viz. 91 to 89.

The same Day, the ingrossed Bill to revive the Laws therein mention'd, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords.

On Thursday the 8th of May, the ingrossed Bill for laying a Duty on Compound Waters or Spirits, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; and the Amendments made in the Grand Committee, to the Bill for the better qualifying and regulating Attorneys and Solicitors, being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd.

The next Day (May 9) the Commons resolv'd to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House, by an Address, for the Directions his Majesty had been pleas'd to give, in order to the Settling a Civil Government at

Gibraltar;

Gibraltar; and humbly to desire his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to continue his Care and Endeavours to accomplish the same, as soon as the Nature and Circumstances of it would admit thereof.

The Lords having thought fit to drop the Bill for disabling Mr. *Thomas Bambridge*, &c. which had been sent up to them; their Lordships pass'd another Bill, much to the same Purpose, entitul'd, *An Act to empower his Majesty, during the Life of Thomas Bambridge, Esq; to grant the Office of Warden of the Fleet, to such Person as his Majesty shall think fit, and to incapacitate the said Thomas Bambridge to enjoy the said Office or any other whatsoever.* This Bill having being twice read in the House of Commons, on the 8th of May, was, on the 10th, agreed to in the Grand Committee, without any Amendment, after the Commons had heard Mr. *Bambridge* and his Counsel against it.

The same Day, (May 10) the Lords took into Consideration the Report of their Grand Committee, appointed to consider of the Bill for settling the Price of Corn and Grain imported, and other Purposes therein mention'd: Upon which it was mov'd, that the Words following, in the Clause for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, be left out of the said Bill, viz.

And it is also hereby further enacted, That out of all or any the Aids or Supplies aforesaid, there shall and may be issu'd and apply'd for and upon Account of the Arrears of the several Duties and Revenues granted to his Majesty by an Act made and passed in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign (entituled, An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain) any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding the Sum of 115000l. in such Manner, and for such Uses and Purposes as his Majesty shall from Time to Time, be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case there shall be standing out or in Arrear at the Demise of his Majesty (whom God long preserve) any Sum or Sums of Money for or on Account of the said Duties and Revenues, which, together with what hath been or shall be receiv'd out of the same, during his Majesty's Life, and together with the said Sum of 115000l. shall be more than sufficient to compleat and satisfy to his Majesty during his Life, the yearly Sum of 800,000l. per Annum in clear Money, to be computed from the 25th Day of June 1727;

Then

Then and in such Case, the said Sum of 115000*l.* shall be replaced and refunded, by or out of such Sum or Sums of Money so standing out or in Arrear as aforesaid, as shall be more than sufficient to compleat the said yearly Sum of 800,000*l.* in clear Money, to be computed as aforesaid, or so much thereof as the Moneys arising thereby shall extend to, to satisfy the same; and that the Moneys so to be replaced, or refunded, shall be separated and kept apart in his Majesty's Exchequer, for the Use and Benefit of the Publick, and shall not be iss'd or apply'd to any other Use or Uses than such as shall be directed by Authority of Parliament.

The Motion being objected to, the Question was put, whether those Words should stand Part of the Bill? Which after long Debate, was resolv'd in the Affirmative: Hereupon several Lords enter'd the following Protest.

Dissentient

ist, Because we apprehend that this Part of the Clause is neither founded on the Words of the Act to which it refers, nor warranted by any Construction thereof; for the Provision made in that Act is, *That whenever the Produce of the several Duties and Revenues thereby granted appears to be so Deficient, that within any one Year it shall not be sufficient to answer and satisfy the Sum of 800,000*l.* then, and not in any other Case, such Deficiency is to be made good out of the next Aids in Parliament.* As this Act therefore provides only for a Real Deficiency of the Produce, and not for any Arrear in the Receipt within the Year; and it has appear'd by the Accounts laid before this House, That the real Produce was considerably more than sufficient to answer the Sum of 800,000*l.* we think there can be no Colour to affirm, that there has been any such Deficiency as the Act can be supposed to provide for. This appears from the Words of the Clause, which directs the Application of the Sum of 115000*l.* for and upon Account of Arrears; and we cannot conceive the Arrears provided for by this Clause, and the Deficiency described in the Act, to be one and the same Thing; since, if they could be so understood, the Provision in the Clause would have been made agreeable to the Words of the Act, which relate to a Deficiency only; and it would be highly unjust to his Majesty, to direct the Sum of 115000*l.* to be refunded to the Publick, at any Time, or under any Conditions; for if there had been a real Deficiency, the Grant to his Majesty should be absolute, and the Sum
of

of 115000*l.* would legally belong to him; so that this Clause either takes from his Majesty what we have no Right to take, or it gives him what, as we apprehend, he has no Right to claim. As we cannot then consider this Sum to be given either for a real Deficiency, founded on the Civil List Act, or that it can be warranted by the said Act, as a supposed Arrear; we conceive it to be a new Grant to his Majesty, and a new Burthen on the People, which does not appear to us to have been demanded by the Crown, and consequently not to have passed according to the Forms hitherto practis'd, and requisite in all such Cases.

2dly. This Clause appears to us unreasonable on many Accounts: As there was no real Deficiency at *Midsummer* 1728, to which Time the Account was stated, so neither is there any Arrear at the Time when this new Supply is granted; but the whole Sum of 800,000*l.* and considerably more, was come into his Majesty's Coffers, and he was consequently in Possession of the very Money, the supposed Arrear of which, is made good to him by this Clause. Thus it seems to us, that the Nation is loaded, not to compleat, but to augment the Sum design'd for his Majesty's Civil List; and this, at a Time when the publick Debts are increas'd; when the Taxes are heavily felt in all Parts of the Country; when our Foreign Trade is incumbred and diminish'd; when our Manufactures decay; when our Poor daily multiply; and when many other national Calamities surround us. These Considerations are in themselves very moving; and we apprehend that they must appear stronger, when it shall be further consider'd, that his Majesty would be so far from wanting any of these extraordinary Supplies, that even without the Provision in the Civil List Act, for making good Deficiencies, he would be possessed of a far greater Revenue, than King *William*, Queen *Anne*, or even his late Majesty enjoy'd; and yet his present Majesty, when Prince of *Wales*, received out of the Civil List Revenues, during the Reign of the late King, 100,000*l. per Ann.* besides the entire Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, and Dutchy of *Cornwall*; whereas it does not appear to us, that the like Sum of 100,000*l. per Ann.* or even the Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, have yet been settled on his present Royal Highness.

3dly. We cannot but be extremely apprehensive of the many ill Consequences which may follow from a Grant

Grant of Money to the Crown so ill grounded, and so unreasonable, as we conceive this to be. The Advantage in Favour of his Majesty, establish'd by the Civil List Act, is very great; since, if the Produce of the Revenues granted and appropriated to the Use of the Civil List, does not answer the yearly Sum of 800,000*l*. the Deficiency is to be made good to his Majesty by the Publick; whereas no Provision is made, by which, if the Produce of those Revenues exceeds the Sum of 800,000*l*. the Surplus shall accrue to the Benefit of the Publick. By this Precedent, not only real Deficiencies are to be made good, but Supplies are to be given for Arrears standing out at the End of every Year; and not only for Arrears standing out, but even for Arrears which shall come in before the Supplies can be granted; tho' the Supply given to make Arrears in one Year, will certainly increase the Surpluses in another: When we consider the Method which has obtain'd of anticipating the Revenues before they come into the *Exchequer*, contrary to the ancient and legal Practice; when we reflect in what Manner these Accounts have been made up, and in what Manner they have been brought in, we cannot but apprehend that a Door is open'd by this Precedent, for laying new and excessive Charges on the Nation. The Revenues appropriated to the Uses of his Majesty's Civil List, are subject in their own Nature to vary, and even when there is no Deficiency in the Produce, there may be Arrears in the Receipt; these Arrears may easily be increas'd, by the Management of designing Ministers, by private Directions to Receivers, and by artful Methods of stating the Accounts; from all which, we cannot but apprehend, that now this Precedent is made, we may have frequent Accounts of Arrears, and a grievous and even intolerable Load may be brought on the Nation in a short Time. And we are persuaded that his Majesty can have no Satisfaction in finding his Court abound in Wealth, whilst he may undergo the Mortification of seeing his People reduced to Poverty. Neither can we conceive that the latter Part of the Clause is in any Degree an adequate Provision against the Evil we complain of, or the Apprehensions we entertain; for an Account to be made up at his Majesty's Demise, will not prevent the Consequences of this Precedent during his Life; and as we hope that his Reign will be long, so we may be allow'd to fear, That even during the Continuance of it, this extraordinary

Method of increasing his Majesty's Private Revenue, (already very ample) may prove a Source of general Discontent, which is but too apt to produce a general Disaffection.

<i>Plymouth,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Scarsdale,</i>
<i>Willoughby de Brook,</i>	<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Gower,</i>	<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Oxford and Mort.</i>
<i>Warrington,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>	<i>Bathurst.</i>
<i>Coventry,</i>	<i>Beauford,</i>	

On Monday the 12th of May, the Lords read the 3d Time the Bill above mention'd, to ascertain the Custom payable for Corn and Grain imported, &c. And the Question, That the said Bill shall pass, being resolv'd in the Affirmative, several Lords enter'd and sign'd another Protest, to this Effect, *viz.*

Dissentient

1st, Because we conceive there will accrue less Detriment to the Publick by rejecting this whole Bill, than agreeing to it, with that Part of the Appropriation Clause, which enacts the Sum of 115000*l.* to be given to his Majesty, for and upon Account of Arrears in the the Civil-List, since it would have been easy, had this Bill been rejected, to have provided for the general Appropriation of the several Aids granted in this Session of Parliament, in some other Manner.

2dly, Because the Revenue for defraying the Expenses of his Majesty's Civil Government, being considerably more ample than that of any of his Predecessors, we flatter'd ourselves that the Publick would not have been call'd upon again, in so short a Time, to make an Addition to that liberal Provision for the Crown, tho' there had been some small Deficiency in some of the Duties appropriated to the Service of it: But this, in our Opinion, is so far from being the Case, that we are firmly persuaded, if we had agreed to this Bill, with that part of the Clause, we should have consented to a Grant of a new Aid, and not to make good the Deficiency of an old one; since it seems evident to us, that the Produce of the Civil List Funds, in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign, rather exceeded than fell short of 800,000*l.* even from those Accounts deliver'd into the House, which we believe will be universally allow'd to be free from any Suspicion of Error, in Favour of the People.

3dly,

3dly, Because we look upon this to be not only a Grant of a new Aid, but a Grant made in such an irregular Manner, without being demanded by the Crown, that it cannot but give us some Reason to think, that however it may be wanted by the Ministers, it may possibly not be desired by his Majesty.

4thly, Because the literal Interpretation of Part of the Act for settling the Civil List Revenues on his Majesty, which was contended for, in order to justify that Part of this Clause to which we object, seems to us liable to Consequences very Dangerous to the Properties of all the Subjects, by putting it into the Power of those who have the Management of the Publick Money, to give the Crown a Title to the Arrears of the Civil List Funds; tho' perhaps left on purpose in the Hands of the Receivers, and to a Parliamentary Supply for those very Arrears too.

5thly, Because the Argument which was used for passing the Clause, from the Smallness of the Sum, seems to us a much stronger Reason why it should not be asked, than why it should be granted.

6thly, Because we observe, that whenever a Supply for the Civil List has been asked in Parliament, it has caused great Uneasiness in the Nation, tho' demanded from the Crown itself, and upon Pretences, in our Opinion, more justifiable, and at Times less unreasonable than this, when, notwithstanding our most prevailing Methods of Negotiation, the Fate of *Europe*, as far as we are enabled to judge, is still in Suspence; and we labour under Difficulties that unavoidably attend such a doubtful and undetermin'd Situation of our Affairs abroad; when the Complaints of the People at home are general and loud, and, as we fear, too well founded, on account of their Poverty, and other Calamities, with which they have been long afflicted; and when, for that Reason, it appears to us to be not only a proper Clemency, but true Policy too, to avoid giving them the least Ground to apprehend, that the Parliament, by laying unnecessary Burthens upon them, may itself become one of their Grievances.

7thly, Because this Attempt, when we consider it in all its Circumstances, as far as appears to us, is without Example; and we dread lest it should be made one, and laid hold of as a Precedent hereafter, if ever the Nation should have the Misfortune to see a lavish, weak, and rapacious Ministry, armed with great Power, de-

firous to raise such extraordinary Supplies in Parliament, in such extraordinary Ways, more in reality to support their own inconsiderate and pernicious Schemes, than the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

<i>Scarsdale,</i>	<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Plymouth,</i>
<i>Beaufort,</i>	<i>Coventry,</i>	<i>Warrington,</i>
<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Gower,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Bathurst.</i>
<i>Oxford & Mort.</i>	<i>Willoughby de Broke,</i>	

The same Day, (*March 12*) the Commons read the 3d Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, several Bills; and then upon the Report made by Mr. Alderman *Barnard*, from a Committee appointed to enquire what Combinations had been enter'd into, to enhance the Price of Coals, it was resolv'd, That it appears to this House, that several Agreements and Combinations have been enter'd into, by the Masters and Owners of Ships using the Coal Trade, from *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and Places thereto adjacent, unto the Port of *London*, and other Parts of this Kingdom; and also by the Lightermen of the said Port; which said Agreements and Combinations are illegal, and tend to the enhancing the Price of Coals, to the Oppression of the Poor, the Prejudice of several Manufacturies, and to the lessening the Publick Revenue.

After this, Mr. Treasurer acquainted the House, That he had a Message from his Majesty to this House, sign'd by his Majesty; and he presented the same to the House; and it was read by Mr. Speaker, as followeth, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty thinks fit to acquaint this House, That he intends, for divers weighty and important Reasons, speedily to visit his Dominions in Germany, and to appoint his dearest Consort the Queen, Regent of this Kingdom, during his Majesty's Absence.

Then upon a Message from the Lords, That the Lords had passed a Bill intituled, *An Act to enable her Majesty to be Regent of this Kingdom, during his Majesty's Absence, without taking the Oaths*: To which the Lords desir'd the Concurrence of this House. The said Bill was immediately read the 1st, 2d, and 3d Times, pass'd, and sent back to the Lords.

The

The next Day, (May 13) Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrants for three new Writs, for the electing, first, a Burgeſs for *Malton* in *Yorkſhire*, in the Room of the Honourable *Henry Finch*, Eſq; who had accepted the Office of Receiver-General and Collector of the Revenues in the Island of *Minorca*. 2dly, A Commiſſioner for the Shire of *Lenerk*, in the Room of the Hon. *Archibald Hamilton*, Eſq; (commonly call'd Lord *Archibald Hamilton*) who, ſince his Election for the ſaid Shire, had accepted the Office of one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*. 3dly, And a Burgeſs for the Diſtrict of Burghs of *Stirling*, *Inverkeithing*, *Dumferling*, *Queensferry*, and *Culroſs*, in the Room of *Thomas Erskine*, Eſq; who had been made a Captain of Foot in his Maſteſty's Army. The ſame Day, upon the Report made by Mr. *Earle*, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, the Commons rejeſted the ſeveral Petitions that had been preſented this Seſſion to the Houſe, and referr'd to that Committee, relating to the Election and Return for the Diſtrict of Burghs of *Dumbarton*, *Glaſgow*, *Renfrew*, and *Rotherglen*, by reaſon that the ſaid Petitions differ'd from thoſe preſented laſt Seſſion, both in Subſtance, and as to the Names of the Subſcribers.

On Wedneſday the 14th of May. Mr. Speaker was order'd to iſſue his Warrants for four other new Writs, for the electing, Firſt, a Burgeſs for the Town of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Robert Eyre*, Eſq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Commiſſioners for managing the Revenue of Excife. 2dly, A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Liverpoole* in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, in the Room of *Thomas Brereton*, Eſq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Commiſſioners for viſtualling his Maſteſty's Navy. 3dly, A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardneſs* in the County of *Devon*, in the Room of *Walter Carey*, Eſq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Clerks of his Maſteſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council. 4thly, And a Burgeſs for the Borough of *Newport* alias *Medena* in the Iſle of *Wight* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *George Huxley*, Eſq; who had accepted the Office of Commiſſary-General of the Muſters.

After this, Mr. *Oglethorpe* from the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Gaols of this Kingdom, made a Report of ſome Progreſs which the Committee had made in their Enquiry into the State of
the

the Prison of the Court of *Marshalsea*, and of the King's Palace Court of *Westminster*; and also in their Enquiry into the State of the *Fleet Prison*, with the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon; and he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the same (with the Appendixes) in at the Table, where the Report was read, and the Resolutions of the Committee being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, as follows, viz.

1. That *William Acton*, Clerk of the Prison of the *Marshalsea*, and Farmer of the same Gaol, and the Profits thereof, by Lease from Mr. *John Darby*, the Keeper of the said Prison, hath been guilty of many High Crimes and Misdemeanors in the Execution of his Office; and hath arbitrarily and unlawfully loaded with Irons, tortur'd, and destroy'd, in the most inhuman, cruel and barbarous Manner, Prisoners for Debt, under his Care, in high Violation and Contempt of the Laws of this Kingdom.

2. That the Charities given by well-disposed Persons for the Relief and Sustainance of the poor Debtors confin'd in the said Prison of the *Marshalsea*, are notoriously and scandalously misapply'd; and that the Keeper of the said Prison, and his Dependents and Agents, instead of distributing the said Charities to the said poor Debtors, have most unjustifiably possessed themselves thereof, and wickedly perverted the same to their own Uses, to the great Fraud and Oppression of the said poor Prisoners in general, and to the starving of many, who have perish'd in the said Prison for want thereof.

3. That Mr. *John Darby*, Keeper of the said Prison of the *Marshalsea*, having contrary to, and in Defiance of the Law, let to Farm his said Gaol and Office, and the Profits thereof, unto the said *William Acton*, and having grossly neglected his Duty in not preventing or remedying the said Inhumanities, Cruelties, Frauds, and Abuses, is guilty of a high Misdemeanor in his Office, and a notorious Breach of his Trust, in Contempt of the Law, and to the great Oppression and Ruin of many of his Majesty's Subjects.

Then Mr. *Oglethorpe* acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleas'd to direct his Attorney-General forthwith to prosecute in the most effectual Manner, the said

William

William Acton and John Darby, for their said Crimes and Misdemeanors: Which Address was unanimously voted; and this second Report, with the Appendixes, and the Resolutions of the House thereupon, were order'd to be printed. It was also order'd, that the Clerk of the House should deliver back Captain Vernon's Original Letters to Mr. Burchett, with the Papers inclosed, presented to the House the 31st of March last, by Mr. Cockburn, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By this Time, the King was come to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for laying a Duty upon Compound Waters or Spirits, and for licensing the Retailers thereof.*
2. *An Act to ascertain the Custom payable for Corn and Grain imported; for better ascertaining the Price and Quantity of Corn and Grain, for which a Bounty is payable upon Exportation; for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and for giving further Time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts.*
3. *An Act to enable her Majesty to be Regent of this Kingdom, during his Majesty's Absence, without taking the Oaths.*
4. *An Act for establishing an Agreement with Seven of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, for the Surrender of their Title and Interest in that Province to his Majesty.*
5. *An Act for better Preservation of his Majesty's Woods in America, and for the Encouragement of the Importation of Naval Stores from thence, and to encourage the Importation of Masts, Yards, and Bowsprights from that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland.*
6. *An Act to repeal a Clause in an Act made in the Ninth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, which prohibits the Importation of Tobacco stript from the Stalk or Stem.*
7. *An Act to discharge the Trustees appointed (by an Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for raising Money upon the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company, and others) of their Trust, and to vest in the Company such of the Estates which were vested in the said Trustees as remain undisposed of, as also the Produce of such Estates and Effects as have been disposed of by the Trustees.*

8. An Act for indemnifying Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices or Employments within the Time limited by Law, and for allowing further Time for that Purpose, &c.

9. An Act for obviating any Doubts or Difficulties that may arise from an Act for Sale of such of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland as remain unsold, and are vested in the Crown, and for determining such Claims on the said Estates, as having been duly enter'd, remain undetermin'd.

10. An Act to revive the Laws therein mention'd, relating to the Importation of Foreign Brandy, and other Waters and Spirits; for Importation of Cochineal; to continue several Acts for preventing Frauds in Customs; for Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom; for making Copper Ore of the British Plantations an Enumerated Commodity; for making perpetual an Act therein mention'd, for suppressing of Piracy; for enabling Persons prosecuted upon the Capias, in Relation to the Running of Goods, to defend in Forma Pauperis; for more effectual debarring of unlawful Games; for licensing Retailers of Brandy and other distill'd Liquors; and for better Regulation of Licences for common Inns and Alehouses.

11. An Act for better paving and cleansing the Streets in the City and Liberty of Westminster, and other Places within the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

12. An Act to explain and amend an Act, 12 George I. to prevent Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tiles, and to ascertain the Dimensions thereof, &c.

13. An Act for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

14. An Act for the more effectual preventing and further Punishment of Forgery, Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury, and to make it Felony to steal Bonds, Notes, or other Securities for Payment of Money.

15. An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

16. An Act for the Relief Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

17. An Act for the more effectual Collecting in Great Britain and Ireland, and other Parts of his Majesty's Dominions, the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

18. An Act for making more effectual several Acts passed relating to Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen, Rowing on the River Thames, and for better ordering and governing such Watermen, Wherry-men, and Lightermen.

19. An

19. An Act for the better Regulation and Government of Seamen in the Merchants Service.

20. An Act for regulating, well-ordering, governing and improving the Oyster-Fishery in the River Medway, and Waters thereof, under the Authority of the Mayor and Citizens of the City of Rochester in the County of Kent.

21. An Act for the better Regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors.

22. An Act for the Trial of Murders, in Cases where the Stroke or Death only happens, within that Part of Great Britain called England.

23. An Act for making more effectual the Acts passed for repairing the Road from the Stones End in Shoreditch, in the County of Middlesex, to the furthestmost Part of the Northern Road in the Parish of Enfield in the same County, &c.

24. An Act for the more effectual repairing the Highways between Shepherds-Shord, and Horsley-Upright Gate, leading down Bagdon Hill in the County of Wilts.

25. An Act for repairing the several Roads therein mentioned, leading into the Town of Leominster in the County of Hereford.

26. An Act for making the Hamlet of Spittle-fields in the Parish of St. Dunstan-Stebunheath alias Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, a distinct Parish, and for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of such new Parish.

27. An Act for making the Hamlet of Wapping Stepney, in the Parish of St. Dunstan Stebunheath alias Stepney, in the County of Middlesex, a distinct Parish, and for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of the New Church there.

28. An Act for to make the Chappel of Ease of the Holy and undivided Trinity in the Town of Leeds in the County of York, a perpetual Cure and Benefice, and for defraying of some Expences in finishing the said Chappel, yet remaining unpaid.

29. An Act to impower his Majesty to visit the Collegiate Church of Manchester, during such Time as the Wardenship of the said Church is or shall be held in Commendam with the Bishoprick of Chester.

30. An Act to impower his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, during the Life of Thomas Bambridge, Esq; to grant the Office of Warden of the Prison of the Fleet, to such Person or Persons as his Majesty shall think fit, and to incapacitate the said Thomas Bambridge to enjoy the said Office, or any other whatsoever.

His Majesty was likewise pleas'd, during the Course of this Session, to give the Royal Assent to the following Private Acts.

The Titles of the Private Acts pass'd in the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of Great Britain, in the Second Year of the Reign of King George II.

AN Act to naturalize Peter Frere Brotherfon.
2. An Act for exemplifying the several Wills and Codicils of James late Earl of Anglesey, and John late Earl of Anglesey, and for making the same Evidence in all Courts of Law and Equity in Great Britain and Ireland.

3. An Act to enable Thomas Scawen, Esq; and others, to make Leases of several Manors and Lands in Cornwall, according to the Custom of that County, and of the several Manors in which the same do lie.

4. An Act for naturalizing Peter Lampierre, John Stephen Benezet, Stephen Teissier, Godfrey Schreve, and others.

5. An Act for naturalizing John Jacob Dillenius, Bridget Pollard, and John Elout.

6. An Act for naturalizing James Passano.

7. An Act for Sale of two undivided fourth Parts of the Manor and Lands of and in Steane in the County of Northampton, the Inheritance of the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Grey and Jemima Campbell, and for laying out the Money arising by such Sale in the Purchase of an entire Estate to be settled to the same Uses.

8. An Act for settling the Estates of John Earl of Grandison in the Kingdom of Ireland, and James Fitzgerald Villiers, Esq; commonly called Lord Villiers, his Son and Heir apparent, pursuant to an Agreement made before, and in Consideration of, the Marriage of the said Lord Villiers with Jane his Wife.

9. An Act for selling Part of the settled Estate (lying in the County of Lancaster) of Richard Lord Viscount Molyneux in the Kingdom of Ireland, for raising Money to discharge his Father's Incumbrances thereon, and likewise for making Provision for his Brothers and Sisters, and for the Payment of his own Debts, and for settling other Lands as an Equivalent for the same.

10. An Act to enable Henry Chaytor, Gent. to limit a Jointure to a Wife, and to lett Leases for twenty-one Years, of his Estate at Croft in the County of York.

11. An

11. *An Act to enable Robert Cotesworth, Esq; to sell Part of an Estate held by Lease of the Bishop of Durham, for Discharge of his Debts.*

12. *An Act for the more effectual putting in Execution an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 12th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George I. entituled, An Act for the Sale of several Estates of Henry Grey, Esq; in the County of Southampton, and for settling other Estates of equal Value in the Counties of Berks and Wilts to the same Uses.*

13. *An Act to vest several Messuages, Lands, and Tenements, in the Parish of Stoke-Canon in the County of Devon, in Trustees, to be sold for the Payment of the Debts of Bamfylde Rodd, Esq; deceas'd.*

14. *An Act for vesting in Thomas Lamplugh, Clerk, and his Heirs, the Rectory of Felkirk in the County of York, being Leasehold for three Lives, comprized in his Marriage-Settlement; and for settling other Fee-Simple Lands and Tenements in Potto in the same County, of better Value, in lieu thereof.*

15. *An Act for vesting in Trustees the several Manors and Lands therein mention'd, the Estate of Henry Perrot, Esq; in Trust for him and his Heirs, free from the Charges of his Marriage-Settlement, on his settling other Estates of greater Value to the same Uses, in lieu thereof.*

16. *An Act for Sale of part of the Estate of Walter Radcliffe, Esq; in the Counties of Devon and Somerset, and for settling other Lands of equal Value in the said County of Devon, to the same Uses, in lieu thereof.*

17. *An Act for vesting all the Lands and Hereditaments in the County of Tipperary in the Kingdom of Ireland, late the Estate of Godfrey Boate, Esq; (late one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's-Bench, in that Kingdom), deceased, in Trustees, to be sold for the Payment of the Debts of the said Godfrey Boate, and for other Purposes.*

18. *An Act for Sale of the Estate of William Carter, Esq; in the Counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Carnarvon, and to settle other Manors and Lands in the County of Lincoln, of greater Value, to the same Uses.*

19. *An Act for inclosing part of a Common, call'd Barnet Common, belonging to the Manor of Chipping-Barnet in the County of Hertford; and for vesting a certain annual Rent-Charge in Trustees, for the Benefit of the Poor of the Parish of Chipping-Barnet, for ever.*

20. *An Act for vesting the Advowson of the Vicarage of Brafferton in the County of York, in his Majesty, in exchange*

change for the Advowson of the Vicarage of Bishopthorp in the same County, thereby vested in the Archbishop of York,

21. An Act to enable William Graham, Son of John Graham, late Alderman of Drogheda in the Kingdom of Ireland, to make Leases of several Parts of his Estate in the Counties of Lowth and Meath, and in the County of the Town of Drogheda, for the better Improvement thereof.

22. An Act for dividing and inclosing the Common call'd Elsdon Common, in the Parish of Elsdon in the County of Northumberland.

23. An Act for exemplifying the last Will of Edmund Warneford, Esq; and for making the same Evidence in all Courts of Law and Equity in Great Britain and Ireland.

24. An Act to enable Kinard de la Bere, Esq; Committee of the Estate of Thomas Ridler, Esq; a Lunatick, to sell and dispose of part of the Personal Estate of the said Lunatick, for the Payment of his Debts.

25. An Act for inclosing Aldham and Boyne Commons, belonging to the Parish of Hadleigh in the County of Suffolk, for the better Maintenance of the Poor of the said Parish.

26. An Act to enable James Moore, and his Issue Male, to take the Sirname of Smythe, according to the Will of William Smythe, Esq; deceased, and for vesting in Trustees 2316l. 16s. 10d. South-Sea Annuities, part of the Estate of the said William Smythe, to be sold for the Purposes therein mention'd.

27. An Act for confirming the Inclosure and Division of the Common Fields and Common Grounds within the Parish of Thurnscoe in the County of York.

28. An Act for confirming Exchanges, Allotments, Divisions, and Inclosures of Lands in the Parish of Wick-Risington in the County of Gloucester, and for establishing the Payment of a yearly Sum to the Rector and his Successors, in lieu of Tythes, pursuant to Agreements between Vincent Oakley, Esq; deceased, and the other Proprietors of the said Lands.

29. An Act to enable Humphrey Wyrley Birch, Esq; and his Heirs, and Issue Male, to make and use the Sirname of Wyrley, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement made on the Marriage of Peter Birch, Doctor in Divinity, with the Daughter of Humfrey Wyrley, Esq; deceased.

30. An Act to enable Arthur Geoghegan alias Stafford, Esq; to take upon him the Sirname of Stafford only.

31. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of Thomas Cobb with Rachel Krebs, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes therein mention'd.

32. An Act for naturalizing John Jullian and Isaac Panchaud.

After

After the King had given the Royal Assent to the Publick and Private Acts, his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, as follows, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Season of the Year, and the Dispatch you have given to the publick Business, make it proper for me to put an End to this Session of Parliament; which I cannot do without expressing my Satisfaction at the just Regard you have shewn upon all Occasions, to my Honour, and to the true Interest of my People.

The Prudence and Temper with which you have proceeded at this critical Conjunction, have been very acceptable to me, and cannot fail of meeting with general Approbation: Your several Determinations upon Matters of the greatest Nicety and Importance, have shewn you not insensible of the Difficulties we labour under, without suffering yourselves to be transported, and carry'd into any unreasonable Warmths and Animositities: You have consider'd the Losses of our Merchants, with a becoming Compassion and Concern; and received their Complaints in such a Manner, as will best conduce to the obtaining them Justice and Satisfaction; and you may be assur'd, no Endeavours shall be wanting on my Part, to answer the Expectations and Wishes of my People.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Supplies which you have granted me, and so effectually rais'd, in a Manner the least Burthensome to my Subjects, are a new Proof of your Zeal, Affection, and Readiness to support me in the Defence and Protection of the Rights and Privileges of my Kingdom. It is a great Satisfaction to me to observe, that you have been thus able to supply the necessary Charges and Expences that have been unavoidably brought and continu'd upon us, and at the same Time to make a further Progress in lessening and reducing the National Debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have already acquainted you, that it being necessary for me to visit my German Dominions this Year, I have determin'd to make the Queen Regent here, during my Absence; and I must in a particular Manner recommend it to you all, to make her Administration as easy as possible, by preserving the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, in your several Stations and Countries; and by endeavouring to discountenance and restrain the vile and seditious

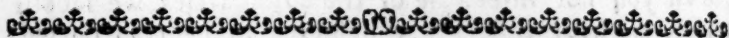
sedition Practices of raising unjust Clamours, and creating Discontents in the Minds of my People.

And afterwards the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the two and twentieth Day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the two and twentieth Day of July next.

Thus ended the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of *Great Britain*, more calmly than by many had been expected.



SCOTLAND.

PROCEEDINGS of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

ON the first of May, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at *Edinburgh*, and after Sermon preach'd by the Rev. Mr. *William Hamilton*, Professor of Divinity in the University of that City, Moderator to the Assembly in the Year 1727, (the Rev. Principal *Wishart*, Moderator to the last Assembly, being indisposed) the Rev. Mr. *James Alston*, Minister of *Dirleton*, was chosen Moderator.

The Royal Commission, appointing the Right Hon. *David Earl of Buchan* his Majesty's High Commissioner and Representative in the Assembly, and his Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Assembly, being publickly read with all due Honour and Respect, and order'd to be recorded, his Grace the Commissioner made a Speech to the Assembly; in return to which, the Moderator made another, and the Commissioner deliver'd in his Majesty's Letter of Gift of 1000*l. Sterl.* for this Year, to be bestow'd for Encouragement of Itinerant Missionaries in the Highlands. Then the Assembly named a Committee for answering his Majesty's Letter, another for Overtures, a third for Bills, and a fourth for Instructions; which last Committee were order'd in the first Place, to consider

consider the Instructions from Presbyteries, concerning the Case of Mr. *John Simson*, Professor of Divinity in the College of *Glasgow*.

The Assembly having caused to be read the 9th Act of the last Assembly, concerning Professor *Simson*, and Minute with respect to him subjoined thereto, he was call'd, and an Excuse made by his Procurator, that the Circumstances of his Family are at present such, that he could not leave it; but in a Letter he promises, if the Assembly think his Presence needful, he, upon their Call, will use his utmost Endeavours to wait on them. Which Excuse the Assembly admitted for that Sederunt, or Sitting.

His Majesty's most gracious Letter to the General Assembly, was as follows:

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Reverend and Well-beloved, we greet you well. The Zeal for the Honour and Glory of God, and the Advancement of true Religion and Piety, the Loyalty and Affection for our Person and Government, and the Love of your Country, which have so eminently appear'd in your former Assemblies, have induced us with great Willingness to countenance your present Meeting, by our Approbation and Royal Authority; and to renew to you, upon this Occasion, the Assurances of our constant Resolution to support and maintain the Church of *Scotland* establish'd by Law, in the full Enjoyment of all its just Rights and Privileges.

As we make no Doubt but you come together with the same good Dispositions and Intentions, so you may always depend upon our Protection and Assistance, in whatever may promote the true Interest of the Church, of which you are Members, and tend to the preventing of the Growth of *Popery*, and to the discouraging and suppressing of Prophaneness and Immorality; and we are fully perswaded that you are so sensible of the great Importance of a good Agreement and Unanimity among yourselves, to the Success of your Councils and Resolutions, that your Debates will be conducted with that Moderation and Brotherly Love and Charity, which are becoming so venerable an Assembly, and which will further entitle you to our Royal Favour.

We have made Choice of our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin, *David Earl of Buchan*, to represent our Royal Person in this Assembly, whose known Zeal for
our

our Service, and firm Adherence to the Principles of the Church of Scotland, and Concern for its Prosperity, will, we doubt not, make him very acceptable to you; and as we entirely rely upon his Capacity, Diligence, and Application, in the Discharge of so great a Trust, we have the same Dependence, that you will on your Part, by your Unanimity and Dispatch of the Business proper for your Consideration, contribute to the attaining those good Ends for which you are conven'd. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 16th Day of April 1729, in the Second Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

HOLLIS NEWCASTLE.

Directed thus. To the Right Reverend and Well-beloved the Moderator, Ministers and Elders of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The next Day (May 2) the Assembly spent the Sitting in Prayer; and order'd their Clerk, or Secretary, to write a Letter to Professor *Simson*, to require him to appear before the Assembly the 6th Instant.

On the 3d of May, the General Assembly having heard twice read the Draught of an Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter to them, did unanimously approve of it, and a fair Copy thereof was at the Assembly's Desire, subscribed by the Moderator in their Presence, which his Grace the Commissioner, was pleased to undertake to transmit to his Majesty, under his Cover. The said Answer was as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

YOUR Majesty's honouring us with your most gracious Letter, and being pleased to make favourable Mention of that Zeal for the Honour and Glory of God, and the Advancement of true Religion and Piety, that Loyalty and Affection to your Royal Person and Government, and that Love of our Country, which have appear'd in former General Assemblies of this Church, is to us the greatest Encouragement to endeavour to imitate them; and gives us Reason to bless God, that we have a Sovereign upon the Throne, who esteems such Qualities worthy of his particular Approbation, and with whom the Discharge of our Duty is the Way to recommend us to his Royal Favour.

That your Majesty is so graciously pleased to renew unto us, upon this Occasion, the Assurances of your constant Resolution to support and maintain the Church of Scotland, establish'd by Law, in the full Enjoyment of all its just Rights and Privileges, tho' it cannot indeed add any Thing to that full Security of Mind, with which we entirely rely'd upon those which your Majesty hath been pleased to give us before, yet it does sensibly stir up in our Hearts the warmest Sentiments of Duty and Gratitude, which we are capable to entertain.

The Encouragement we have from your Majesty, always to depend upon your Royal Protection and Assistance, in whatever may promote the true Interest of this Church, and tend to prevent the Growth of Popery, and to the discouraging of Vice and Immorality, must needs animate our Endeavours to pursue these great and good Ends.

Your Majesty, with the most endearing Goodness, puts us in Remembrance of how great Importance a good Agreement and Unanimity among ourselves, is to the Success of our Counsels and Resolutions; and we shall be much to blame, if we do not behave ourselves with that Moderation and Brotherly Love and Charity which become us, and may further entitle us to your Royal Favour.

The Earl of *Buchan's* Zeal for your Majesty's Service, and firm Adherence to the Principles of this Church, and Concern for its Prosperity, are justly acknowledg'd by all to whom his Character is known; and these, together with the dear Remembrance we have of his noble Progenitors, cannot but render your Majesty's Choice of him, to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly, most acceptable to us; and we shall think ourselves very happy, if God shall enable us, by our Unanimity and Dispatch of the Business proper for our Consideration, to contribute on our Part, according to your Majesty's Expectation, to the attaining these good Ends for which we are conven'd.

With much Thankfulness did we receive from the Hand of your Majesty's Commissioner your Royal Warrant for continuing the charitable and bountiful Donation bestow'd for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and of true Religion, in the Highlands and Islands of this Country, the Effects whereof in Time past, have been such, as we hope, have already procured for your Royal Person and Family, the Blessings and Prayers of many Souls, that have profited by it.

D d

And

And that God may plentifully reward your Majesty, for all that you do for the advancing of his Glory, and of the Interest of Religion, and for all the Encouragement which you are pleased to give to this Church; that he may multiply his best Blessings upon your Majesty's Person, and grant you a long and glorious Reign over a happy and loyal People; that he may honour your Majesty to be an Instrument of preserving the Protestant Religion, the Peace of Europe, and the just Rights and Privileges of all your Subjects; that he may richly bless your Royal Consort the Queen; and now that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose happy Arrival in Britain, we esteem a great Blessing to ourselves, and to all our Fellow-Subjects, is, together with the rest of your Royal Offspring, adorning your Majesty's Court, that God may enrich their Souls with all those Graces and Qualifications, which befit their high Character, that he may be their Father, and the Guide of their Youth; and that all the Blessings of God's everlasting Covenant, may be the Portion of your Majesty, and of all your Royal Family, are and shall be the Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most loyal Subjects,

The Ministers and Elders met in the National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

*Sign'd in our Presence, in our Name,
and at our Appointment, by*

JA. ALSTON, Moderator.

The same Day, (May 3) the Assembly appointed Committees to revise the Registers of the Actings of the Commissioners of the late Assembly of the Committee for Reformation of the Highlands and Islands, and of the several Synods. Upon a Representation of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge, the Assembly did renew their former Recommendations to Deficients in contributing to the said Society's Funds; earnestly intreating them yet to contribute chearfully to so excellent and Christian an Undertaking, and send in their Donations to Mr. Joseph Cave, Merchant in Edinburgh, their Treasurer; and recommended

to the several Presbyteries where the Society's Schools are or may be settled, to visit them frequently, give them all due Encouragement, and report to the Society the State of them, according to the Rules laid down in the printed State of the Society's Affairs. After this it was resolv'd, at their first Diet to consider the Appeal of the Town and Parish of *Dundee*, from the Sentences of the Presbytery of *Linlithgow*, and Synod of *Lothian and Tweeddale*, refusing to remove Mr. *John Wilkie*, Minister at *Uphall*, to *Dundee*.

On the 5th, the Process for transporting (or removing) of Mr. *Wilkie* to *Dundee*, being again moved, and Parties fully heard, particularly Mr. *Wilkie*, who did express his great Aversion to this Transportation; the Assembly, after reasoning, put the Question, Transport or Not? And it was carry'd Not, by a great Majority. But the Assembly having great Sympathy with the Magistrates and People of *Dundee*, in their present Circumstances, resolv'd to afford them all Support and Relief that they can, and empower'd the Commission to be named by them, to receive and determine in any References or Appeals that shall be brought before them, in order to the speedy planting of the Town and Parish of *Dundee*.

A Petition for Mr. *John Glas*, Minister at *Tealing*, was moved, and the Deliverance of the Committee for Bills thereupon being read, giving it as their Opinion, that a Committee should be appointed to meet with Mr. *Glas*, and the Members of the Synod of *Angus and Mearns*, and hear them upon the whole Process, and bring in their Report and Opinion thereupon, as soon as they can; the Assembly appointed a Committee to that Effect.

The Assembly having heard a Petition of the Presbytery of *Longisland*, they instructed the Commission, and Committee for Reformation of the Highlands, to be nominated by them, to do what they can to get the Obstructions that lie in the Way of *New Erection in Barra, South and North Uists, and Harris*, removed; and the said Commission to use all Endeavours proper for them to obtain Parochial Judges and Schools in the Bounds of the said Presbytery, and to assist them in obtaining Churches and Manfes to be built according to Law, and gaining the Consent and Concurrence of the Heretors, for carrying on the Interest of Religion and suppressing of Vice.

An Appeal of the Presbytery of *Aberdeen*, the Heritors and Elders of *Oldmachar*, Magistrates and Town-Council of *Old Aberdeen*, from a Sentence of the Synod of *Aberdeen*, appointing a Concurrence with a Call to Principal *Chalmers* to be Minister of *Oldmachar*, and his Admission there, being transmitted, and the Assembly having called Parties, resolved to consider the Case, the first of all private Causes depending before them.

The next Day (*May 6*) the Assembly caused to be read the Act of the last Assembly, concerning Professor *Simson*, and it being reported, that the Committee for Instructions, had read all the Instructions from the several Presbyteries laid before them, relative to Mr. *Simson's* Case, and classed the same, which they transmitted to the Committee for Overtures, who had agreed to transmit the said Classing to the Assembly; and that the Instructions lie upon the Table, to be perused by Members, and had transmitted the following Overture about them, *viz.* 'That whatever Regard is to be had to those Instructions, yet no Member of the Assembly is ty'd down to act or vote according to the Instructions he has receiv'd from the Presbytery he represents; nor is the Assembly obliged to give Judgment in the Affair according to the Opinion of the Plurality of Presbyteries, unless they find the same to be just; but that the Assembly, and every Member of it, is at full Liberty to act therein, according as God shall give them Light and Direction, after hearing and considering all that may be said upon the Cause.' The General Assembly did approve of the said Overture, and declare accordingly; and the said Classing being read, the Instructions themselves were laid upon the Table. Then Mr. *Simson* was call'd, and appearing, was acquainted that the Assembly were to proceed in his Affair, and to know what he had further to offer? He represented, That tho' he might plead that he was not regularly sisted, (or cited) not having been warned by the last Assembly *apud acta*, yet to shew all Deference to the Authority of the Assembly, he did not incline to insist on this Defence, but was ready to hear what the Assembly should be pleased to say to him; and then withdrew. Afterwards the Question being moved, Whether the Professor was legally and duly sisted? the Assembly found that in Respect of what was done at the last *Sederunt* of the former Assembly, and intimated to him, what had been done for sisting him in preceding

Sederunts

Sederunts of this Assembly, and of what he had now represented, he was duly sifted before them.

Then it was moved in Mr. *Simson's* Behalf, that the Representation of the University of *Glasgow* to the General Assembly concerning him, should be read; which was done accordingly. The said Representation is as follows, *viz.*

THE University of *Glasgow*, taking under their Consideration the Process now in Dependence against Mr. *John Simson*, Professor of Divinity in the said University; and judging, that altho' the late General Assembly did not think fit to order the said Process to be transmitted to the several Universities of *Scotland*, as they did to the several Presbyteries; yet it will be owned, that the said Universities, and this in particular, have a special Interest and Concern in that Affair: We beg leave, with all due Respect, to represent to the ensuing General Assembly, That altho' we own that Mr. *Simson*, and every Minister and Member of this Church, is subject to the Discipline of this Church, for Crimes or Errors any of them may be guilty of, deserving Ecclesiastical Censure; and that the Venerable Assembly, or any particular Judicatures under whose Inspection they are, have Power to inflict upon them any Ecclesiastical Censures, the said Crimes or Errors may be found to deserve: Yet, the Obligations we are under, to maintain, by all proper Methods, the Rights and Privileges of Universities, which are secured to them by the Crown, their Charters, Grants, or Acts of Parliament in their Favour, oblige us to declare, that we cannot allow that any Censure of an Ecclesiastical Nature upon the said Mr. *Simson*, can affect his Office in this University.

Yet out of the great Regard we have to this Church, and to its Peace and Quiet, and to our Holy Religion, as it is held out to us in the Scriptures, and summ'd up in the Confession of Faith, and Catechisms of this Church; and from the particular Knowledge we have of the Doctrine, Conduct, and Behaviour of the said Mr. *Simson*: We cannot but humbly offer it as our Opinion to the Venerable Assembly, That, considering the Nature of the Proof contained in the several Depositions taken in the Process now in Dependence, and the Exculpations offer'd and proved by the said Mr. *Simson*, and his Declarations given in to the last Assembly, which the Assembly found to be Sound and Orthodox, and wherein

wherein he renounces the Erroneous Tenets contain'd in the Libel, as having never been his Opinions ; and also the Satisfaction he has given to us of his Soundness in the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, as it is believed and taught in this Church, as otherwise, so particularly by a Paper given in by him; and sign'd in the Presence of the Faculty, of this Date ; and the Opportunity we have had to observe, that his Behaviour since he has been laid under Censure, has been humble, modest, and respectful to the Judicatures of this Church, and every Way suitable to those sound Declarations he made to the last General Assembly : On these Grounds, we say, we cannot but humbly offer it as our Opinion to the Venerable Assembly, That the Sentence of the last General Assembly, suspending the said Mr. *Simson* from Preaching and Teaching, and all Exercise of any Ecclesiastical Power or Function, should be taken off, and he be restored to the Exercise of his Ministry, in all the Parts of it.

This Step which the University of *Glasgow* made, both in Mr. *Simson*'s Favour, and in Vindication of their own Rights and Privileges, was founded upon a Declaration which that Professor gave in to that Learned Body, on the 29th of *April*, viz.

WERE I of different Sentiments from this Church, as to the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, as it is well summ'd up in our Confession of Faith; which I had Occasion to subscribe twice at least, before the Presbytery of *Glasgow*, and found myself obliged to teach any Thing contrary to the said Confession, or the Catechisms receiv'd in this Church, I should not have insisted on my Defence in the present Process against me, as I told the two last Assemblies ; nor would I do so much Harm to this Society, and my Colleagues, whose Interests I have at Heart, together with my own.

But being conscious to myself, that I have and do still believe, that our Blessed Lord *Jesus Christ*, the Son of God, the Second Person of the most Glorious and Adorable Trinity, is Very and Eternal God, of One Substance and Equal with the Father ; and that in the Unity of the Godhead there be Three Persons of One Substance, Power, and Eternity, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost ; the Father being of none, neither begotten, nor proceeding ; the Son eternally

nally begotten of the Father; the Holy Ghost eternally proceeding from the Father and the Son; which Three Persons are One True Eternal God, the same in Substance, equal in Power and Glory, altho' distinguish'd by their Personal Properties aforesaid: And these being the Articles of our Confession and Catechisms, which are laid down in the Libel, as transgressed by me; I can most sincerely declare my Belief of them, and Adherence to them; and most of the Witnesses adduced against me, have deponed, That I taught them as my own Opinion, at the Time libelled, and did not deny or impugn any of them, but confirm'd and proved them, and refuted the *Arian*, *Sabellian*, and *Socinian* Errors, opposite to them, which I did to the best of my Skill. And as for some dangerous Expressions, which some of the Witnesses have deponed, were uttered by me fifteen Months or more after it should have happen'd, without ever telling me they had observed such Expressions, which are said only to be once utter'd; I was so conscious to myself, that they were contrary to my fixed Opinion, and habitual Design in Teaching, that I was obliged to deny them, from the first Time I heard them, and could never look on them otherwise, than as a Trip in my Expression, or rather a Mistake in these Witnesses hearing, only Three of Thirty having observed what must have made an Impression on the greatest Part at least.

And after I have heard the Judgment of two Assemblies, concerning the Doctrine of the Blessed Trinity, I am conscious to myself, that I am of the same Sentiments with them as to the Doctrine, and do adhere to the Declarations I gave in the preceding and last Assemblies; which last Assembly found them to be Sound and Orthodox, and were and are my sincere Opinion; the most Part of them were occasioned by Difficulties proposed to me by Members in open Assembly, without my suspecting any such Thing, which I gave Answer to off Hand, and drew the same up in Writing, and gave in to the Assembly at their next Meeting, sign'd under my Hand, which were ingrossed in the Minutes of last Assembly, and printed in its Proceedings, by the Assembly-Clerk's Direction, according to the Assembly's Order. Sign'd at Glasgow, and also written, April 29, 1729,

By me, John Simson.

(Both these Papers extracted from the Minutes of Faculty,
by Rob. Simson, Cl. Fac.)

The

The next Day, May 7, Professor *Simson* made his own Defence before the General Assembly, to whom he deliver'd himself in the following Speech.

I Do the more cheerfully appear before this Venerable Assembly, to answer for myself, because the last General Assembly found to be Sound and Orthodox, my Declarations which I emitted before them, touching all the Articles of the Libel which had been found relevant and proven against me: Which Declarations were occasion'd, not from Fear of Censure, but by Difficulties concerning several Passages in my Papers, proposed to me in open Assembly, by some Reverend Members, without any previous Notice given me thereof, as these Brethren do know. To which Declarations I still adhere, and do refer; being conscious to myself, that those Declarations contain my unfeigned Sentiments on these Points, which are only a short View of what the Witnesses, adduc'd against me, do prove, were the Truths I constantly taught; tho' I might use different Words for expressing them; which will plainly appear to any who impartially considers the Depositions, extended on the three Branches of my Exculpation.

And if at any Time in Teaching, any Expressions have inadvertently dropp'd from me, that might be thought subversive of those blessed Truths, or tend to shake the Belief of them; after the most serious Reflection I can make, my Conscience bears me Witness, that they have happen'd contrary to my fix'd Design, and most earnest Endeavours to the contrary, at a Time when I labour'd under a Load of Bodily Affliction. As also, I hope, it appears to the Assembly, they are inconsistent with the constant Course and Tenor of my teaching, proving, and inculcating these Truths as my own Opinion, and recommending them earnestly to my Hearers. Had it been otherwise, how could it have fallen out, that so few Expressions, and these but once utter'd, and taken Notice of by so few of the Students, after so narrow an Enquiry, and the Examination of so many Witnesses, should have been cast up in the Process? How also can it be thought, that none of all the Students who have been my Hearers, should have been found unsound on any of these Points objected against me, at passing their Trials, by the Presbyteries where they were licensed or ordain'd? For which I can appeal to all the Commissioners in this Assembly.

Yet after all, it is most afflicting to me, as it must be to every ingenuous Mind, that since last Assembly, there has been a greater Noise and Glamour raised against me, than at any Time before; which seems to have been occasion'd by anonymous Pamphlets publish'd against me about the Sitting of last Assembly, and since; a few of which that I have read, are fill'd with Misconstructions of my Words, and Misrepresentations of my Meaning; and also with gross Falshoods and Calumny, artfully mixed with great Pretences to Piety and Zeal for the Honour of the Glorious Son of God; some of which Papers have been industriously spread among the People through most Corners of the Church, whereby great Numbers of good Christians and well-meaning People, who give Credit to them, were filled with the highest Prejudices and Indignation against me, and all those who had any favourable Thoughts of me. And no Wonder, seeing they were made to believe that I deny'd the Unity of the Godhead, and the Divinity of the Glorious Son of God our Saviour, and made him an inferior Kind of God; which abominable Heresies, I do as much detest, and have all along to my Power, taken as much Pains to confute, as any Minister of this Church, or Member of this House. And I cannot but pity the Condition of good Christians, that Love our Lord *Jesus Christ*, who, thro' their Simplicity and Weakness, have been so grossly impos'd upon, and abused. But whatever bad Effects the spreading of such Papers have had upon unwary and unthinking People; yet I persuade myself, they shall have no Influence upon the Members of this Venerable Assembly, who, from reading the Process, may see with their own Eyes, the Injustice that is thereby done me. Were I guilty of such blasphemous Errors, I should think myself unworthy to be continu'd as a Member in any Christian Society.

But I bless our gracious God and Saviour, who in his kind Providence has taken Care to have me trained up from my early Years, in the Knowledge and Belief of the Truth of the Gospel, as reveal'd in his holy Words, and summ'd up in our Confession of Faith and Catechisms, and in the Knowledge and Belief of that fundamental Article of the Blessed Trinity, in whose Name I was baptis'd; and according to the Obligations thereby laid upon me, I do believe, That in the Unity of the Godhead there be Three Persons of one Substance, Power, and Eternity; God the Father, God the Son,

E e

and

and God the Holy Ghost. The Father being of none, neither begotten, nor proceeding; the Son eternally begotten of the Father; and the Holy Ghost eternally proceeding from the Father and the Son; which Three Persons are One True Eternal God, the same in Substance, equal in Power and Glory, altho' distinguish'd by their Personal Properties aforesaid; and our Blessed Lord *Jesus Christ*, the second Person of the Godhead, is very and eternal God, of one Substance and equal with the Father, who therefore is not another God, much less an inferior God, tho' a Distinct Person from the Father, who, as he hath Life in himself, hath given to the Son, in his eternal Generation, to have Life in himself; which, as it is well explain'd by most eminent Divines, ancient and modern, comprehends all the Perfections of the Divine Nature, even all that the Father himself hath, *except being the Father*, namely, being Infinite, Eternal, and Unchangeable in his Being, Wisdom, Power, Holiness, and all other Divine Perfections, which comprehend necessary Existence, and true and supreme Deity, which all the three Divine Persons are equally possess'd of; only with this Difference, that the Father hath them from none, and the Son hath his Divine Nature and Life from the Father in his eternal Generation, and the Holy Ghost hath the Divine Nature by eternally proceeding from the Father and the Son. Which three Persons are represented to us in the Holy Scriptures, as acting jointly in the Works of Creation, Providence, and Redemption; in which their infinite Perfections, and supreme Authority, are manifested to the World; yet so, as different Parts of these Divine Works are ascribed to each of them distinctly, especially in the glorious Work of our Redemption; in which the Father manifests his Love, in sending his only begotten Son into the World, that we might Live by him, he being the Propitiation for our Sins, and purchasing all Grace and Glory to us. The Son comes and performs this Work. The Holy Ghost is sent by the Father and the Son, and by his gracious and powerful Influence, applies the Blessings of Christ's Purchase to all that are saved by him; which shews the Necessity and Usefulness of the Knowledge and Belief of the Doctrine of the Trinity, to the saving Faith and Practice of every Christian.

These Things, by the singular Mercy of our glorious God and Saviour, I endeavoured not only to understand and believe as revealed Truths, but to believe and ob-

serve

serve them in my Practice, to the saving of my Soul, seeking Pardon and Reconciliation with God, through the Merits and Intercession of our only Redeemer *Jesus Christ* our Lord, and the powerful Conduct of his Holy Spirit.

By this Faith I have endeavoured to live since the Days of my Youth, that God in his infinite Mercy was pleased to bestow it on me; and by this Faith I have, by the Assistance of his Grace, endeavoured to serve him since that Time, in the different Circumstances, whether of Prosperity or Adversity, wherein he thought fit to place me, and in the several Stations wherein he thought fit to employ me, as all who have known my Conversation from my Youth up, both abroad and at home, and in the several Places of the Country wherein I have resided, can testify: Though I must confess, all my Endeavours have been attended with many Frailties and Failings, and a Mixture of innumerable Iniquities, for which he may justly plead a Controversy with me, and for which I find daily need of the Exercise of *Repentance towards God, and of Faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ*. And as I have endeavour'd from my Youth, to live in an humble Dependence on his holy Providence, who has taken Care of me hitherto; so I desire to trust in him, and wait on him in the Way of Faith and Holiness, until he bring me safe to the End of my Course, so as I may finish it with Joy; and desire by his Grace, to take from his Hand, with Humility and Patience, all the Afflictions and Trials he thinks fit, in his infinite Wisdom and Righteousness, to measure out to me, whether by his own immediate Hand, or by the Hand of Man; it having been one of those Trials wherewith God has thought fit to exercise some eminent Saints, not only to be persecuted by the Enemies of the Truth, but to become Occasions of Offence to true Believers, who were offended at them, and filled with Prejudices against them, by Misrepresentations and false Reports, sometimes of what they did in Obedience to the Command of God. A notable Instance of which, we have in the holy Apostle *Paul*, with whose faithful Conduct, both the *Corinthians* and *Galatians*, whom he had converted to the Faith, were stumbled, and took up an ill Opinion of him on that Account; and many Thousands of the believing *Jews*, in the Church of *Jerusalem*, were filled with strong Prejudices against him, from the Reports they had heard, of what he had taught among the Gentiles.

It is therefore most reasonable, that such a mean and unworthy Servant of his, as I am, should have such a Measure of those Trials as he thinks fit; yet in the midst of all this heavy Affliction and Reproach, where-with he has thought fit to try me, he has, in great Mercy, afforded me this Matter of Rejoicing, even the *Testimony of my Conscience, that in Simplicity and godly Sincerity, I have endeavoured to have my Conversation in the World,* and in a special Manner, with respect to the Church of Scotland, and its Judicatories; altho' I must acknowledge, upon the Treatment I have met with, humane Frailty and Passions have sometimes prevailed upon me, which beget me more uneasy Reflections than any Hardship I can meet with from others.

I am far from thinking, that either I, or any other Man is free from Error; especially, when we attempt to explain Doctrines of pure Revelation, chiefly the most Sublime and Incomprehensible of them; in which therefore, we ought to be very cautious and sparing. But this I can, with a good Conscience, say, That I do not, either knowingly or wilfully, entertain any Error; much less do I, thro' an Itch of Novelty, or a foolish and unchristian Humour of making Disciples to myself, endeavour to vent or teach them: Whereof, what I said before, of all my Scholars being found Sound and Orthodox by the Presbyteries that try'd them, is a convincing Proof, tho' they were liable to be suspected on my Account; seeing there is not an Heretick or Innovator, that made not some Disciples: So that I can say with *Augustine, Errare possum, Hereticus esse nolo.*

And by the most serious Consideration of the Processes carry'd on against me, and when I reflect on my own Sentiments, and Expressions us'd in my Papers, I am daily more and more convinced, that I perfectly agree with this Church, and with its two last Assemblies, as to the Doctrine of the Trinity, in all its Articles. The only Question is, Whether I be guilty of maintaining and teaching the Errors laid to my Charge, which are inconsistent with, or subversive thereof? With Respect to this last, my Condition is much the same with the Psalmist, *Every Day they wrest my Words; they cast Iniquities upon me, and lay to my Charge Things that I know not.* Which obliges me to pray to our most gracious God, That he may open my Eyes, and discover to me what Error or Fault may lie on my Side in this Affair; and that he may graciously discover to his Servants, that

stand

stand up against me, (I hope, sincerely, from the Conviction of their own Consciences) what Mistake or Prejudice may be on their Side: That so this Affair may be brought to a happy Issue, both with Respect to them and me; to the Glory of God, the promoting of Truth and Righteousness, and to the Peace of this Church.

I therefore earnestly obtest every Minister of this Assembly, seriously and impartially to consider this Affair, and to act such a Part in it, as they wish others would do to them, in the like Circumstances; and that they may have a comfortable Account to give of it to the great Judge in the last Day. I hope I need not put the Ministers of the Gospel in Mind of that awful Sentence, *They shall receive Judgment without Mercy, who shew'd no Mercy.*

Upon the whole, I must observe, That had those who begun this Affair, follow'd the Apostle's Rule, *to instruct me in the Spirit of Meekness*, in those Things wherein they thought I was wrong, all this Trouble might have been prevented both to the Church and me; and even tho' I had erred, the Apostle commands to *restore such an one in the Spirit of Meekness*. I hope all the Office-bearers in our Lord's House will be careful, lest in their Zeal for his Honour, they be found *beating their Fellow-Servant*. And I may apply to my present Circumstances, in some Measure, what the Prophet Jeremiah said to the People of the Jews, *who sought to kill him*, That if the Church of Scotland shall condemn me as an *Arian*, or *Socinian*, or for maintaining and teaching knowingly any Error, contrary to the received Doctrine of this Church, *they will certainly condemn the Innocent.*

May the Lord in his great Mercy grant his Holy Spirit to all the Members of this Assembly, to lead them in the Ways of Truth and Righteousness in the managing this Affair. And I desire to leave myself and my Concerns to his holy, wise, and gracious Disposal: If he have further Service for me, he will certainly open a Door for it, and employ me in it; if not, I desire humbly to submit to his holy Will: For I know nothing I serve for on his Earth, but to be used by him, either in doing or suffering for promoting his Glory, as he shall think fit to call me to the one or the other of them.

I desire to *commit my Ways unto the Lord*, and trust in him, *That he shall bring to pass, and shall bring forth my Righteousness*

Righteousness as the Light, and my Judgment as the Noon-day; which tho' he shall not think fit to do while I live here on Earth; yet I desire to rest in him, and patiently to wait for him, in the humble Persuasion that he will do it in the next State, where I hope I shall join in the perfect glorifying and blessed Enjoyment of our Lord and Saviour, our Creator and Redeemer, in perfect Harmony with my Reverend Brethren, who now appear to be filled with the greatest Prejudices against me. And I am persuaded, that then we shall see, that there were a great many Mistakes and Errors on both Sides, which thro' the Imperfection of our Grace, and the Remains of corrupt Nature, and our seeing but in Part, and darkly thro' a Glass, occasion'd our falling out by the Way, while here on Earth; all which we shall be perfectly freed from, when we shall be made like unto him, and see him as he is. Then, and not till then, shall we know how the Father is in the Son, and the Son in the Father. The Lord grant us all a happy Meeting at his Right-Hand.

John Simson.

Notwithstanding this Defence, and the Interposition of the University of *Glasgow*, the rigid Assembly, in Vindication, I suppose, of their former Proceedings in this Affair, did on Tuesday the 13th of May, come to the following Resolution, *viz.* ' That Mr. *John Simson*, ' by what hath been found relevant and proven in the ' Process against him, and also by his neglecting so many ' Opportunities as he had during the Course thereof, of ' giving Satisfaction to the Judicatories of the Church, ' when called so to do, as to the Soundness of his Faith ' concerning the important Articles about which he ' was call'd in Question, had given such Offence as renders it not fit or safe that he should further teach as ' a Professor of Divinity in this Church; Therefore ' the General Assembly did and hereby do ratify and ' confirm the Sentence of the last Assembly, suspending ' the said Mr. *Simson* from Preaching and Teaching, and ' all the Exercise of any Ecclesiastical Power or Function, until another General Assembly think fit to ' take off this Sentence; and also to give it as their ' Judgment, that it is not fit or safe that he be farther ' employ'd in teaching Divinity and instructing of ' Youth design'd for the holy Ministry of this Church: ' And that the Judicatories of this Church may have

no more Trouble about this Proceſs, the General Aſſembly have thought fit, that for Peace-Sake, this whole Affair concerning Mr. *Simſon* ſhould reſt here.

The ſame Day (May 13) upon the Report of the Committee for reviſing the Aſtings of the Committee for Reformation of the Highlands and Iſlands, and Management of the King's Bounty for that End, the Aſſembly did approve of the Proceedings of that Committee, and gave the Members thereof Thanks for their great Faithfulneſs and Diligence, and then appointed a New Committee for managing his Maſteſty's Bounty granted this Year.

On the 16th, the Aſſembly renew'd former Recommendations in Favour of the deſigned new Ereſtion of the Pariſh of *Norriſhoun*, and earneſtly deſired thoſe deſicient in the Synods of *Lothian* and *Tweeddale*, *Glaſgow* and *Air*, *Fife*, *Perth* and *Stirling*, *Argyle* and *Galloway*, yet to contribute. They recommended to the Synods of *Angus* and *Mearns*, and *Merſe* and *Teviotdale*, to contribute to the ſaid good Work. They renew'd the Recommendations to all the Pariſhes within the Bounds of the Synod of *Fife*, *Perth* and *Stirling*, *Angus* and *Mearns*, and *Aberdeen*, yet to contribute towards building the Bridge over the Weſt Water of *Naver*, and recommended to all the Pariſhes within the Synods of *Murray* and *Rofs*, alſo to contribute for that End.

His Maſteſty having granted Letters Patent appointing a voluntary Contribution towards enabling the City of *St. Andrew's*, to rebuild their Harbour, the Aſſembly appointed all the Miniſters within this Church, when the ſaid Royal Brief is intimated, to exhort their People to contribute liberally; and the Commiſſion order'd the Collections to be made the 20th of *July* next. The Aſſembly having referr'd ſeveral Petitions to the Conſideration of their Commiſſion, in regard they could not diſpatch the whole of their Buſineſs themſelves; the Moderator made a Speech to the Aſſembly and his Maſteſty's Commiſſioner, to which his Grace made a Return. And the next Aſſembly was appointed to be held at *Edinburgh* upon the 2d Thuſday of *May* next, in the Year 1730; and this Aſſembly concluded with Prayer, ſinging a *Pſalm*, and pronouncing of the Bleſſing.

Before the Diſſolving of the General Aſſembly, the Lord High Commiſſioner made the following Speech, viz.

Right

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

IT is a great Satisfaction to me, as I am persuaded it is to all who wish well to the Peace and Prosperity of this Church, that after the Dispatch of Matters of so great Importance and Difficulty, this Assembly is, by the Blessing of God, brought to a happy Conclusion.

The Prudence, Moderation, and Decency, with which your Debates have been manag'd, and the Unanimity that resulted from them, have entirely disappointed the Hopes of our Enemies; and cannot fail to give Satisfaction and Quiet to the Minds of those, who really love our happy Constitution, and to reflect a Lustre on all your Proceedings.

You are now to retire to your several Charges with Thankfulness, I doubt not, to God, for the great and many Blessings he bestows upon us, and with Resolutions zealously to promote Religion, true Piety, Peace, and Loyalty, to discourage and suppress Atheism, Profaneness, and Immorality, and to confirm his Majesty's Subjects in the Practice of those Duties, that lead them to a just Obedience to his Majesty's mild and most gracious Government.

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

I cannot but be sensible of the Regard you have been pleas'd to shew to me on this Occasion; for which I return you my most hearty Thanks, and shall ever be ready to acknowledge it, by using my best Endeavours for promoting the true Interest of this Church, and giving Proofs of my Readiness to serve you on all Occasions.

Right Reverend Moderator,

The Day you are pleas'd to suggest for the Meeting of the next Assembly, will, I hope, be agreeable to his Majesty; I do therefore, in his Majesty's Name, and by his Authority, dissolve this present Assembly; and you are hereby dissolv'd; and in his Majesty's Name, and by the same Authority, I do appoint the Meeting of the next Assembly, to be at this Place the 2d Thursday of May, in the Year of our Lord 1730.

On the 19th, the Right Honourable the Earl of Buchan being present in the Commission, acquainted them, that he had with last Post receiv'd a Letter from Court, advising, that his Majesty receiv'd the Assembly's Letter most graciously, which gave his Majesty great Satisfaction;

faction; and the Moderator also inform'd them, that he had a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Principal Secretary of State, to the same Effect. Then the Commission adjourn'd to the 2d Wednesday of August next.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mecklembourg.

This Article is continu'd from Page 98, of the preceeding Register.

THE Proceedings of the Aulick Council against the Duke of Mecklembourg, have given Umbrage to several Princes, particularly to the Czar, who gave the Emperor's Minister at his Court to understand, That while he promis'd himself from the Emperor's Friendship, and expected that a Prince so nearly related to him should be proceeded against with all the Lenity and Regard that the Laws of the Empire would allow of, he had been surpriz'd to hear, that that Prince had been depriv'd of his Dominions, and that they had been given to his Brother. This Affair growing every Day more intricate and serious, we think it necessary, in Order to give the Reader a true Idea of this Dispute, to insert the following authentick Pieces, beginning with the Circular Letter which the Duke of Mecklembourg wrote to the Princes of the Empire.

The Duke of Mecklembourg's Circular Letter to the Princes of the Empire; dated March 5, 1729. N.S.

AS we formerly thought it incumbent upon us, and conducive to the Union, Welfare, and Direction of the Germanick Body, to lay before your Serene Highness, and all other States of the Empire, with the strictest Truth and Justice, the rebellious Opposition and Flight of our Nobility, who compose a Part of our natural Subjects; and in what an Injurious Manner they were receiv'd, encouraged, maintained, and protected for so many Years in the Country of Lunenburg, which is the true Source and sole Occasion of all the Troubles that lay waste our Dutchy, as also of the Invasion, Oppression, and Usurpation, that have ensu'd thereupon; together with the Interventions, and Perturbations of

F f

the

the Aulick Council, which cannot take Effect in the present Case, and from which has resulted nothing but a Series of Disorders and Offences committed against us, our Dutchies, and Territories; and the most violent Attacks of our Territorial Superiority and Jurisdiction: So being urged by the same Necessity, Obligation, and Confidence, we cannot now help giving you this Trouble, tho' it is with the sincerest Regret that we are thus importunate. This Step appears to us the more necessary, in regard it is obvious, nay, it is (as it were) palpable, that our just Recourse to the Body of the Empire, against the extreme Rigours and Violences we undergo, together with the Want of Resolution, which makes this Affair hang so long on the Hooks, has brought upon us the most dismal Extremities, and laid us under greater Streights than ever.

Not to be troublesome to the Empire, without the most urgent Necessity, and at the same Time to convince that Body, that we do not lie by, unactive and indolent; we sent a Minister to *Vienna*, in the Beginning of the Year 1726; and after mature Counsel and Advice, we presented to his Imperial Majesty a new Declaration of Submission and Obedience, so ample and circumstantial, that his Imperial Majesty could not but be satisfy'd therewith, as appears by the Copy annex'd, under N^o 1.

Upon this new Declaration of Submission and Obedience, repeated Assurances were given to our said Minister, as he has certify'd upon Oath, that the said Declaration was graciously receiv'd, and Promises made of the Emperor's Protection; and a just Satisfaction for our Loss and Damage, which we could not help (being embolden'd by the Truth) representing in the most earnest Manner, though with the greatest Humility, to his Imperial Majesty, in our Letter dated *February 4, 1728*, hereunto annex'd, under N^o 2. Representations we judg'd to be the more necessary, on the Score of our having receiv'd certain Information, that *Hockholtzer*, the Resident of his Majesty the Emperor of the *Romans*, at the Court of his Imperial Majesty of *Great Russia*, far from the Tenor of the abovemention'd just Assurances, had made in full Senate so sharp and calumnious a Proposition to our Prejudice, that we have not only just Reason to be offended at it, but such Outrages glance at the same Time upon all the ancient Ducal Houses of the Holy Roman Empire.

Now, though one might have expected, in common Justice, that some Regard should be paid to our most humble

humble Representations, answerable to the solid Reasons upon which they were grounded; yet the Consequence, to our great Surprize, shew'd quite the contrary; for in the Imperial Rescript, directed to us the 11th of May last Year, and hereunto annex'd, N^o 3. several heinous Crimes are laid to our Charge, without any manner of Ground on our Part, and contrary to all Truth and Justice; nay, the said Rescript tends not only to disturb and break in upon our Regency of the Dutchies and Countries committed to us by God, but also to the total Subversion of the Constitutions of the Empire. Upon which Account, we could do no less than again address our most humble Representations, Defences, and Reservations, in whatever of Right belonged to us, to his Imperial Majesty; always preserving inviolably the Respect due to the supreme Head of the Empire; in which Representations, which were dated Sept. 15, 1728, and are here subjoin'd, N^o 4, we endeavour'd not only to clear ourself from the false Accusations laid to our Charge, and the vile Insinuations maliciously raised against us; but also in Conformity to the fundamental Laws of the Empire, and to the Capitulation sworn to by his Imperial Majesty, to assert our Ancient Ducal Dignity, our Territorial Superiority, our Pre-eminences, and Rights of Regency, against such abominable Infractions and Perturbations. It is true, we did not omit at the same Time, to lay this Affair, which is of the greatest Importance to us, before the Diet of the Empire at *Ratisbon*, and to present by our Envoy therein, the Deduction or particular Account, hereunto annex'd, N^o 5. dated July 3, 1728. But contrary to all reasonable Expectation, we had the Mortification to hear, that the Elector of *Mentz* would not communicate the said Deduction to the States of the Empire, by publickly dictating the same, as usual; but refused so to do, under the Pretences and Objections to be seen in the Extract (hereunto subjoin'd, N^o 6.) of the Rescript sent to his Plenipotentiary in the Diet, the 24th of July the same Year. And whereas, to clench the whole Affair, our Brother *Christian-Lewis*, besides all former Disorders and Offences, has had the horrible Rashness to convene the Deputies of the Nobility and States our Subjects, and to call them his Well-beloved and Faithful, whereby he has given a most criminal Stab to our actual Government; we have judg'd it necessary not only to admonish him once more, but also to hinder and prevent all the Subjects and Inhabitants of

the Country, who are inviolably ty'd down to us by their Oath of Fidelity, not to suffer themselves to be deceived; for which Purpose, we have caus'd a printed Order to be publish'd, and affix'd in our Dutchies and Countries, dated Dec. 17, 1728, which is referr'd to, under N^o 7.

After this necessary Deduction of so many harsh Proceedings, with which the former Grievances were aggravated, your Serene Highness will, according to your known Penetration; be thoroughly convinc'd of what follows upon this Subject.

In the first Place, it is notorious, and beyond Dispute in the Empire, that the ancient Electoral and Ducal Houses of the Holy Roman Empire, do not hold their Territorial Superiority and Pre-eminencies *integrò complexu* of his Imperial Majesty only, *jure saltem collato*; but that they have them by Inheritance from their Ancestors, *jure connato devoluto & proprio*. Not to alledge any other fundamental Constitutions of the Empire in Support of this Truth, the Treaty of Osnabrug, as *fundamentalissima basis, forma & norma S.R. Imperii*, decides the Matter very clearly in Art. VIII. Sect. 1. in these Words:

But to prevent and hinder the raising of any Disputes in the Political Estate, it is agreed, that all the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, shall, by Virtue of this Treaty, be confirm'd in the Possession of their Rights, Pre-eminencies, Liberties, and Privileges, and of the free Exercise of their Territorial Superiority, in the secular as well as Ecclesiastical Estates, in such Manner, that they neither may nor ought ever to be molested in the same, de facto, by any Person, or under any Pretence whatsoever.

These Pre-eminencies are not only enumerated immediately after, in Sect. 2. *Gaudeant, &c.* but it is farther stipulated and settled in the most effectual Manner, Art. XVII. Sect. 3. *& seq.*

That there shall never be alledged, heard, or admitted against the said Treaty of Peace, or any Article or Clause thereof, any Community, whether Ecclesiastical or Secular; nor any private Rights, *Privilegia, Indulta, Edicta, Commissiones, Inhibitiones, Mandata, Decreta, Rescripta, Litispendentia*, nor any Sentence, at what Time soever, pronounced; *res judicata*, or other Exceptions of that Sort, under what Name or Title soever, and notwithstanding the most plausible Pretences that can be made Use of to enforce them. Neither shall any Process of Inhibition or others, or Commissions, be ever any where pronounced or decreed against this Treaty, either *in petitorio*, or *in possessorio*;

sefforio; and those who act contrary hereto, either in Word or Deed, whether they be Ecclesiastical Persons or Secular, shall *ipso jure & facto* incur the Penalty of breaking the Peace.

This Treaty of *Westphalia* was acknowledged by his Majesty the present Emperor, in his Capitulation confirm'd by Oath, as the Fundamental Constitution of the Holy Empire; and receiv'd as the Model and Rule of his Government. Among the rest, he solemnly and in express Terms promised, *Art. XVI.*

That he would never require any Thing of any Person, contrary to the Golden Bull, and the Liberty of the Empire, against the Liberty of Religious or Prophanè Concerns, not against the Peace of *Munster* and *Osnabrug*; and if any one should offer to give any Thing of his own Accord, either to him or his Family, he would not accept of it; But if, after all, any Person should obtain, or any Resolutions should be publish'd, contrary to such Articles or Points of this Capitulation, they shall be null and void, and of no Effect; and therefore his Majesty annuls and makes them void, now for then, and then as now.

But it is very particularly remarkable, that if any Passage could have been found in any of the Imperial Capitulations, which might seem to countenance the Opinion, that the Territorial Superiority, and Right of Pre-eminence of the ancient Electoral and Ducal Houses, were not so absolutely exempted from the Emperor's Jurisdiction, and from Processes both Petitory and Possessory, before the Aulick Council, as it is expressly provided in the Treaty of *Osnabrug* above mention'd; yet this Objection is likewise absolutely cashier'd and annull'd by *Art. XVII.* of that Instrument of Peace, above in Part recited; since it is there expressly said, *Seçt. 4.* that even no Imperial Capitulation ought to be alledged, heard, or admitted, in Things contrary to any Article of the said Treaty of Peace.

To these solid Foundations of Right, must be added *fundamentum Sanæ rationis, & evitanda contradictionis*; that is to say, these same Rights, which the ancient Houses of Princes enjoy of themselves *inseparabiliter*, and which they ought to have and preserve as such, at all Times, without any Dispute, Objection, Violence, or Perturbation, cannot by their Nature and Quality be subjected to a contentious Jurisdiction. The Case is so plain, that it would be wronging your Serene Highness's profound Penetration, to insist upon it more at large.

Besides,

Besides, it is notorious, that our Ancestors have govern'd their Countries Time out of Mind, with a Sovereign and independent Authority; and that it was not 'till the 4th Century, in the Reign of *Charles IV.* that they voluntarily incorporated themselves with the Holy Empire, and were content to become dependent thereon.

Wherefore, it is natural to suppose, both in Reason and Justice, that our Ducal House did, at the Time of such voluntary Incorporation, make an entire Reservation of all its ancient Pre-eminencies, without any Lessening, Curtailing, or Diminution; and that it was not, nor could not be thereby render'd *deterioris conditionis*, than all the other ancient Houses of the Electors and Princes of the Empire. This is still more evident, not only by the first Investiture, but also by all subsequent Investitures, granted by succeeding Emperors. And if it be farther added, that those ancient Rights, Pre-eminencies, and free Exercise of the Territorial Superiority in the Ecclesiastical as well as Secular Estates, have been approv'd and confirmed for ever, by the Peace of *Munster* and *Osnabrug*, and by the Imperial Capitulation, as we have seen above; it necessarily follows, that our Ducal House, as one of the most ancient, ought to reap the Benefit thereof, as all the other ancient Houses of the Electors and Princes do, unless the fundamental Constitutions of the Empire are to be destroy'd, for the Sake of wounding our Person and our Cause. The Fact is too plain for us to dwell upon it any longer. It remains to prove, that the Malice of our Enemies has carry'd them so far, that to give some Colour of Equity to their Proceedings, they introduce domestick Debts by Head and Shoulders, and trump up a certain antiquated Loan. Now, the Princes our Predecessors, who borrow'd at that Time the Sum of 10,000 Florins, but never received near half of it, tho' the other States of the Country contributed their Shares of the Money, mortgaged to the Nobility three considerable Bailiwicks for the same; namely, *Ribbenitz*, *Dobhertien*, and *Molchora*: Which three Bailiwicks, worth a great deal more than the Sum lent, remain in the Hands of the Nobility to this Day; and we always liv'd in an entire good Harmony and Tranquillity with the Town of *Rostock*, where we kept our Residence; and with all the rest of the Country, agreeably to the Observance of the Circle, as was most humbly remonstrated to his Imperial Majesty, in our last Representation before mention'd, of the 15th of September, 1728, and hereunto annex'd, N^o 4.

For how can any reasonable Man with Justice affirm, that for a Loan of a few thousand Florins, for which a Mortgage was given superior in Value, my Predecessor did or could communicate his Pre-eminencies to his Subjects, or render them in any Manner prescriptible? Have not the Successors in the Government of a Country, the same proper Right of Succession and Government as their Predecessors, which is devolv'd upon them from ancient Stocks, and in which it is impossible for any Predecessor any ways to injure them?

Therefore as our Nobility, our States and Subjects have not in Effect, neither can have with Justice any Right or Exception in the Affairs which indubitably concern our Supreme Criminal Jurisdiction and Pre-eminencies; so neither, we do assure you on our Part, did it ever enter into our Thought any Ways to deprive such as persevere in the Fidelity they owe us, of their lawful Rights and Privileges.

And thus have we clearly proved these two Things, namely, on one Hand, the Rights of Superiority and Pre-eminence, which do incontestably belong to us, by Virtue of the Laws of the Empire, and the Observance of the Circle; and on the other Hand, the unparallell'd and horrible Perturbations, Offences, and Oppressions, which we have notwithstanding suffer'd, without having any ways deserv'd them, and which have been proceeding from one Extremity to another, for these ten Years last past. And all these Matters being made known to the whole Empire, it is inconceivable, and calls aloud for Complaints, that no Measures are yet taken to relieve us, and set us free from our Distresses.

We can never be charg'd, with any Shadow of Truth, that it is our own Fault the Troubles in our Country have been carry'd such a Length: For how was it possible for us to prevent these Disorders, after our Nobility and Subjects have carry'd their Disloyalty to such a Height, as absolutely to refuse to appear at our Summons, tho' accompany'd with a Safeguard for their Persons; to fly out of our Territories, and to put themselves under the Protection of the Elector of *Hanover*; who, with concerted Design, not only received and protected them, but moreover gave each of them 30 Crowns a Month for their Subsistence? In short, after we ourself was hostily Attack'd in our own Country, and detestable Conspiracies were form'd against our Person and Family; after his Imperial Family had abandon'd us, maugre our repeated Demonstrances; and after the Aulick Council had ap-
prov'd

prov'd of every Thing that our Enemies Malice could suggest, or their own Industry lay hold of.

We have several Times sent to his Imperial Majesty, our most humble Declarations of Submission and Obedience, in Terms that he had all the Reason in the World to be satisfy'd with : And so he actually was. But as such a Submission and Obedience are now demanded of us, that we must thereby acknowledge all the cruel Outrages that have been committed against us to be lawful and right, though they are forbidden without Distinction, upon Pain of Ban, and other severe Penalties, in *Art. III.* and *IV.* of the Peace made in 1521; and in *Art. II.* every one is expressly permitted to defend himself, and in order thereunto, to make Use of all the Assistance he can get; from which fundamental Laws it is impossible for us any ways to recede : As it is moreover demanded, that in the same Submission we renounce all manner of Satisfaction for the Violence offer'd to our valuable Right of Territorial Superiority, together with Restitution for our Losses and Damages, which amount to several Millions, that we abandon our ancient Pre-eminencies, and deprive ourself of any Effect of present or future Alliances, either within or without the Empire; nay, that we break and annul the Conventions made and confirm'd by Oath with the Town of *Rosstock*, our Residence, and with all the other States of the Country : In fine, as the very Representations we have made against such Demands, are term'd Criminal, tho' they only tended to shew, with all due Respect, the Impossibility of such a Submission, and were, beside, grounded upon the Letter of the fundamental Laws of the Empire, and upon the Imperial Capitulation: And as, instead of giving Attention to them, Endeavours are still used with Boldness and Violence, to disturb and invade the ancient Rights and Exercise of Government, in Affairs both Spiritual and Temporal; we have nothing left for us to do, in these dismal Circumstances and Extremities, but to put our Trust in God, and in the Justice of our Cause, to keep ourself inseparably united to the Empire, and to implore the Assistance of our Brethren the Illustrious States thereof. And for this Purpose, we do most earnestly intreat your Serene Highness, by this Letter, that according to your wonted Penetration, you would have some Regard to the miserable Condition to which we are reduced, and to the mischievous Consequences which will ensue thereupon, as also to the Peril and Danger that are inseparable from it.

it; and under that Conviction to work together for our Relief, not only by sending good Instructions to your Plenipotentiary at the Diet of *Ratisbon*, and charging him to insist that the Letter hereunto annex'd, N^o 5. which we directed to the Illustrious Assembly of the Empire, dated the 3d of *July*, last Year, together with all the other Representations which we may be obliged to make hereafter, may be forthwith publickly dictated, according to Custom, and maturely consider'd; agreeably to the Constitutions of the Empire; but also to contribute to our Advantage, by the most effectual Methods and Resolutions, to prevent our utter Ruin, at which all these Extremities are levell'd; that we may obtain a reasonable Satisfaction, and be establish'd in the inviolable Exercise of our ancient Territorial Superiority and Pre-eminences. In Expectation whereof, we recommend you to the Divine Providence and Protection, and shall omit no Opportunity of convincing your Serene Highness of all possible Gratitude and Acknowledgement on our Part, and of our Readiness to render you any Service that lies in our Power.

Done at Dantzick, the 5th of March, 1729.

Postscript to the Duke of Mecklemburg's Letter.

WE farther judge it indispensably necessary to add here a short Account of the Conduct of the King of *Prussia*, in Relation to our Affair.

The late King of *Prussia* of glorious Memory, Father of his present Majesty, concluded with our late Brother, Duke *Frederick-William*, in the Year 1708, a *Pactum perpetuum*, for them and their Successors, by which they mutually engaged to maintain themselves in the Exercise of their Pre-eminencies, conformably to the fundamental Laws of the Empire, and to the Observance of the Circle; of which Engagements our Brother always reap'd the full and entire Benefit. Having found Things thus circumstantiated at the Entrance upon our Government, in the Year 1717, we did not only continue that *Pactum perpetuum*, agreeably to the Constitutions of the Empire, and the Circle; but we even renew'd and extended it, in the Year 1726, with his Majesty the present King, for us and our respective Houses, as by the Extract hereunto annex'd, N^o 8, may appear.

His Imperial Majesty, far from being able or willing to oppose this *Pactum perpetuum*, himself gave the King

of *Prussia*, according to the Grant we had made therein the Title of our Dutchies, Principalities, and Countries of *Mecklemburg*; and in all the judicial Acts subsequent thereto, qualify'd him as such. And thus having on our Part punctually perform'd our Engagements, we had all the Reason in the World to expect a reciprocal Observation of that Treaty of Alliance, and thought we had an equal Right and Occasion to demand the Execution thereof, against the notorious Violences committed against us in our Country; and indeed we received Promises and Assurances, which gave us Ground to hope for the happy Effect: But as those Declarations of *Prussia* grew every Day more cold than other, and his Councils were in Part directly contrary to the Alliance, and impracticable, we could easily conceive that our Antagonists would not fail to set all their Engines at work, to draw off the King of *Prussia* from the Engagements he had enter'd into with us, and to secure him in their Interest, the better to screen themselves against our Pursuit of a just Reparation and Satisfaction; but it could never enter into our Thought that they could accomplish their Ends, 'till after the terrible Decree of the Aulick Council, publish'd against us, May 11, 1728, we receiv'd, to our very great Surprize, the King of *Prussia*'s Letter hereunto annex'd, N^o 9. dated the 9th of *November* the same Year. And though we did not lose a Moment's Time in writing an Answer to it the 17th of *November* following, grounded entirely upon the fundamental Laws of the Empire, and upon the said *Pactum perpetuum*, which Answer is hereunto subjoin'd, N^o 10. yet we have not since receiv'd any new Declaration upon that Subject, which cannot but confirm us in our just Confidence, that God will inspire his Majesty with Thoughts and Resolutions suitable to his Glory, Fidelity, and Royal Justice. Nevertheless, we think ourself obliged by the Importance of the Affair, and by the Confidence we owe to your Serene Highness, and to all the other States of the Empire, and in order to prevent their being misled by false Reports, to give them this previous Information, the better to convince them of the Crisis and dangerous Situation of the Affairs of the whole Empire, on Account of our just Cause; and that for this Reason, our Assistance and Maintenance, agreeable to the Constitutions of the Empire, may suffer no Delay; and in Case his *Prussian* Majesty should, contrary to all Expectation, endeavour

to put this Declaration in Execution, we shall not fail to set forth our Rights more at large.

For the rest, we repeat here the Conclusion of our Letter, having the Honour to be, &c.

Having thus inserted what the Duke of Mecklenburg has thought fit to publish in his own Vindication, except some Original Pieces referr'd to in his Circular Letter, which are too voluminous for a Book of this Nature; we shall insert now what is urged by the Imperialists against him in the following Decree.

A Translation of the Imperial Decree of Commission in the Affair of Mecklenburg, communicated to the General Diet of the Empire, by the Prince of Furstemberg, June the 13th, 1729.

Froben Ferdinand, Prince and Landgrave of Furstemberg, Count of Huiligenberg and Whertenberg, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Privy actual Counsellor of the Empire, and his Principal Commissary to the present General Diet of the Emperor, is obliged, by Virtue of his Imperial Majesty's Orders, to notify to the Ministers of the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire here assembled, and inform the whole Empire, how and in what Manner Duke Charles Leopold (of Mecklenburg) after having taken Possession of the Regency of his Dominions, has introduc'd therein by way of Fact, and unheard of Enterprizes, Innovations tending to the Destruction of the Rights of the Country, and the Privileges of his Vassals and Subjects; and namely, that he has oppos'd with Arms, and with a premeditated Design of shedding Blood, the Imperial Commission establish'd for the Execution of the Imperial Decrees and Ordinances: That he has disturb'd the Course of Justice in that Country, and divided the Tribunal of Gustrów, transferring Part of it to Schwerin; and transferr'd the Regency and Chancery of Rostock to Domitz, with a Design to persecute more and more his Nobility, after having ill used them before, and given publick Marks of his Hatred for that Body, charging them with Rebellion, and declaring that they ought to be put to the Ban of the Empire: That according to faithful and creditable Reports, he has afterwards establish'd a bloody Tribunal at Domitz, which was in the Beginning directed by himself, and has continu'd afterwards by his Orders, at the Time that he was at Dantzick, and out of the Limits of the Empire; in which he has manifestly acted contrary to the Ordinance observ'd in the Empire in criminal Matters and

Proceedings of Enquiry : That Counsellor Wolffrath was beheaded by Sentence of that Tribunal : That the private Secretary Scharf, (after having been several Times put to the Rack, in which they made him suffer the most cruel Torments, by throwing melted Sulphur upon his Body, and putting a burning Crown of Sulphur on his Head) dying in Prison, his Corps which, according to the Sentence against him, was only to be broken upon the Wheel, was, some Weeks after, quarter'd, and his Quarters and Head expos'd upon Stakes out of the Town : That the Burgomaster of Domitz, Praesch, dying in Prison before his Execution, his Body was drawn upon a Hurdle by Soldiers, and bury'd under the Gallows : That that Burgomaster's Wife was whipt, branded with a red hot Iron, and banish'd the Country ; which Cruelties must have inspir'd the chief States of the Empire with a just Horror, whilst the Duke maintained with an unparallel'd Boldness and Audaciousness, that he was accountable for his Actions to God alone.

Moreover, that that Prince has hinder'd the Execution of the Criminal Sentences, sent to the Chancery of Justice, and has put a Stop, for several Years, to the Courts of Justice, to the great Prejudice and Ruin of Numbers of his poor Subjects. Besides that, he has receiv'd with Indifference the paternal Exhortations, and repeated Remonstrances of the Emperor : That he has with offensive Expressions declared against the preceding Imperial Commission, and against the Imperial Rescript of the 11th of May, 1728 : That by his Letters of the 15th of September, and 3d of October of the same Year, he has openly attack'd the Emperor in his Conscience and in his Justice, and constantly declar'd that it was morall impossible for him to yield in any Thing whatsoever, pretending that holding his Administration from God alone, he depends of Nobody ; not considering that Subordination being establish'd by God, and confirm'd by the Constitutions of the Empire, he openly attacks the Rights that his Imperial Majesty has, as Emperor of the Romans, to maintain and protect the Subjects and Vassals of the Dutchy of Mecklemburg ; lastly, that the preceding Imperial Commission, being resolv'd to go on with its Function, and execute their Orders, he has insulted them by his odious Enterprizes, as if they aim'd at his Territorial Superiority : so that shewing more and more, his firm Resolution to resist and injure, he has render'd himself guilty of a just and severe Reproach, according to the Constitutions of the Empire.

Therefore, as his Imperial Majesty, for Reasons so just, and so essential, could not, nor would not defer any longer to

exert

exert his Authority as Supreme Judge of the Empire, his Imperial Majesty resolv'd on the 11th of May, 1728, to Change the Regency of the States of Mecklemburg, by Way of Provision only, and 'till Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklemburg should have sincerely submitted, and in a Manner agreeable to the Emperor; and to give, with suitable Instructions, the Administration of the said States of Mecklemburg to the Duke Christian Lewis, as Proximo Agnato. Moreover; his Imperial Majesty having rejected, on the 17th of January last, all the Remonstrances made by Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklemburg, as having no Foundation, and exhorted that Prince to submit, even with threatening, to proceed against him Fiscally. And the Duke Christian having declar'd by his Letters of June 16, and July 27, 1728, that he accepted the Administration that had been given to him provisionally, and 'till his Imperial Majesty had otherwise order'd it, and that he would exactly follow the Imperial Instructions, as being the Foundation of that Administration; and that in Consequence of that Declaration, he had issu'd on the 8th and 14th of February, 1729, some particular Reversals, sign'd with his own Hand, and seal'd with his Seal, conformable to the said Instructions, and to the Satisfaction of the Emperor; his Majesty has thought fit to put in Execution the Administration resolv'd upon, for essential Reasons, and publish'd the 11th of May, 1728; requiring above all, and in a most especial Manner, the Convocation of the States of Mecklemburg, pursuant and in Conformity to the Resolutions establish'd the 5th of February, 1728, that they might consider, and take into their Deliberation, the Grievances of the Duke of Mecklemburg-Strelitz, and others; and make such Orders and Regulations as should appear necessary and useful to the Publick; whereupon, Duke Charles Leopold caus'd, on December 27, 1728, a Patent dated from Dantzick, the 17th of the same Month, to be affixed and pasted up upon the Doors of the Tribunals or Courts of Justice, Town-House, Churches, and all other publick Places, in all the Towns, Bailiwicks, and Villages of the Dutchy of Mecklemburg; which Patent contains injurious and offensive Expressions against the preceeding Imperial Commission, and against the Administration, conferred since upon the Prince his Brother, saying, among other Things, with the greatest Temerity, That the Prince his Brother, and all others whom it may concern, may take Notice, that now, for ever, and once for all, he makes null and void, and as if they had never happen'd, all those Decrees and Ordinances, by what Name soever they may be call'd, as Edicts, Decrees, Commissions, Protectories, Conservatories, &c. which

which are, or may be contrary to the Territorial Superiority of the Houses of Electors, Princes, &c. By which the said Duke, instead of sincerely submitting to, and acknowledging the Provisional Administration, order'd and decreed by his Imperial Majesty, May 11, 1728, has expos'd and laid before the Eyes of the whole Empire, a seditious Contumacy; and specially in this, that by his Enterprizes against the Provisional Administration given by the Emperor to the Prince his Brother, and other Declarations and Imperial Ordinances, he has entirely renounc'd and deny'd the Subordination establish'd in the Empire, and consequently the immediate Fidelity and Obedience due to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire; and thereby disturbing the System of the Empire, he claims and pretends a total Exemption from the Nexus Imperii, and to leave to the Emperor a bare Prerogative of Honour, and a vain empty Name; insomuch that Resistance being grown an Habit in him, and deeply rooted in his Heart, there remain no Hopes of his sincere Submission; and besides, it would not be safe to rely thereupon, as long as he keeps his Forces in Domitz and Schwerin. All that has been alledg'd being clear and evident, his Imperial Majesty, saving to himself the further Punishment of Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklenburg, has thought fit to communicate to the General Diet of the Empire, the Declaration contain'd in that injurious Patent aforesaid, which is so capable to provoke and exasperate his Patience; and his Imperial Majesty expects and promises himself, that the States of the Empire here assembled, will forthwith take this Affair into Consideration, and impart to him their Advice concerning the most proper Means to be taken to prevent the ill Consequences that may arise thereupon, and re-establish Tranquillity in that Country.

Done at Ratisbonne,
June 11, 1729.

Sign'd,

FROBEN FERDINAND.

The Minister of the Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklenburg, at Ratisbonne, having been inform'd of the Contents of this Imperial Decree, has communicated to the Ministers of the Diet several Pieces, by which he endeavours to prove, that the Facts mention'd therein, as to the Executions at Domitz, are misrepresented; but whether they are so or not, it is not ours to judge, and therefore we will only subjoin the Substance of the Emperor's Rescript concerning this Affair, to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, and to the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, as follows:

THAT

THAT Duke *Christian-Lewis* of *Mecklemburg*, in Quality of Imperial Administrator, has most humbly remonstrated to the Emperor, after what Manner the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick*, and the Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg-Wolfembuttel*, had declar'd to him, among other Things, the 19th of *February* last, that notwithstanding the Imperial Ordinances of *May* 11, 1728, and *Jan.* 17, 1729, they would not renounce their Mortgage upon the Dutchy of *Mecklemburg*; nor part with the Chest of the Revenues thereof, 'till an entire Satisfaction is given them for the Arrears of the Charges of the Execution; and that they moreover insinuated to him, not to be too hasty in accepting the Provisional Administration of the Country, which was conferr'd on him.

That as the Emperor, in Quality of Supreme Judge in the Empire, was obliged (after the Expiration of the Imperial Commission, which happen'd at the Death of the late King of *Great Britain*, *George I.* and after his pressing Exhortations, and paternal Dissuasions, were found ineffectual with the Duke of *Mecklemburg*) to confer a Provisional Administration upon Duke *Christian-Lewis*, as *proximo agnato*, 'till he has receiv'd an entire, sincere, and unlimited Submission on the Part of Duke *Charles-Leopold*; and to confirm the same the 17th of *January* last, with no other Intention, than to retrieve the ruinous Affairs of that Dutchy, to make the Inhabitants some Sort of Restitution for the Expences they have been at, for the Support and Protection of the Ducal Family; and at the same Time, to give Relief to the Nobility of *Mecklemburg*, and to the Town of *Rostock*, with regard to their Pretensions for the Damages sustain'd by the Outrages of Duke *Charles-Leopold*; as also to satisfy the other Creditors, whose Case is so deplorable, that the late King of *Great Britain*, and the Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg-Wolfembuttel*, formerly gave them Marks of their generous Compassion: His Imperial Majesty does not see how the Administration of the Chest can subsist, after the Imperial Commission is declared to be expired, and at an End.

That so long as the Chest of Execution is thus detain'd, and they remain in Possession of the Receipts, his Imperial Majesty is frustrated of the Endeavours he has used to reduce the Provisional Administration into Practice: That for the same Reason the Imperial Administrator meets with Difficulties in the Exercise of what has been committed to him by the Emperor, to the great Prejudice

dice of the Common-wealth, not only in Point of Justice, but because he is thereby disabled from raising the Money necessary for the Payment of the Arrears due to the Forces; which must inevitably occasion far greater Expences: That his Imperial Majesty hopes, the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, and the Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenburg-Wolfembuttel*, will, in Consideration of such pressing Circumstances, take other Measures in this Affair.

That the Emperor repeats the Assurances he has already given concerning their Payment, as soon as Accounts are entirely settled; and farther declares, that in Case the King of *Great Britain*, and the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, can find out any tolerable Expedients that have not been thought of, whereby the Forces may be paid, and will send them to his Imperial Majesty, he will pay that Regard to them which the Exigency of Affairs requires.

That the Emperor therefore hopes, his *Britannick* Majesty, and the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, will order their Ministers and Forces in the Dutchy of *Mecklemburg*, to forbear all farther Proceedings, to deliver up to the Imperial Administrator the Chest of Execution, and to send his Imperial Majesty a Specifick Account of the Arrears that are due, as also the Accounts belonging to the Chest, and others, well attested, touching the Revenues of the Chamber of *Mecklemburg*, in Order to proceed to a just Liquidation, and to give sufficient Security for the Payment *ratione residui*.

That thereupon, his Imperial Majesty expects an Answer directly from the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, and the Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenburg-Wolfembuttel*: And that in Case of Refusall contrary to all Expectation, his Imperial Majesty cannot help taking other Measures, agreeably to the Constitutions of the Empire, &c.

Hereupon the King of *Great Britain*, and the Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, wrote a joint Answer to the Emperor, and each of them separately sent a Copy of it enclosed in a Letter to the King of *Prussia*; in which Letter they acquainted his Majesty with the Reasons why they could not comply with the Imperial Rescript, and desired that Prince to come into their Measures, to support the Rights and Liberties of the States of the Empire.

F I N I S.

THE Historical Register.

NUMBER LVI.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HANOVER and BERLIN.

THE Reasons of the Differences which happen'd last Summer between the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, and the King of Prussia, will best appear by the following authentick Pieces. The first of which was publish'd at Berlin soon after the King of Prussia had order'd his Troops to march and form an Army of 23,000 Foot and 19,000 Horse near Magdebourg, and other Posts on the Elbe.

INFORMATION (by way of Manifesto) of the Differences between his Prussian Majesty and the Court of Hanover, about the Cartel, and the Detention of the Subaltern Officers and Soldiers, who were passing through the Territories of Hanover, furnish'd with good Passports.

IT is already known to all the World, after what Manner the Court of Hanover some Time since caus'd a considerable Number of Prussian Subalterns and Soldiers, passing thro' their Territories, to be arrested, and imprison'd like the greatest Malefactors, notwithstanding they were furnish'd with good Passports in due Form, had undertaken nothing prejudicial to their Subjects, nor done any Thing that could draw upon them an Hostility of that Nature.

As so unexpected a Conduct must of Necessity very much affect his Prussian Majesty; and the more, because

H h

he

he had no previous Advice or Notice of the Reasons that might have occasion'd the same; his Majesty resolv'd to complain of it by a Letter, which the *Prussian* Ministers wrote the 2d of *July* last to those of *Hanover*, on Account of another Difference that happen'd about the *Clamey-Weyde*, as it is call'd; declaring at the same Time, that he was ready to terminate by friendly Negotiations that Article and the other Differences subsisting between this Court and that of *Hanover*, in Case the King of *Great Britain* would do the like, and give his Consent to a Reciprocal Commission; provided, nevertheless, that every Thing should be restor'd upon the ancient Foot, and that the *Prussian* Soldiers should no more be arrested: But instead of taking a Resolution for the Enlargement of those that had been arrested, the *Hanoverian* Ministers endeavour'd, on the contrary, to justify the Seizing of them, by their Answer of the 14th of *July*, alledging the following Reasons:

That the *Prussians* first began to break the Cartel settled for the Delivery of Deserters.

1. Because not only several *Hanoverian* Soldiers, some of whom had Furlows, and others were Deserters, were seized and even enlisted, contrary to the Cartel; but also,
2. Because several Burghers and Peasants of the Towns and Villages of *Hanover*, who were going to the Electorate of *Brandenburg* about their Private Affairs, were carry'd away by Force, and by all Manner of ill Usage, oblig'd to enter into the Service.
3. That moreover, a Miller's Servant, of the Parish of *Gattau* in the Territories of *Hanover*, was lately taken away, and forc'd to list himself for a Soldier.
4. That the Ministers of *Hanover* had indeed made divers Representations to his *Prussian* Majesty against these Proceedings, so contrary to Justice and Equity, and so prejudicial to the Communication of Neighbouring Provinces; and demanded the Enlargement of the Soldiers and Subjects of *Hanover*, as by the Registers taken for several Years past, might appear; But that far from obtaining a favourable Resolution, they did not so much as vouchsafe any Answer at all. That the King of *Great Britain* could not help taking this to heart; nor dispense with giving Orders to seize, by way of Reprizal, the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers that were passing thro' his Territories, and to secure their Persons, without doing them any Violence; but

at

at the same Time offering to set them at Liberty, as soon as the Subjects of *Hanover*, taken away by Force, and press'd into the Service, should be discharg'd, and his *Prussian* Majesty pleased to enter into Negotiations to terminate that Difference and others in a friendly Way.

Now, tho' these labour'd Reasons and Pretences may at first sight seem very plausible; yet their Groundlessness, and consequently the Injustice of the Proceedings of *Hanover* will appear the more plainly, in regard his *Prussian* Majesty has caused the List of Soldiers and Subjects of *Hanover*, reclaim'd in the Month of *December* 1728, and afterwards in the Month of *February* this Year, consisting of ten Persons, to be examin'd and compar'd with the Records: But by these Records it is found, that

With Regard to the first Point, among those ten Persons, there was a *Hanoverian* Soldier of the Regiment of *Wrangel*, who was reclaim'd and not deliver'd up; but then it appears on the other Hand, that he could not be reclaim'd with Justice, because he was not only a Native of this Country, but was actually sworn into the Service of *Prussia* in the Year 1723. After which, having obtain'd a Furlow, he went into the Territories of *Hanover*, and was there, according to his own Confession, inveigled into the Service, tho', as he says, he publickly declar'd that he was a Soldier in the Regiment of *Arnim*. When in a while he had got a Furlow from the Officers of *Hanover*, he return'd into his own Country, where he was known by the Country People, and by them seiz'd as a Deserter, and deliver'd up to the Regiment of *Arnim*; all which was communicated to the Regency of *Hanover*. Thus this Affair can never serve to justify, or be allעד'd on the Part of *Hanover* as a sufficient Reason for the unexpected Seizure of the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers that travell'd with Passports; and especially, because the Ministers of *Hanover* refus'd at the same Time to send back to the Regiment of *Lottum* a *Prussian* Deserter, detain'd under the same Pretence, but without any stronger Circumstance, than his having taken a Piece of Money, some Time before, of a Soldier of the Regiment of *Hanover*, to list into the Service: And when the Regiment of *Lottum* afterward gave them Notice, that they might exchange that Deserter for a Deserter of *Hanover*, that had been likewise seiz'd, they receiv'd no Answer.

There was also, among the ten Persons above-mention'd, a *Hanoverian* Soldier born in the *Old Mark*, who voluntarily list'd himself in the Regiment of his *Prussian* Majesty's Life-Guards. This Man complain'd, that in his Passage thro' the Territories of *Hanover*, he was forc'd into the Service; that he purchas'd his Liberty for 10 Rixdollars, to be nearer Home; but being taken ill before he rejoin'd his Regiment, he was sent to the *Lazaret*, where he remain'd 'till the *Hanoverians* were reclaim'd, and then it was propos'd to send him back, upon Condition that they should send back three Troopers of the same Regiment who had Furlows, and having out-staid their Time, were still detain'd by the *Hanoverians*; but they would not comply with this Proposal.

There are, moreover, among the ten Persons in Question, two Deserters from the *Hanoverian* Troops, who had enter'd into the Service of *Prussia*, before it was known they were Deserters. An Officer of *Hanover* being come to reclaim them, he did it so publicly, that those Deserters made their Escape, even before the *Prussian* Officers knew of the *Hanoverian* Officer's Arrival.

If therefore the Regency of *Hanover* pretend to charge the *Prussian* Officers with Negligence, the Tables may justly be turn'd upon those of *Hanover*; for a *Prussian* Deserter having list'd among the Guards of *Hanover*, and having been reclaim'd, Answer was made six Months after, that he was not then in the said Regiment.

Now, whether the Reasons above alledg'd on the Part of *Hanover* were sufficient Ground for the arresting in so rigorous a Manner all the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers that were passing thro' the Territories of *Hanover*; and whether such Procedure can be justify'd in the Sight of God and the World, is left to every Man's impartial Judgment: It being manifest, and easy to be prov'd, both by Instruments in Writing, and by living Witnesses, that upon the other Claims made by the Regency of *Hanover*, where the Cases were indisputable, the *Hanoverian* Deserters were deliver'd up, in considerable Numbers, pursuant to the Cartel of the Year 1719. Nay, farther, this has been lately practis'd, tho' there is abundant Reason to complain of the *Hanoverians*, that even the Bailiffs were forbid to deliver up the *Prussian* Deserters detain'd at *Hanover*; which happen'd this Year, in relation to a Trooper that deserted, and enter'd into the Service of *Holland*, from which he had a mind

to pass into that of *Hanover*; and in Answer to the Letter which the Ministers of *Hanover* sent to the King of *Prussia*, dated *April 4, 1729*, his Majesty contented himself with referring them, by a Letter dated *May 6, 1729*, to the many repeated Instances of what had been always done upon such Occasions.

For what regards the second Point, concerning the six remaining Subjects of *Hanover* forced into the Service by ill Usage in the Territories of *Prussia*; we shall not here insist upon what our Natives have declar'd, how they were forcibly seiz'd by the *Hanoverians*, and by hard Treatment compell'd to take Service; but that the *Prussians* could not on their Part resolve, at the first Call, and without any Enquiry, to release the six Persons in Question, may sufficiently appear, if it be only consider'd, that even upon this Score the Releasement of the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers ought not to have been refus'd, because his *Prussian* Majesty had been graciously pleas'd to give Assurances, that he would do them all Manner of Justice, after a thorow Examination, and a Conference between both Parties: Adding, that according to the Accounts sent in from the *Prussian* Regiments to which those six Men belong'd, they did not voluntarily list themselves at first, but were seiz'd against their Will, and engag'd in the Service, not by Force, but by dint of liberal Bounty-Money, and strong Persuasion; That they afterwards enroll'd themselves, some for Two Years, and some for Three, and were desirous to serve out that Time; so that scarce any of them would choose to be discharg'd sooner, one Man only excepted, who deserted contrary to his Articles, and is enter'd into the Service of *Hanover*.

But the *Hanoverians* cannot under any of these Pretences alledge, that the Cartel was first broke by the *Prussians*; partly, because a Subject of *Prussia*, nay, one that was a sworn Soldier, and furnish'd with a Passport, was compell'd into the Service in their Country, and his Passport taken from him; and partly because there is no such Question in the Cartel, as this, *Whether either of the High Contractors may compel the Subjects of the other, in his Territories, to take Service against their Will?* On the contrary, that Article was inserted in the rough Draught made at *Hanover*, and sent to his *Prussian* Majesty, but by him rejected, and therefore omitted in the two Copies agreed upon and ratify'd by both Parties.

Hence

Hence then it appears, that the *Hanoverians* Charge against the *Prussians*, for first breaking in upon the Cartel, is an unjust Accusation.

As for the third Point, concerning the Miller that was taken away, it does not appear, upon Inspection of the Papers, that any Complaint of that Nature was made either to his Majesty or his Ministry; neither does the Court of *Prussia* yet know what Regiment, Officer, or Soldier was guilty of the Fact. And therefore this pretended new but unknown Accident can no ways justify the injurious Detention of his *Prussian* Majesty's innocent and travelling Soldiers, and the Refusal to deliver them up, contrary to the Assurances given, that the *Hanoverians* would redress any Grievances, upon an equitable Foot.

For what regards the fourth Point, which insinuates as if no Answer had ever been return'd to the Complaints of the *Hanoverians*; it may, on the contrary, be made appear, by several Writings, and even by Letters of Thanks to his Majesty, from the Ministers of *Hanover*, that not only Answers were return'd, but also the Deserters, and several Subjects of *Hanover*, who had been enroll'd against their Will, discharged and sent Home; and that, altho' some of his *Prussian* Majesty's Regiments had here and there committed a few Disorders, contrary to his Laws, his Majesty never refus'd to do Justice in that Respect: Notwithstanding, *Hanover* pretends to have been thereby compell'd to such a rigorous Seizure of many innocent Persons, contrary to all Right and Equity.

These severe Reprisals of the Court of *Hanover*, are yet the more unjustifiable, because the Grievances they complain of will be found, upon Comparison, to be equal'd at least, if not exceeded, by those produced on the Part of *Prussia*: And since they do not manifestly appear, Men ought first to have examin'd and prov'd them, before they sought Redress by way of Violence; whereas, the Detention of the *Prussian* Officers and Soldiers without Distinction, and in great Numbers, is neither just, nor proportion'd to the *Hanoverian* Complaints; for, instead of the Deserters, and other Subjects that never were in their Service, who are reclaim'd on the Part of *Hanover*, they, by way of Reprisals, arrest and imprison Men that are actually in the King of *Prussia's* Service, and are no Deserters, but real Soldiers, furnish'd with good Passports, which cannot be violated

violated without a Breach of the Common Safety. That these Reprisals of the Court of *Hanover*, cannot be look'd upon as necessary, will moreover appear; because they cannot pretend that ever Justice was deny'd them in these Matters, on the Part of *Prussia*; which, however, is the only Point that can authorize Reprisals between Sovereign Powers. Nevertheless, his *Prussian* Majesty did (to give further Proofs of his Justice, and of the particular Friendship and Esteem which he had constantly shewn for his *Britannick* Majesty, out of a Sense of the many Ties both of Religion and of Blood, that were between them, cemented by mutual Interest; and to preserve the Peace between them, and that of the neighbouring Subjects and Territories of the Empire) once more declare and offer, upon the 2d of *August* last, to do all that could, with Right and Reason, be requir'd of him, and submit the Examination and Decision of the Differences in Question, to Commissioners named by both Parties; particularly to punish in an exemplary Manner, the Soldiers accused of invading the Territories of *Lunenbourg*, during the Difference about the *Clamey-Weyde*, after they are try'd and found guilty of the same; and to send back such Soldiers as had taken Service among the *Prussian* Troops, and might justly be reclaim'd, provided a Stop were first put to the Reprisals so injuriously made, and consequently the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers detain'd in the Electorate of *Hanover*, set at Liberty.

And altho' the King of *Prussia* well hoped, that a speedy and favourable Answer would have been return'd to his Letter of the 17th of *August*; yet his Majesty has not only had the Mortification of expecting it in vain to this very Day; but moreover the Privy-Counsellor *Cannagieser*, his Minister at *Hanover*, furnish'd with proper Credentials to that Court, having receiv'd the King's express Order to make Remonstrances, with all possible Deference and Respect, in order to obtain such an Answer; and applying to the Ministry there, to get him an Audience for that Purpose, he was three Times successively refus'd, with the greatest Haughtiness, and in a blunt and extraordinary Manner, not usually practis'd even between profess'd Enemies.

Wherefore, as it plainly appears by these Proceedings, what the Court of *Hanover* have in View, and that there remains very little Hope of obtaining a just Satisfaction at their Hands; his *Prussian* Majesty thinks himself

himself obliged to take such Measures as the Situation of Affairs requires: And his Majesty is firmly persuaded, that the same will meet with the Consent and Approbation of all the Impartial World.

Berlin, August 20, 1729.

The Answer of the Regency of Hanover to the Manifesto or Information publish'd by the Court of Berlin, concerning the Differences which his Prussian Majesty had with the Court of Hanover, grounded upon Authentick Acts or Instruments.

IT is said in the Beginning of that Information, that the seizing of some *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers in the Territories of the Electorate of *Hanover*, was the more surprizing to his *Prussian* Majesty, because no previous Notice or Advice was given of the Reasons that might have occasion'd such a Procedure.

Now, it appears by the Records, that after the Disorders, committed by the *Prussian* Recruiting Officers, against the *German* Subjects and Soldiers of his *Britannick* Majesty, and the manifold Violations of the Cartels settled in Relation to Deserters, on the Part of *Prussia*, whereof Complaint had been made for several Years past; the Privy-Counsellors of *Hanover* wrote several Letters, at different Times, as well to his *Prussian* Majesty, as to his Regency at *Berlin*, and particularly on the 4th of *February*, the 24th of *March*, the 6th of *May*, the 28th of *July*, the 15th of *September*, 1st of *November*, and the 1st of *December*, 1728; and likewise the 6th of *May*, and the 14th of *July*, 1729; in which Letters, the same Disorders and Violations were specifically set forth; adding, that in Case of long Silence, or Refusal of Remedy on the Part of *Prussia*, they should be obliged to use Reprisals. Neither was the Occasion of their being seiz'd, made any Secret to the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers: How could it therefore surprize his *Prussian* Majesty? Or how can it be said, there was no previous Notice or Advice given of it? But seeing all those Letters could not obtain any Declaration or Redress; seeing his *Britannick* Majesty, and the late King his Father, several Times declared in the most express Terms, how concern'd they should be to use Reprisals; seeing his *Prussian* Majesty was not pleased to prevent those Reprisals, as he might easily have done, by an Answer or Declaration;

tion; and seeing such a Silence on the Part of *Prussia*, could not but be taken for a positive Refusal, his *Britannick* Majesty perceiving there was no Hope of obtaining Justice in this Affair, was at last oblig'd to make Use of the only Means left, which was that of Reprizals.

The Reasons alledg'd in the Letter of the Privy Counsellors, written at *Hanover* the 14th of *July* 1729, are not only very plausible as is said in the Information, but they are so well grounded in *Facto & Jure*, that they are indeed unanswerable. The Records prove this; and we are ready, if there be Occasion, to demonstrate it to the whole World. Such Reasons can neither be demolished nor eluded by the Objections produc'd in the Information, which are made up of nothing but mere Subterfuges.

The ten Men specify'd in the List of *December* 1728, are very far from being the only ones that are or were reclaim'd on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*. There have been several more found since; for which we refer to the Letter written by the Privy Counsellors of *Hanover* to those of *Berlin*, the 15th of *August* 1729, and to the List thereto annex'd.

There is yet another Case happen'd lately, which proves the Disorders that are committed by the *Prussian* Recruiters. *Julius Moocken*, Son of *Andrew Moocken*, Burgher of *Elbingerode*, being at the Fair of *Benneckenstein* upon his private Affairs, was forcibly seiz'd there by some *Prussian* Soldiers of the Regiment of Major General *Marwitz*, and conducted by round about Ways to the Regiment of Major General *Marwitz*, where he was compell'd into the Service in spite of his Teeth, and in spite of the Opposition made by his Father, to whom they would not restore him. This Case is attested by the Officers of *Elbingerode*.

Complaint is made toward the Close of the Information, That the Audience which the Privy-Counsellor *Cannegiesser*, Minister of his *Prussian* Majesty, desired by the King's express Command, and with all possible Deference and Respect, in order to obtain an Answer to his *Prussian* Majesty's Letter of the 2d of *August*, was refus'd at *Hanover* three Times successively, with the greatest Haughtiness, and in a blunt and extraordinary Manner, not usually practis'd, even between profess'd Enemies.

But on the other Side, those of *Hanover* have great Reason to complain of the Privy-Counsellor *Cannegiesser*,
I i who;

who, by his extraordinary and disrespectful Behaviour, brought upon himself the Chagrin complain'd of at Berlin. It was upon the 14th of *August* 1729, that that Minister apply'd himself for the first Time to the Chancery of *Hanover*, and there told the Private Secretary *Hattorf*, who had been deputed to him by the Privy-Counsellors, that he was order'd by his *Prussian* Majesty's Privy-Counsellors, to make the most pressing Instances to the College of Privy-Counsellors at *Hanover*, for their speedy Answer to the Letter deliver'd to them by *Mynheer Von Reichenbach*, Secretary of the Embassy. Whereupon the Privy-Counsellors gave him to understand by Secretary *Hattorf*, that the said Letter should be answer'd as soon as possible.

Mynheer Cannegiesser return'd thither the next Day, and said, he had no other Commission, than to insist again, in proper Terms, upon an Answer to that Letter: And upon the Declaration that *Mynheer Hattorf* made to him, by Order of the Privy-Counsellors, that they could give him no other Answer than what he had receiv'd the Day before; he reply'd, That he would come again the 16th, and hoped he should then be admitted to the Assembly of Counsellors, and receive the Answer he demanded.

The same Day the Privy-Counsellors deputed Secretary *Hattorf* to *Mynheer Cannegiesser*, to tell him, That as his Commission consisted only in a repeated Solicitation with regard to the Answer in Question, and as such Instances were not common, nor practis'd among the Great, they desir'd the Privy-Counsellor *Cannegiesser* to have a little Patience in that Respect, 'till they had receiv'd his *Britannick* Majesty's Orders, who was then at a great Distance from the Place of his Residence, and had been sent to upon that Account; and that upon the Reception of his Orders, they would not fail to let him know what they contain'd.

Nevertheless, *Mynheer Cannegiesser* did not fail to return to the Private Chancery the 16th of *August*, and to demand an Audience of the Privy-Council: Whereupon *Mynheer Hattorf* told him, by Order of the Privy-Counsellors, that they were surpriz'd, that notwithstanding the Notice given him, he persisted in making new Instances to obtain the Answer in Question, and to have an Audience; that they referr'd themselves to what had been already said; and that they again desir'd him not to apply himself to the Privy-Council in that Affair, 'till

'till they had receiv'd his *Britannick* Majesty's Orders, and Answer to the Report that had been made to him thereupon.

Mynheer Cannegiesser reply'd, that he must have an Audience, and that he could not withdraw 'till he had executed the King his Master's Orders: Whereupon *M. Hattorf* told him, he ought to consider what he did, and not lose the Respect due to the Privy-Council. *Mynheer Cannegiesser* persisted in his Design, and would not withdraw; but finding at last that he could not gain his Point, he left in Writing, in the Chancery, under his Hand and Seal, what he design'd to have propos'd by Word of Mouth to the Privy-Council; but they sent it him back, without taking any Cognizance of it. This is a true Account of the Manner in which that Affair was transacted. It will be no hard Matter to distinguish on which Side the Wrong was done, and how distant from the Truth the *Information* was in stating the said Case.

But that the World may yet be farther convinc'd, that the Troubles that have happen'd, did not take their Rise from any Thing done on the Part of his *Britannick* Majesty; how repugnant such Troubles are to his Majesty's Spirit, always inclin'd to Peace and Justice; with how much Pleasure he would see them terminated in a just and amicable Way; and how far his Majesty has declared himself to that Purpose, it may not be improper to insert here the Letters written from *Hanover* to *Berlin*, of the 14th of *July*, and 15th of *August* above-mention'd, and also a third Letter of the 30th of *August* last.

If contrary to Expectation, the Contents of those Letters be rejected, and so far disregarded, that Arms should be taken up against his Majesty, he will wait the Success thereof: And confiding in the Justice of his Cause, he will make Use of the Means which God has put into his Hands, to repel Force by Force, and leave all the impartial World to judge, whether his Majesty has not on his Part done all that lay in his Power to preserve his dear Country from War, and from the Effusion of innocent Blood, which must necessarily be attended with the Ruin of the Country and its Inhabitants, and can be agreeable or useful to none but those that are wil-disposed to the two Royal Families, and would be sorry to see a good Harmony restor'd between the two Kings for their mutual Advantage.

His Majesty declares by these Presents, and protests before God and Man, in the most solemn Manner, that he is innocent of the fatal Consequences that may ensue, in Case a War be without Necessity, and contrary to all Justice, made upon him.

The first Letter from his Britannick Majesty's Privy-Counsellors to the King of Prussia's Ministry, written at Hanover the 14th of July 1729, and referr'd to in the Answer to the Information.

THE Letter which your Excellencies were pleas'd to write to us, dated the 7th Instant, was deliver'd to us in Time by Mynheer Von Reichenbach, Counsellor of the Embassy.

We can assure your Excellencies, that we are as well inclin'd on our Part to maintain a good Friendship and Neighbourhood, as you can be on yours: We take no Pleasure in Troubles; and we leave it to your Excellencies to judge, whether the *Prussians* did not give the first Ground for the Differences that are at present subsisting.

It was never pretended on our Part, that the *Clamey-Weyde*, as it is call'd, (or Meadows of *Clamey*) did not belong to the Bailiwick of *Diefforf* in the County of *Brandenburgh*; or that the Meadows of *Great Clamey* were not situate in that Territory: But it is notorious, that the Meadows both of *Great* and *Little Clamey* were Let to Farm by the Bailiwick of *Diefforf* to the Inhabitants of the Village of *Bulitz*, situate in the Bailiwick of *Luchau*; that the Meadows of *Little Clamey* are situate in the Territories of *Hanover*; and that notwithstanding all this, the Peasants of *Brandenburgh*, supported by some Troopers, enter'd this Year upon the Meadows of *Little Clamey*, mow'd the Grass, to the Prejudice of the Inhabitants of *Bulitz*, and consequently trespass'd upon the Territories of *Hanover*; so that the People of *Bulitz* were oblig'd to drive the Peasants and Troopers of *Brandenburgh* out of the Country of *Hanover*, and to secure the Grass that was cut in the Bailiwick of *Luchau*, for which they cannot justly be blamed.

It were to be wish'd, the Commission appointed to examine the Differences arisen upon Account of those Meadows, had been attended with good Success before this last Affair: but as the Commissioners would not treat of any Thing but Satisfaction for the Hay cut down the Year

Year before, without so much as mentioning the Trespas upon the Territories, which is the principal Point, it is not surprizing that that Commission came to nothing; but the Fault is not to be charg'd on the Side of *Hanover*.

The same may be said with Regard to the Cartel agreed upon for delivering up the Deserters on both Sides; that is to say, the *Prussians* were the first that broke through it, for they did not only stop and enlist several *Hanoverian* Soldiers, of good Stature, contrary to the Cartel, some of whom had got Furlows, and others were Deserters, but also carry'd off by Force several Burghers and Peasants of the Towns and Bailiwicks of *Hanover*, who went into the Country of *Brandenburgh* upon their private Affairs, and were compell'd by the worst of Usage to enter into the Service. Nay, they have lately taken out of the District of *Gartau* in the Territories of *Hanover*, a Miller's Servant, whom they forc'd to enroll himself.

It appears by the Letters we have had the Honour to write to his *Prussian* Majesty for some Years past, after what Manner we have made him several Representations, by his *Britannick* Majesty's Order, against a Conduct so repugnant to Equity, and so prejudicial to a good Understanding between Neighbouring Provinces: We have demanded the Release of the Soldiers and Subjects of *Hanover*; but far from obtaining a favourable Resolution in that Respect, no Answer was ever return'd to us.

It is easy to judge what a Concern this must be to his *Britannick* Majesty; and that he could not (considering the manifold Reasons he had) avoid seizing the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers that were passing thro' his Territories, and securing their Persons, but without offering them any Violence.

Mean while, his *Britannick* Majesty is not only ready to restore them to their Liberty, as soon as the Subjects of *Hanover* are releas'd; but he offers withal, to enter into Negotiation to put an amicable End to the Differences about the Meadows in Question, and all other Difficulties whatsoever, in order to restore a good Intelligence and Harmony between the two Courts.

When your Excellencies shall be pleas'd to let us know the Time and Place for the Meeting of the Commissioners, that shall be nominated for that Purpose on your Part, we will likewise Name them on ours; and

we

we will not be backward in concerting proper Measures with your Excellencies upon this Occasion. We are, &c.
Hanover, July 14, 1729.

The Second Letter from his Britannick Majesty's Committee of Council to the Prussian Ministry, written at Hanover the 15th of August, 1729.

WE have received your Excellencies Letter, dated the 2d Instant, which was deliver'd to us by Mynheer *Von Reichenbach*, Counsellor of his *Prussian Majesty's* Embassy; and should have answer'd it immediately, had we not been oblig'd to examine the Instruments concerning the Affair in Question.

We see with Concern, that the Methods we propos'd in our last, for the reciprocal Exchange of the *Prussian* Soldiers detain'd in Arrest, against those of *Hanover* compell'd into the Service, or such as, contrary to the Tenour of the Cartels, are not yet restor'd, were not agreeable to his *Prussian Majesty*. It were to be wish'd, his *Prussian Majesty* and your Excellencies had been pleas'd to lend a more favourable Ear to the Representations we have so long made in vain, against the frequent Violations of the Cartels agreed upon betwixt the Two Kings respectively, and against the forcible Enlisting of the Subjects of *Hanover*: Things had not then come to the Pass we now see them at, neither had we been in Pain for the dreadful Consequences. We have done all that lay in our Power, to preserve a Confidence, Friendship and good Neighbourhood between Kings so powerful and so nearly ally'd by Blood: We have borne as much as possible the intolerable Behaviour of the *Prussian* Officers, as appears by the Records, and we could easily prove it, were not your Excellencies fully convinc'd of it. To come to the Point: Your Excellencies alledge, that the Facts charged on our Part do not appear; that they ought to be proved more plainly than they have hitherto been; and that, in short, were they never so apparent, they are not to be compared with the Reprizals made by the Regency of *Hanover*, which consequently cannot be justify'd: That on the other Hand, no Instance can be produc'd, that the *Prussians* took away any Person whatever by Force out of the Territories of *Hanover*: That if any Subjects of *Hanover* came into the Territories of *Brandenburgh*, and enlisted themselves among the *Prussian* Troops, it can-

not

not be objected, that this is contrary to the Tenour of the Cartel, because those Men were enroll'd voluntarily, and after they had receiv'd considerable Bounty-Money: And lastly, as for the Deserters, of whom such only as were under Size, were deliver'd up, and those that were tall and well-made, were kept back; that this Affair had not yet been thoroughly examin'd into; but that supposing the worst, they could prove that the *Hanoverians* had been guilty of the same Practice.

Now to answer this in few Words: We have (as far as the Time would permit) minuted down the Lists of Soldiers, some of whom were forc'd into the Service by the *Prussians*, and the rest, having deserted the Service of *Hanover*, voluntarily enlisted themselves in that of *Prussia*; but neither one nor the other have yet been restor'd, tho' no Solicitation has been wanting in that Respect. We have enclosed the said Lists, reserving to ourselves the Power of enlarging them as soon as we have received the Accounts we are collecting for that Purpose. If your Excellencies will be pleased to give yourselves the Trouble to examine the Records, with Relation to the Persons therein mention'd, you will find that the Grievances on the Part of *Hanover* are neither without Foundation, nor disproportion'd to the Reprizals. It appears by the first List, N^o 7, that *Christian Decker*, a Miller's Servant, was taken away in the Night from *Quermstadt*, a Mill situate without Dispute in the Territories of *Hanover*, by some Troopers of the Regiment of *Lottum*, and that he was compell'd to enter into the Service. It is out of the Question here, whether the forced enrollment of the Subjects of *Hanover* in the Territories of *Brandenburg* be contrary to the Cartel, or not; independently of that Cartel, and according to the Law of Nations, such Actions are not allow'd against the Subjects of other Sovereigns: His *Britannick* Majesty would never suffer it, were there no such Thing as a Cartel settled between him and the King of *Prussia*. Now it evidently appears by the Records, that the King's Subjects mention'd in the first List, did not voluntarily enroll themselves, but were compell'd to it by Force. And for that Reason we repeat the Declaration already made on the Part of *Hanover*, that it is necessary those Men be released, and have Liberty to return Home; and if after that they chuse rather to stay with you, and so it appears that they list'd themselves of their own Accord,

we

we have the Honour to assure your Excellencies, that we will not any ways hinder them. It farther appears by the same Lists, that the Soldiers of *Hanover*, some of whom were forc'd into the Service by the *Prussians*, and the others, having deserted the Service of *Hanover*, list'd themselves voluntarily in that of *Prussia*, are not hitherto restor'd, though they have been several Times reclaim'd, but are detain'd under several Pretences; whence it is apparent, that all we alledge is grounded upon Facts, which can never be answer'd to any Purpose; for after having made it plainly appear to your Excellencies, that the Persons reclaim'd have been actually in the Service of *Hanover*, it were sufficient Ground for us to demand their Restitution, only to name the *Prussian* Regiments they are now incorporated with, which we have actually done. As for the Pretence, that the *Hanoverian* Officers have in like manner scrupled to restore the *Prussian* Deserters, when thereunto requir'd; had Complaint been made to us of any such Thing, we would not have fail'd to do Justice therein; and we are still ready to do it.

The King, our most gracious Sovereign, to whom we have communicated your Letter, with all the Circumstances touching that Affair, is still in the same Disposition to come into any Measures to facilitate an Accommodation of these Differences. His Majesty has likewise commanded us to declare to your Excellencies, that he will not release the Subaltern Officers and Soldiers that have been seiz'd, 'till the Persons nam'd in the Lists above-mention'd, are set at Liberty: Or, if your Excellencies think fit, they may be exchange'd upon the Frontiers, one against the other. As we doubt not, but your Excellencies will, after due Examination, acknowledge that the Demands of *Hanover* are grounded in Justice, and second his *Britannick* Majesty's Design to restore a perfect Harmony with his *Prussian* Majesty; we flatter ourselves you will direct this Affair in such manner, that this Proposal will be accepted by his *Prussian* Majesty, and have its Effects, that so the fatal Consequences of greater Broils may be prevented; not but his Majesty is in a Condition, by the Means that God has put into his Hands, to take proper Measures to oppose the Designs that may be meditated against him. For what regards the Differences about the Meadows of *Clamey*, we have already declared, that they may be terminated by Commissioners to be named by both Parties.

ties. Mean while, we thankfully acknowledge, that his Prussian Majesty has put the Officer that trespass'd upon the Territories of Hanover under Arrest: And since when that Affair comes to be farther examin'd into, the Fault must lie at the Door of those who were the first Aggressors, we do not doubt but his Prussian Majesty will be ready to punish these according to the Nature of the Crime, as well as those that did so much Injury to the Bailiff of the Territories of Hanover. We are, &c.

Hanover, Aug. 15, 1729.

The Third Letter from his Britannick Majesty's Privy-Counsellors to the Prussian Ministry, written at Hanover, Aug. 30, 1729, and referr'd to in the Answer to the Information.

WE received the Letter your Excellencies were pleased to write to us, dated the 23d Instant, concerning the Differences that have happen'd between the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, our most gracious Sovereigns, upon Account of the Prussian Subaltern Officers and Soldiers arrested in this Country by Way of Reprizal. We agree with you as to the Importance of that Affair; and we do assure your Excellencies, that it shall not be our Fault, if the fatal Consequences which may result therefrom be not prevented by friendly Negotiations; the rather, because we know his Britannick Majesty is sincerely disposed, and desires nothing more than to restore the ancient Harmony with his Prussian Majesty, whereof you will be convinc'd as soon as you will please to co-operate on your Part, according to the Rules of Equity. For what regards the Affair in Question; as the Origine of the Differences did not arise from our Quarter, but was owing to his Prussian Majesty's Officers; and as his Britannick Majesty being no longer able to bear with Patience the forc'd Enrolment of his Subjects, and the frequent Infractions of the Cartels that had been made, was oblig'd to have Recourse to Reprizals agreeably to the Rules of Equity; it would be reasonable, and we might insist with Justice, that in Regard the forcible Enlisting of the Subjects and Soldiers of Hanover, and the Detaining of the Hanoverian Deserters, contrary to all Right, were begun on your Part, so you ought likewise to begin to send them back. But his Britannick Majesty, notwithstanding that Consideration, and to shew that he is ready to do any Thing

K k

that

that may contribute towards a friendly Accommodation, has already offer'd to exchange upon the Frontiers, at the same Time, the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers arrested in this Country against the Subjects and Soldiers of *Hanover*, of whom we inclosed Lists to your Excellencies in our last Letter: His *Britannick* Majesty offers it once more; and, considering all Circumstances, he cannot depart from this Offer: For tho' his *Britannick* Majesty has an entire Confidence in his *Prussian* Majesty's Royal Word, and does not doubt but he will, according to his Promise, give positive Orders for delivering up the Persons in Question, the Officers of his Regiments may nevertheless frame Excuses on Purpose to elude his *Prussian* Majesty's Orders, and render them ineffectual. The Affair of *Gause*, the Student in Theology, mention'd in the Lists inclosed in our last to your Excellencies, is a manifest Instance thereof, which might occasion a fresh Misunderstanding between the two Kings, and be of more dangerous Consequence.

As for his *Prussian* Majesty's Offer to send back the Soldiers and Subjects of *Hanover*, according to the Specification sent to your Excellencies the 22d of *January* last, your Excellencies will yourselves easily judge that that is not sufficient: The King, our most gracious Sovereign, to whom we communicated it, neither can nor will desist from the Restitution demanded in our last, of the Persons mention'd in the Lists thereto annex'd: His *Britannick* Majesty has, on the contrary, such a Confidence in the Justice and Equity natural to his *Prussian* Majesty, that he will not only, not refuse to send them back, but that he will likewise set at Liberty all such Persons as shall be found in the same Circumstances. And therefore his *Britannick* Majesty has commanded us to add to the former List, that which we now send to your Excellencies, inclosed in this Letter, and to insist upon the Delivery of the Persons therein specify'd. We hope your Excellencies will allow the Equity of our Pretensions, and that his *Britannick* Majesty cannot reasonably be desir'd to do more than he has offer'd: We do not doubt of your Excellencies sincere Regard to prevent, as far as lies in your Power, the bad Consequences of the Continuation of these Troubles; nor of your hearty Disposition to contribute to the Restoring of a good Understanding between the two Kings; and we flatter ourselves, that you will convince his *Prussian* Majesty of the Solidity of our Arguments, and

and conduct the Whole to a happy Issue. We are, &c.
Hanover, Aug. 30, 1729.

This Dispute between the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia* is put in a Way of being amicably accommodated, both these Princes having referr'd the Difference to the Arbitration of the Dukes of *Wolfenbittel* and *Saxe-Gotha*, the first of them on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, and the later on the Part of the King of *Prussia*, and the City of *Brunswick* being appointed for the Place of holding the Conferences.

Wolfenbittel and Wirtemberg.

THE Dukes of *Wolfenbittel* and *Wirtemberg* having some Time ago concluded a Treaty, and invited the King of *Sweden* to accede to it, we think fit to insert here the said Treaty, and the Act of his *Swedish Majesty's* Accession thereto, which are as follows:

TREATY of UNION between some antient Houses of the Empire; and the King of Sweden's Act of Accession to that Alliance, as Duke of Pomerania.

THE Duke of *Wirtemberg* having thought fit to send to the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*, the Sieur *John-Henry Schutz*, his Privy-Counsellor, and his Minister at the Diet of the Empire, and to give him the necessary Full Powers to enter into an amicable Negotiation, as well in Regard to the particular Interests of the Princes of the Empire, as concerning several other Foreign Affairs, touching the Common Good, Deliberations have been had on the Necessity there is of making a Treaty of Union and Friendship, according as the Affairs shall require, which have been already under Consideration, and which have given Occasion to this Alliance, and according to what those which shall happen hereafter shall require; and in Consequence hereof the following eight Articles have been resolved on.

I. The two Dukes having ever since their Youth constantly lived in a perfect Friendship, their Most Serene Highnesses are resolved not only to maintain that mu-

tual good Harmony, but even to render the Bands of it indissoluble.

II. Tho' the Apprehensions we were in that the Differences between the Allies of the Treaties of *Vienna* and *Hanover*, would have occasion'd a War in the Empire, seem to be dissipated by the Signing of the Preliminary Articles; and tho' the Count of *Wurmbrand*, Vice-President of the Aulick Council, has several Times assured, that his Imperial Majesty's Intentions tended only to the publick Welfare; their Most Serene Highnesses, animated by the same Motive, and being inform'd of the Pacifick Inclinations of several Potentates, have reciprocally engag'd to each other, to make at the ensuing Congress and at the Diet of *Ratisbon*, a common Cause, as well for the Preservation of the Tranquillity of the Empire, as for the Security of their Dominions.

III. Their most Serene Highnesses will support with all their Power, according to the Circumstance of Times and Conjunctures, the Privileges and Rights of the ancient Houses of the Empire: They will maintain them against every Thing that may be done against them unjustly, or to their Disadvantage, proposing to themselves to act therein no otherwise than as is stipulated by the Peace of *Baden*, and by the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

IV. To this End the two Contractors will hold on all Occasions a reciprocal Correspondence, will unanimously take their Resolutions, will by common Consent make their Representations to the Imperial Court and to the Diet of *Ratisbon*, and will put themselves in a Condition to be able, in Case of Need, vigorously to repel the Hostilities and Insults that may be made against them by their Neighbours.

V. The Dictatory of the Empire having for a great Number of Years last past attempted to abrogate in some Measure the Rights of the Princes of the Empire, we will vigorously oppose at the Diet such an outrageous Incroachment.

VI. The Ceremonial between the ancient Houses of the Empire shall be forthwith regulated, and in Regard to the Titles that are to be given to the new House, the same Regulation shall be observed in this Respect as is stipulated in the Treaty of the Union of the Princes.

VII. As the first and second Commissaries of the Emperor, and some Ministers of the Electors at the Diet of the Empire, are not content with what is granted them by the Golden Bull, but set up a new Ceremonial, and
arrogate

arrogate to themselves Prerogatives above the Princes of the Empire, the necessary Remonstrances shall be made on this Subject, and Oppositions shall be made to the Innovations which the Ministers of the Electors are endeavouring to introduce. The *Jus Legationis*, or Right of Deputation, which belongs to the Electors, shall be confirm'd; and it shall also be order'd that the Envoys at the Diet shall reciprocally give each other the Title of Excellency.

VIII. The two High Contracting Parties shall use their utmost Efforts to prevail with the other antient Houses of the Empire to accede to this Treaty.

This present Treaty of Union shall be sign'd on the Part of the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbützel* by his Privy Counsellors; and on the Part of the Duke of *Wurtemberg* by the Baron *de Schütz*, his Minister Plenipotentiary; and their Most Serene Highness shall ratify it in the Space of six Weeks. Done at *Wolfenbützel* the 24th of July, 1727.

On the Part of the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbützel*.

De Ludecke. (L. S.)

De Schleinitz. (L. S.)

The Count *de Dehn.* L. S.)

On the Part of the Duke of *Wurtemberg*

John Henry, Baron de Schütz. (L. S.)

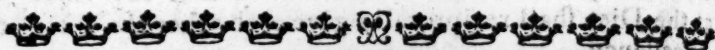
The King of Sweden's Act of Accession to the Treaty, contains in Substance as follows:

W E *Frederick*, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, &c. &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. The Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbützel*, our most dear Cousin, and the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, having communicated to us the Treaty of Union and Friendship in eight Articles, which they have concluded between themselves, and into which they have invited us to enter; we have resolved to accede to the same in Quality of Duke of *Pomerania*, and in the same Manner as if we had from the Beginning been one of the Contracting Parties; nevertheless under this Clause, that in regard to what is stipulated in the 6th and 7th Articles, relating to the Ceremonial, the Usage practised in our Chancery shall be observed, till something more positive shall be regulated in this respect. We confirm therefore and ratify the present Treaty of Union; and we promise upon our Royal Word

Word to fulfil exactly all that this Accession obliges us to. Done at Stockholm the 12th of May, 1729.

FREDERICK. (L: S)

And underneath, T. R. Cedereutz.



SAXONY and SWEDEN.

THE Differences between the Crown of Sweden and King Augustus of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, have been lately adjusted by a Method seldom used between Princes, as the Reader will see by the following Pieces.

The King of Sweden's Declaration on the perfect Harmony that is restored with the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony.

WE Frederick, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, and of the Goths and Vandals, &c. do hereby declare, that the sincere and Christian Intention we always had from the Time of our Accession to the Throne, and which we still retain, to restore and preserve a lasting Peace and good Friendship with all the Powers, and especially those with which We and the Crown of Sweden had been at War, having met with good Success, it has pleased the Almighty to bless our Intentions in such manner, that the Differences and Troubles which happened some Years ago, and particularly in the Beginning of the last bloody War between the late King Charles XII. our Brother-in-Law, of glorious Memory, and King Augustus of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, and which were before at an End, with regard to the Hostilities, are now entirely terminated, abolish'd, and chang'd into a perfect Peace, Union, Safety, and Tranquillity: Which we thought fit to make publick, to the Glory of God's holy Name, and for the Joy and Satisfaction of our faithful Subjects.

Given at Stockholm, June 30, 1729.

The King of Sweden's Letter to the King of Poland.

To Frederick-Augustus King of Poland, &c. greeting.

Most Potent Prince, &c.

WE *Frederick*, by the Grace of God, King of *Sweden*, and of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, &c. As it has been one of our chief Cares ever since our Accession to the Throne, to live in a perfect Harmony with all the Foreign Powers, and more especially with those in our Neighbourhood; so have we made it our principal Aim to restore, in an amicable Way, that Friendship and Union, which, as is well known, were broke off between the late King *Charls XII.* our Predecessor of glorious Memory, and your Majesty; and consequently between their respective States, Provinces, and other Territories situate in the Empire; And forasmuch as the Ground or Occasion of those Troubles, and the Fuel which fed them, have long since ceased on both Sides; and the Desire of seeing old Friendship and good Neighbourhood restor'd, has plainly appear'd both on our Part, and on that of your Majesty; so that both our Subjects do in Effect enjoy the Fruits of Peace and Tranquillity, and nothing seems to be wanting, but to see those laudable and christian Views confirm'd and made publick by a solemn Declaration in Writing: We would not be backward on our Part to put the same in Execution, agreeably to the Convention made at our respective Courts, and in Consideration of the like Declaration promised us on the Part of your Majesty.

Wherefore we do, by this present Letter, in the most solemn Manner declare, * promise, and ordain, that from this Time forward, all the foregoing Troubles and Differences, under what Name soever distinguish'd, shall entirely cease, be abolished, and remain in perpetual Oblivion, between us and our Successors to the Crown, as also between the Kingdom of *Sweden* and its Provinces and Countries, situate as well within as without the Empire, on the one Part; and your Majesty and your Successors to the Electorate of *Saxony*, and other Provinces and Territories thereunto belonging, as well within as without the Empire, on the other Part. And on the other Side we ordain, that there be a general and lasting Peace and sincere Friendship; and that far from either Party's undertaking the least Thing, either openly or secretly,

secretly, directly or indirectly, against the Tenor hereof, both Parties shall make it their Endeavour to advance and maintain their mutual Honour, Benefit, and Advantage, by preventing all manner of Damage to each other; and that nothing be neglected to render the Peace restored between us and your Majesty, and our respective Subjects, firm and lasting, so that it may never be broken or disturbed.

And as we give this our Declaration a Force equal to that of a formal Treaty of Peace, and oblige ourself to execute the Contents thereof in the same Manner as if it had been settled and concluded by Negotiations in the Forms; we expect the same Thing on the Part of your Majesty, and the rather, because this Point has been already agreed upon for our common Interest, and we put the Confidence of a Brother in your Majesty.

For the rest, we shall be always ready to do your Majesty any kind of Friendship.

Done at Stockholm, May 9, 1729.

*Your Majesty's most affectionate Brother,
Uncle, and Neighbour,*

Sign'd,

FREDERICK.

And underneath,

Cederncreutz.

The King of Poland's Answer and Letter to the King of Sweden.

To Frederick King of Sweden, &c. greeting.

Most Potent Prince, &c.

WE Frederick-Augustus, by the Grace of God, King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, &c. We have perused your Majesty's Letter of the 9th of May, with a great deal of Satisfaction; the Contents of it being entirely agreeable to the Sentiments we long ago express'd; and we having constantly profess'd, especially since your Majesty's Accession to the Throne, by your own Acknowledgment, the like Inclination and Desire to see the Friendship and Union restored, which, as your Majesty observes, were broke off between us and the late King Charles XII. your Majesty's Predecessor of glorious Memory, and our Electorate, and respective Provinces and Countries situate in the Empire.

In this Situation of Affairs, and now that all that gave Birth to those Troubles, or kept them up, as your Majesty very well observes, as really ceas'd long ago, and

ereof,
vance
Ad-
each
the
our
ay ne-

ural to
elf to
as if
n the
your
been
d we
Ma-

CK.

ng of

ing

pe-

th a

en-

d,

our

Ac-

see

our

the

of

ive

hat

our

go,

nd

and on the contrary a good Harmony and Correspondence have been renew'd and improv'd from time to time, whereby our Subjects on both Sides have for several Years past seen their former Tranquillity restored, and enjoy'd the Sweets of Peace, there seems to be nothing wanting, but to confirm those laudable and Christian Views by a solemn Declaration in Writing.

Wherefore, as we receive your Majesty's Declaration of Peace, made according to Agreement, with a sincere Heart; and as we were always ready to make the like Declaration to your Majesty, we do, by these Presents, in the most solemn Manner declare, &c. [*The rest of this Letter is nothing but a Repetition of the King of Sweden's Words (mutatis mutandis) from the * in the second Paragraph of the same; and need not therefore be translated.*] Done at Warlaw, June 2, 1729.

Your Majesty's most Affectionate

Brother and Uncle,

Sign'd

AUGUSTUS, King.

And underneath,

E. C. Count de Manteufel.

Thus have these two Kings made an End of their Differences by Letters to each other, without any Mediation; and this Reconciliation may probably enough be follow'd by an Accommodation between the Kingdom of Sweden and that of Poland.



MUSCOVY and PERSIA.

IN several of the former *Registers* mention has been made of the Troubles in *Persia*, as well their Civil as other Wars with the *Russians* and the *Turks*; the former of whom have concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Sultan *Esreff*, Usurper of the *Persian* Throne. This Treaty is as follows:

Treaty concluded at Riaschatsche in the Province of Ghilan, between the Emperor of Russia on one Part, and the Sultan Esreff on the other.

IN the Name of the most High and Almighty God, let the present Treaty be made publick. It has pleased

the Divine Providence, after a previous Suspension of Arms, to put an End to the Troubles that arose upon Occasion of the Provinces possess'd by his Imperial Majesty *Peter II.* Sovereign of all *Russia*, &c. &c. situate near the *Caspian Sea*, upon the Frontiers of the Territories of the Possessor of *Ispahan*, and several other Provinces of *Persia*, &c. &c. and to terminate them by a friendly Accommodation concluded by the respective Plenipotentiaries; namely, his Excellency *M. Wazile Lerwaschew*, Lieutenant-General, Knight of the Order of *St. Alexander Neowsky*, Commander in Chief of the *Russian Army* in the Province of *Ghilan*, and Captain-General of the Provinces situate in the *Darimar* near the *Caspian Sea*, appointed for that Purpose on the Part of his Imperial Majesty *Peter II.* Sovereign of all *Russia*; and *Sapafaler-Muhamet-Saidal*, *Chäm* and *Beglier-Bey*, General of the *Persian Army*, assisted by *Musteff Fiel Chassa-Mirja*, *Machamet-Ismaïl*, *Amar-Saltan*, and *Chadschi-Ibrahim*, on the Part of the Regent happily governing *Ispahan*, and several other Provinces, &c. &c. Which Plenipotentiaries have, for the Publick Good, and to establish a sincere, perfect, and constant Friendship between the Two Courts, Empires and Territories, agreed upon the following Articles, viz.

I. The two Empires shall for ever remain in Possession of the Territories they have made themselves Masters of in *Persia*, with all that appertains to the same; and the Limits shall be settled in the Manner specify'd in *Article III.*

II. The *Russian Emperor*, in Consideration of the Friendship that has always subsisted between him and *Persia*, consents that *Persia* shall remain in Possession of the Provinces of *Astrabat* and *Misandron*; upon Condition that those two Provinces be not given to any other Power. And in Case this should happen, and the *Russians* recover the same, they shall for ever remain under their Dominion, and this Treaty shall be declared void.

III. His *Russian Majesty* shall keep all the Conquests he has made upon the *Caspian Sea*; together with the Districts of *Musal Sahast*, *Huccum*, *Darimar*, and *Rugdachana*. The Limits between the two Empires shall be betwixt *Samanske*, *Eschkuarski*, and *Teminschanski*. The Territories which the *Russian Crown* shall possess in *Persia*, shall extend from *Derbent* to the River *Arux*, where the Territories of the *Sophi of Persia's* Dominion shall

shall hereafter begin. However, this Regulation of the Limits shall not take place till after the Ratification of the present Treaty.

IV. The Embassadors and Envoys of the two Powers shall be treated reciprocally as Friends, in their Passage through the Frontier-Towns, and receive all the Honours due to their Characters; Notice of their Arrival being first given to the Governors of those Places. And they shall be treated in the same Manner upon their Return.

V. In the friendly Letters which the two Powers shall write to each other, they shall make Use of the same Titles they now enjoy: And in Case either of them should have a Mind to add to his Titles the Name of any Province in *Persia*, lately acquir'd or conquer'd, he may do it with all Freedom: But he shall not be permitted to assume that of the Provinces or Countries of which he is but Half-Possessor, nor to bear the Arms thereof, or coin the same upon any new Species.

VI. The Differences which have arisen, or may hereafter arise, between the two Nations, shall be decided by the General that commands upon the Frontiers, after the strictest Examination he can possibly make; that so the Peace between the two Powers and their Subjects may be maintain'd.

VII. In Case any of the Subjects of either Party upon the Borders flies into the other's Territories, the Party into whose Country he is fled shall not grant him his Protection, but shall deliver him up to his lawful Sovereign.

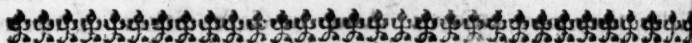
VIII. To promote Trade between the two Nations, their Subjects shall be allow'd to send or carry all Sorts of Goods whither they please, either by Land or by Water, only paying the Customary Duties. The *Russians* shall all be permitted to trade to any Part of the Kingdom of *Persia*, and to build all such Houses and Warehouses as they shall think needful for their own Safety, and for that of their Caravans and Merchandizes; and the Caravans shall pass free and unmolested through *Persia*, on their Way to *India*. The *Persian* Merchants shall enjoy the same Privileges in *Russia*, in Relation to Commerce.

IX. Lastly, it is mutually agreed, that in Case a Merchant of either Nation happens to die, his Houses, Warehouses, and Merchandizes shall not be seiz'd; but that the same shall be taken Care of, and deliver'd, without

any Damage, to the Heirs, or to such Persons as shall be authorized to receive the same by the Court, or by the Magistrates of the Place where the Deceased was an Inhabitant.

X. This Treaty of Peace and Friendship shall be forever inviolably maintain'd, and ratify'd. Two Copies shall be taken of the same Tenour, and sign'd by the Ministers-Plenipotentiaries, who shall affix their Arrereto, and then they shall be exchange'd.

Done at Riaschtsche, in the Province of Ghilan, 13th of February, 1729.



P O L A N D.

THE General Diet of Poland was summon'd to meet at Grodno in Lithuania the 22d of August last; and the King of Poland's Universalia or Circular Letters to their Meeting, publish'd on this Occasion, containing besides Matters of Form, several Passages which deserve a particular Attention, and discover the true Occasion of the Animosities and Uneasiness of the Poles, we shall insert it as follows:

The King of Poland's Circular Letter, for summoning the General Diet of the States of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

AUGUSTUS R.

THOSE might be justly called their own Enemies as well as Enemies of their Country, who would not own, that thro' our Vigilance, Circumspection, and indefatigable Care, either while we are present in the Kingdom, or absent from it, all the Provinces of the Republick have enjoy'd, for a long Time, and enjoy still at this Time, by a rare Felicity, a general Tranquillity, a solid Peace; and their ancient Liberties. in a most perfect Order, and without the least Inroad on the Course of Justice. We return our most humble Thanks for these Favours to the Almighty, who, thro' his Protection, dispels all Adversities, and preserves our Tranquillity, and has enabled us, notwithstanding the fatigues of a long and troublesome Journey, to summon immediately after our Arrival, this present Senate,

our unwearied Application and Attention to the Good of the Republick: And with their Advice, and by virtue of the alternate Order prescribed by the Laws, we have called and summoned, and call and summon by these Presents, the General Diet of six Weeks, to meet at *Grodna* the 22d Day of the Month of *August*, of the present Year 1729, where that Assembly could not meet last Year, by Reason of our violent and dangerous Indisposition. The indispensable Reasons of preserving our Health, and preventing a Relapse, which probably might be occasion'd by the bad Influence of the Autumn, which we have experienc'd to be contrary to our Constitution, have oblig'd us to anticipate the usual Time, and summon that said Diet to meet six Weeks before the Day formerly appointed, to which we have been induc'd by the Reasons aforesaid; and likewise through our Attention to the Ease and Conveniency of the Members of that Assembly, who thereby will have Time to repair to *Grodno*, continue there during the said Diet, and return Home before the Winter. In the mean Time, the more we find ourselves resolv'd to sacrifice to the Publick Good, and to our Paternal Love for the Country, the Remains of our Strength which has been so much weaken'd by our continual Cares, the more we are sensibly concern'd to see that malignant and ill-minded Persons, thro' an impious Temerity, sow, in our Absence, Dissensions and Animosities in the Kingdom, to disturb the Publick Peace thereof, and are so audacious as to spread false Rumours, and seditious Reports, to root up and extirpate in the Hearts of our Subjects their reciprocal Love and Confidence in us, in order to have an Opportunity to execute, under Colour and by Favour of their pretended Zeal for the Laws of their Country, their ill Designs against us. And altho' we hope, and are firmly perswaded, that God, who knows every Thing, and the Uprightness of our Intentions, will confound those black and foul Devices, Impostures, false Suggestions and Calumnies, since we have no other View than to preserve and even enlarge, during our Reign, all the Rights, Liberties and Prerogatives of the Republick, and not to lessen them in any Manner whatsoever; and that we wish and desire to leave this Kingdom to the Successors in our Throne, who shall be called thereby by the Suffrages of this free Nation, in the same Liberties and Splendour in which we obtain'd it thro' the Divine Providence, and the Consent of a free People:

ple: Nevertheless, as we are on our Part intent and careful to provide for every Thing with a vigilant Circumspection, we desire likewise that you do, on your Part, with Sincerity and Fidelity, concur therein by your good prudent Counsels and Resolutions, that this dangerous Ferment and the Fire hid under deceitful Ashes, may not break out into Flames, or make any ill Impressions on the Minds of your Fellow-Countrymen. And that these Letters Patents may come to the Knowledge of every Body, we order, and require the same to be read and published in the Parish Churches, and other usual Places, &c.

Given at Warsaw, May 11, 1729.

To this we shall add the following Account of the bad Success of this Diet.

The 22^d of *August* being the Day fix'd for the opening of the General Diet of *Poland* at *Grodno*, the King, who arriv'd there on the 16th, went on the Morning of their Meeting, with the Senators and most of the Nuncio's (or Representatives) to hear Divine Service in the Church adjoining to the Castle, and after Mass his Majesty permitted the Starost *Spiski*, Representative of the Palatinate of *Cracow*, to take the Direction of the Chamber of Nuncio's for opening the Diet, in the Room of the Marshal of the former Diet, who having accepted of the Place of Marshal of the Court, was not qualify'd to discharge that Office. About Eleven in the Forenoon, the Starost *Spiski* open'd the Diet with a very fine Speech; after which, instead of proposing the Election of a new Marshal of the Diet, without whose Presence all their Proceedings are void, he mov'd for a Deputation to the Pope's Nuncio, to know of him whether his Holiness approved the Resolutions of the last Diet, in Relation to the See of *Rome*. A Proposal so out of the Way surpriz'd the Representatives, who could not conceive the Meaning of it; and the Starost *Spiski* finding, by the general Buzz that went thro' the House, that his Motion would not go down, stood up again, and mov'd that they would proceed to the Choice of a Marshal; which was adjourn'd 'till the next Day. The 23^d, the Nuncio's being met by Nine o'Clock in the Morning, it was thought necessary to determine, before all other Things, whether the present Diet was an Ordinary or an Extraordinary one; because, if it was an Ordinary Diet, it should have been holden last Year; and if it

was

was an Extraordinary one, it could last but a Fortnight. This Question wasted the whole Session in fruitless Debates, and the Decision of it was left to the King, to whom the Starost *Spiski* was deputed, to acquaint his Majesty with the Subject of Division. The 25th, that Starost returned to the Chamber of Nuncio's, and mov'd again to proceed to the Choice of a Marshal of the Diet; but the Representatives of the Dutchy of *Lithuania* opposed the same, and raised new Contests; whereupon, the Session was adjourned 'till the Day following. The 26th, the Nuncio's of *Poland* having agreed to elect a Marshal of the Diet, by collecting the Votes according to the Order of the Provinces, the Deputies of *Lithuania* would not consent to it. The 27th, those Deputies desired Leave to speak upon the Matters that had been debated in their two last Meetings; but the *Polanders* urg'd on the other Hand, that what they had to say would only raise fresh Disputes; and that it was absolutely necessary to chuse a Marshal in the first Place, for Nuncio's of *Lithuania* protested against all their future Proceedings, and went out of the House. Now, tho' this Protestation might be look'd upon as null, especially considering the Diet itself is so without a Marshal is elected; yet it was agreed to send to those Nuncio's, and persuade them to return, and the Session was adjourn'd 'till the 29th. That Day the Starost *Spiski* open'd the Session, by telling the Nuncio's, that in his Opinion they would do well, before they proceeded to any other Business, to hear the Report of the Deputies, sent the Saturday preceding, to persuade the *Lithuanian* Nuncio's to come back: But one of those Nuncio's, named *Horain*, a Notary of *Wilna*, oppos'd it, and insisted that there could be no farther Motion or Proceeding, because as there was a Protest against all that had pass'd, or could pass, in that Diet, it would be to no manner of Purpose. He was seconded by the Starost *Petocki* of *Hab*. The Starost *Spiski*, perceiving these Obstacles, mov'd to adjourn till the next Day; but even that was opposed by the *Lithuanians*. They waited patiently for some Hours; but at last a Copy of the Protest which the six Nuncio's had recorded in the *Grod* (a Court of Justice) being produced by a Member of the House, the Starost *Spiski* judg'd it in vain to endeavour any longer to stem the Torrent of those who were for breaking up the Diet, and therefore put an End to it by dismissing the Nuncio's, to the great Regret of all those that

that are well affected to his present Majesty. [And thus ended the Diet of Grodno, if any think it may proper be said to end, before it begins.]

The following Articles will shew what happen'd after this unfortunate Breaking up of the Diet.

Grodno, Sept. 10. The King is very much trouble for the Rupture of the Diet. Some of the Nuncio having been to wait on his Majesty to testify to him their sincere Concern for this unhappy Event, he answer'd them, 'That he could not sufficiently express his Grief of Heart for the little Success of all the Pains he had taken, and all the Trouble he had been at for the Good of the Kingdom: That the Diet having been broken up only by the Capriciousness of the Malecontents, they could lay the Blame on none but themselves, of the bad Consequences that would inevitably result from that Rupture: That they ought to have consider'd the State of Affairs in *Podolia* and the absolute Necessity of granting them the Assistance they so earnestly sue for in Regard to the Fortresses of *Camtnieck*, whose Fortifications are falling to Ruin: That they ought also to have consider'd how necessary it is, that the Alliance should be renew'd with a neighbouring Potentate, in order to have his Assistance in case the Republick should be attack'd by the *Turks*. How great would our Satisfaction have been and how much would it have redounded to our Praise if we could have determin'd the Affairs of *Courland* and *Livonia*, and have remov'd the other Difficulties and Differences, which subsist between the Republick and *Russia* and *Sweden*!'

M. Rumpff, Minister of *Holland*, is to set out forthwith for *Berlin*, where he is to reside with the same Character. The Council of Senators, assembled here since the Rupture of the Diet, finish'd their Sitting yesterday, after having come to several Resolutions, the chief of which are as follow:

I. The King, to obviate the Inconveniencies that may attend the Rupture of the late Diet, will call a new Diet to meet next Year at *Grodno*, at the Time limited by the Laws.

II. His Majesty will give Orders to the *Palatine of Lublin*, as *Embassador* of the Republick at the Court of *Rome*, to continue the Conferences with the *Pope's Nuncio*, and enjoins him to testify to him, not only a particular Satisfaction and Acknowledgment for the favour

able Dispositions of his Holiness to renew the Concor-
dates with the Republick, but to assure him also that on
the Part of the Republick nothing shall be done that
may be displeasing to his Holiness; and that in the
next Diet Means shall be consulted on to give him Satis-
faction; by moderating the Constitution of *Grodno*,
made in the Year 1727.

III. The King is of Opinion that it is for the Inter-
est and Advantage of the Republick, that the Confe-
rences with the Foreign Ministers shall recommence at
Warsaw the 23d of *January* of the ensuing Year, in the
Presence of the Archbishop of *Gnesne*, as Primate of the
Kingdom, and of the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*: And
for that End his Majesty desires the said Ministers to be
at *Warsaw* at the Time prescribed; after a previous No-
tification from the Great Marshal of the Crown.

IV. In the Place of M. *John Felix Sciniawski*, Bishop of
Chelm, nominated to the Bishoprick of *Wilna*, his Ma-
jesty appoints M. *Stanislaus Hofius*, Bishop of *Caminieck*,
to be President of the Tribunal of *Radom*.

The other Resolutions contain only Orders to the
Great Treasurer of *Poland*, for the Payment of Money to
private Persons, and are not worth inserting.

*Protestation of the Lithuanian Deputies, assembled at
Grodno, after the King of Poland's Departure from
thence for Dresden.*

We PROTEST,
AGAINST all Things whatever that may in-
fringe on the Right of Free Election, and all
other Privileges of *Poland*.

II. Against the Mixture or Incorporation that has
been made of *Saxon* Troops in the Armies of the Crown.

III. Against the strict Alliance made with the Election
of B_____.

IV. Against the King's Departure without the Con-
currence of the Senators and Grandees of the Realm.

V. Against the Distribution which has been made,
unknown to us, of divers Offices and Employments,
which have been conferr'd on Foreigners.

In this unhappy Situation at present stand the Affairs
of *Poland*. We will now proceed to *France*.

F R A N C E.

THE following Piece was publish'd by Authority at *Paris*, the Beginning of *September* last, and entitled,

BIRTH of Monseigneur the DAUPHIN.

THE Vows of *France* are answer'd, and the happy Birth of Monseigneur the *Dauphin* fills every Heart with Transports of Joy, which are much better felt than express'd.

The Queen being pretty far advanced in the ninth Month of her Pregnancy, felt some Pains on the third Instant, about Eleven o'Clock at Night, which were taken for Symptoms of her Majesty's Labour; but those Pains going off, the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, who were attending her Majesty, upon that Occasion, withdrew, and her Majesty took a little Rest. On the 4th, at two in the Morning, the Queen began to be in great Pain; and the King being got up, the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, the Cardinal de *Fleury*, the Chancellor of *France*, and the Keeper of the Seals, were sent for, and repair'd in an Instant to the Queen's Bedchamber, whose Apartment was soon fill'd with Lords and Ladies of the Court. Her Majesty had violent Pains for an Hour and a Half, and at 40 Minutes after Three in the Morning, was happily brought to Bed of a Prince, whose Health and Strength give great Hope of the Preservation of his Life. The King, who did not leave the Queen all the while she was in Pain, but gave her Proofs of his Tenderness, was in Ecstasies of Joy upon the Birth of Monseigneur the *Dauphin*; and every Person in her Majesty's Bedchamber and Apartment, upon hearing the News, gave the King Proofs of their Affection for him, and of the Sincerity of their Vows for their Majesties Satisfaction.

As soon as M. the *Dauphin* was born, he was sprinkled by the Cardinal de *Rouen*, Great Almoner of *France*; the Rector of *Versailles* being present. The King assisted at that Ceremony; after which, the Dutches of *Ventadour*, Governess of the Children of *France*, accompanied by three Sub-Governesses, carry'd M. the *Dauphin*

him into the Apartment provided for him, where the Persons nominated to serve him were attending.

As soon as M. the *Dauphin* was arriv'd in his Apartment, the *Marquess de Breteuille*, Commander, Provost, and Master of the Ceremonies of the King's Orders, carry'd him the Ribband and Cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost, which were not given him in the Queen's Chamber, because the King, out of his great Care for her Majesty's Health, would not let her know too soon that she was deliver'd of a Prince. The *Marquess de Breteuille* perform'd the Ceremony, by reason of the High Treasurer's Absence.

The King left the Queen's Apartment about half an Hour after Four; and going into his own, sent the *Sieur Le Fouin*, one of his Gentlemen in Ordinary, to *Chambord*, to carry King *Stanislaus*, and the Queen his Consort, the News of her Majesty's safe Delivery, and of M. the *Dauphin's* Birth. The Keeper of the Seals, Minister and Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, being return'd into his own Apartment, dispatch'd extraordinary Couriers to the King's Embassadors and Ministers at Foreign Courts, to apprize them of this great News, and all those Expresses set out at half an Hour past Five in the Morning. Other Persons were likewise sent to communicate the same to the Embassadors, Foreign Ministers, and Plenipotentiaries at *Paris*.

No sooner was it known at *Versailles*, that the Queen was brought to Bed of a Prince, but the Courts before the Castle, and the whole Town, rung with Acclamations of Joy, which were repeated, and made yet louder under the King's Windows, as soon as his Majesty was awak'd. All the Lords of the Court, Heads of the superior Companies, and Persons of Distinction, strove to be before-hand with each other in paying their Respects to the King, who received very graciously the Tokens of Joy which every one gave him upon that Occasion. His Majesty went at Noon to hear Mass, during which the *Te Deum* was sung by way of Thanksgiving for the Birth of M. the *Dauphin*.

In the Afternoon, the King receiv'd the Compliments of her Royal Highness the Dutchess of *Orleans*, the Princesses of the Blood, and Ladies of the Court; and after Evening Service, his Majesty went into his Bedchamber, where he saw the Foreign Embassadors, and Ministers, who, without staying for the Notification of M. the *Dauphin's* Birth, went to *Versailles* in the Morning.

ning, to complement the King upon the same, which seems to have fill'd them with a Joy equal to that of his Majesty's Subjects.

The King went to see the Queen and M. the Dauphin several Times in the Day. In the Evening, after his Majesty had supp'd, a great Number of Rockets, and as fine Fireworks as the short Time for getting them ready would permit, were play'd off upon the Parade between the great Iron Gates and the Stables ; together with a grand Illumination form'd by Branches of Lights, and a vast Number of *Terines*. At the same Time, there were Illuminations, Bonfires, and other Demonstrations of Joy, in all the Streets of *Versailles*.

The Provost *des Merchands* and *Echevins* of *Paris*, (like the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*) who went to the *Hotel de Ville* (or Town-house) as soon as they heard the Queen was in Labour, receiv'd the News of M. the Dauphin's Birth, by the Count *de Saugeon*, Ensign of the Guards, who being in Waiting upon the Queen, was sent by the King to carry the same to the *Corps de Ville*. He arriv'd at the *Hotel de Ville* about Five in the Morning, and immediately the Provost and *Echevins* order'd the good News to be made known to the whole City, by firing the Cannon, and ringing the Bell of the *Hotel de Ville*, which, according to Custom, rung three Days and three Nights successively ; as did also that of the Palace, which began to ring at the same Time.

The Marquess *de Breze*, Great Master of the Ceremonies in Reversion, after the Death of his Father the Marquess *de Dreux*, arriv'd at the *Hotel de Ville* at Eight in the Morning, with the King's Orders, pursuant to which, the Provost *des Merchands* and *Echevins* began to regulate the Rejoicings for M. the Dauphin's Birth.

The News was no sooner spread through the City, by the firing of the Guns, and the Arrival of Express upon Express from *Versailles*, but the publick Joy began to shew itself, and nothing was to be heard but *Vive le Roy, Vive la Reine, Vive Monseigneur le Dauphin* ; God save the King, God save the Queen, God save the Dauphin. These Acclamations lasted the whole Day, and at Night they were much greater, while Bonfires and Illuminations were seen at every Door.

The same Day, the *Hotel de Ville* was magnificently illuminated with Lustres, Branches, and Lamps without Number, form'd into the King and Queen's Cyphers ; and the Court-yard was illuminated with Flam-beaux.

beaux. About Six in the Evening, the Provost *des Merchands* and *Echevins*, with the Officers of the *Corps de Ville*, went in their Gowns to the Square before the *Hotel de Ville*, and walk'd round it three Times, preceded by Trumpets and Hautbois, all the while throwing Money among the Populace, who had Bread and Meat given them at four several Places, where they had Fountains of Wine. They had afterwards a huge Bonfire, with Rockets ; and the Cannon, which had been discharged for the 2d Time at Noon, were again fired at Night, with a great Number of Chambers.

There were, in different Parts of the Town, thirty five Fountains of Wine set a running in the Evening ; and at the same Time the People had a great Quantity of Bread and Meat given them. The House of the Duke *de Gesvres*, Governor of *Paris*, was illuminated from Top to Bottom ; and during the whole Time of the Rejoicings, not only his House, but those of the President *Turgot*, the Provost *des Merchands*, the *Echevins*, and the Principal Officers of the *Corps de Ville*, were illuminated, and Bread and Meat and Wine, were given away at their Doors.

The Princes of the Blood, Ministers, and Lords of the Court, distinguish'd themselves, by giving Marks of their Joy, and had Fountains of Wine before their *Hotels*, which were illuminated, as well as those of the Foreign Ministers.

These great Demonstrations of publick Joy were continu'd the three following Days, during which, the Shops were shut. In the Evenings the Bonfires and Illuminations were repeated, and the *Hotel de Ville* was illuminated different Ways. There was a Bonfire every Night in the Square, with Rockets, firing of Cannon and Chambers ; and the *Corps de Ville* repeated their Liberality to the People, by throwing them Money, and giving them Bread, Meat, and Wine, in the Square before the *Hotel de Ville*, and in the several Places where they had Fountains of Wine the Day M. the *Dauphin* was born ; on which Occasion the Provost *des Merchands* and *Echevins* discharged a great Number of Prisoners for Debt.

The King's first Care, after the Birth of M. the *Dauphin*, having been to return solemn Thanks to God for this new Instance of his Protection, Wednesday the 7th Instant was appointed for the *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of *Paris*, for which the Archbishop

shop received his Majesty's Orders the 5th. The Marquis *de Breze*, Great Master of the Ceremonies, (in Reversion as before) went the same Day to invite the superior Courts to be there, and deliver'd them the King's Sign-Manual for that Purpose. And the King being desirous to convince his People, at the same Time how well pleased he was with the Proofs they had given of their Joy, and Love to his Person, declared, that after the *Te Deum* he would come and sup at the *Hotel de Ville*, and honour the Firework before the same with his Presence: Which the Provost *des Merchands* and *Echevins* no sooner heard, but they order'd all the necessary Preparations to be made for his Majesty's Reception. The *Hotel de Ville* was entirely hung with curious Tapestry, and adorn'd with innumerable Lustres and Branches. A Canopy was set up at the Bottom of the great Hall, where a sort of Throne was erected under the three middle Windows. There was another Canopy upon this Throne, and a third on the Outside of the Window, whence the King was to see the Fireworks. The Decoration of those Fireworks, which were near sixty Foot high, and the Devices had relation to the happy Birth of M. the *Dauphin*, and to the Joy of the City of *Paris* upon that Occasion. The Table at which the King was to eat, with the Princes, his chief Officers and Lords of his Majesty's Retinue, was plac'd in the Governors Hall, and the City Beufet was set out there also.

On the 7th, at three in the Afternoon, the King set out from the Castle of *Versailles* for the City of *Paris* having with him in his Coach the Duke of *Orleans*, the Count of *Clermont*, the Prince of *Conti*, the Prince of *Dombes*, the Count of *Eu*, and the Count of *Thoulouse*. His Majesty's three other Coaches were fill'd with the principal Officers of his Houshold, and Lords of his Court. Detachments of the *Gens d'Arms*, Light Horse, and two Troops of the Musketeers of the King's Guards, and a Detachment of the Life-Guards march'd before and behind his Majesty's Coach, and their Officers were posted according to the Regulation of November 1724. The *Vol du Cabinet*, (a sort of Flying Squadron) commanded by the *Sieur Forget*, having the Honour to attend his Majesty in his Journeys, march'd immediately before his Majesty's following Coach.

The King arriv'd about Five o'Clock at the *Porte de la Conference*, without which his Majesty found the *Guet* a Cheval,

Cheval, (Horse-Watchmen) and going into his great Coach of State, proceeded to the Metropolitan Church, over the *Quay des Thuilleries*, that of the *Louvre*, the *Pont-Neuf*, the *Quay des Orfèvres*, *Rue St. Louis*, and the *New Market*. The Regiments of *French* and *Swiss* Guards made a Lane, and presented their Arms; in all the Streets through which his Majesty pass'd, as he went to the Metropolitan Church, to the *Hotel de Ville*, and on his Return to *Versailles*.

The King was receiv'd at the Door of the Metropolitan Church by the Chapter, with the Archbishop of *Paris* at their Head, who complemented his Majesty, and presented the Holy Water to him. The King enter'd the Church with the Sound of Trumpets and Hautbois of the Chamber, being preceded by the Great Master and the Master of the Ceremonies, before whom march'd the Kings and Heralds at Arms; and his Majesty went and placed himself in the Middle of the Choir before a Desk, over which there was a Canopy. The Duke of *Orleans*, Duke of *Bourbon*, Count of *Clermont*, Prince of *Conti*, Prince of *Dombes*, Count of *Eu*, and Count of *Thoulouse*, the Cardinals *de Rouen*, *de Bissy*, and *de Fleury*, the Officers of the Crown, his Majesty's principal Officers and Lords of the Court, were placed near the King during the *Te Deum*, at which the Chancellor of *France* and the Keeper of the Seals assisted, accompanied by several Counsellors of State, and Masters of Requests.

The Clergy, the Parliament, the Chamber of Accounts, the Court of *Aides*, and the *Corps de Ville*, having been invited according to usual Custom, were at Church in their Gowns, in their proper Places. The Archbishop of *Paris* officiated Pontifically at the *Te Deum*, the Singing of which was attended with a general Discharge of the Cannon of the *Bastille*, the Arsenal, and City; answer'd by the three Volleys of the Small Arms of the Regiments of *French* and *Swiss* Guards. After the *Te Deum*, the King paid his Devotions before the Altar of the Virgin, whence his Majesty was conducted to the Church-Door, with the Ceremonies observed upon his Arrival.

The King having taken Coach again, pass'd through *Rue de Notre-Dame*, *Pont Notre-Dame*, *Quay Pelletier*, and arriv'd about Seven in the Evening at the *Hotel de Ville*, which was illuminated, within and without, with Branches of Chrystal Lustres, adorn'd with Garlands

lands and Festoons of Flowers, and Dolphins placed over all. The King was receiv'd at the Stairs Foot by the Duke de Gesvres, Governor of Paris, the President Turgot, Provost des Merchands, the Sieurs Remy, L Roy, Mesnil, and Besnier, Echevins, the Sieur Morin his Majesty's Attorney, the Sieur Taltbout Recorder and the Sieur Boucot Receiver, all in their Gowns, and accompany'd with the other Officers of the Corps de Ville.

The King went up into the Great Hall, and appear'd at the Window, whence he saw the Motion of the People in the Square, who made continual Acclamations of *Vive le Roy*.

At Eight o'Clock, a general Salvo was made of the Cannon and Chambers; after which, a great Number of Rockets were play'd off; and then the Fireworks which were exceedingly magnificent. This Sight being over, his Majesty retir'd into an Apartment near the Great Hall, and soon after, his Majesty sat down to Table. The Duke of Orleans, Duke of Bourbon, Count of Clermont, Prince of Conti, Prince of Dombes, Count of Eu, and Count of Toulouse, sat on his Majesty's Right and Left. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld, the Duke de Gramont, the Duke de St. Aignan, the Duke de Picquigny, the Marquess de Villars, the Marquess de Alincourt, the Count de Bavaria, the Count de la Rochefoucauld, the Duke de Charest, the Duke Tallard, the Count de Gramont, the Prince de Tunnay-Charente, the Marquess de Maillebois, the Duke de Mortemart, the Duke de Retz, Prince Charles of Lorraine, the Marquess de Courtenvaux, the Duke d'Olonne, the Duke de Bethune, the Duke de Noailles, the Prince de Bouillon, the Duke de Luxembourg, and the Duke de Richelieu, whom the King had nominated to have the Honour to accompany him on this Occasion, were plac'd at his Majesty's Table in the Order they are printed, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld sitting on the King's Right Hand, next the Count de Toulouse. The Provost des Merchands had the Honour to present the Napkin to his Majesty, and to wait at Table upon him. The Echevins, King's Attorney, Recorder and Receiver, waited on the Princes. The Supper which was very magnificent, was dress'd by the King's Officers, but provided by the City, whose Stewards cover'd the Tables; his Majesty being desirous on this Occasion to imitate the Example of the late King Lewis XIV. who was entertain'd at the City's Expence

when he came to Dinner there, *January 30, 1687.* The King, rising from Table, receiv'd the Napkin at the Hands of the Provost *des Merchands.* After the Fire-works, there was a great Confort of Musick placed in the Court of the *Hotel de Ville*, which held all the Time the King was at Supper.

As soon as his Majesty was sat down at Table, several Tables were serv'd up in the other Halls, for the Lords and other his Majesty's Retinue; and great Quantities of Refreshments were distributed among the People.

The King went from the *Hotel de Ville* about half an Hour after Eleven, and was conducted back to the Stairs Foot by the *Corps de Ville*, to whom his Majesty had the Goodness to express his Satisfaction with the Manner of his Reception; and the King taking Coach again, set out on his Return to *Versailles* with the same Train that attended him to *Paris.* His Majesty pass'd by the *Quay Pelletier*, the *Rue des Arcis*, *Rue des Lombards*, *Rue St. Denys*, *Rue de la Beronerie*, and *Rue St. Honore*; and being arrived over-against the Square of *Louis le Grand*, he rode round the same, to see the Illuminations, which were very beautiful. The King had order'd his Coachman to drive but a Foot-Pace, to give his People the Pleasure of seeing him, and to answer the Vows so universally made for the Continuation of the divine Blessings upon his Majesty, the Queen, and M. the *Dauphin.* During the March, the Officers of the Life-Guards, who surrounded the King's Coach, threw Money among the People.

His Majesty found magnificent Illuminations in all the Streets thro' which he pass'd, and went out at the Gate of *St. Honore.* He was attended as far as the Road to *Versailles* by an extraordinary Crowd of People, incessantly shewing the Joy with which his Majesty's presence had fill'd the whole City.

All that Night the Rejoicings at *Paris* exceeded those of the three preceding Days, and will continue yet a long while; the Companies, Communities, and Bodies making Preparations to give particular Marks of the Part they take in the publick Joy.

The King being desirous that the Thanks he has return'd to God, should be accompany'd with Acts of Compassion to the Poor, has granted several Graces, and given Orders to the Cardinal *de Rouen*, Great Almoner of *France*, to distribute large Alms, and to set Prisoners at Liberty.

WEST-INDIES.

New England.

IN our former *Registers*, we gave an Account of the Disputes between the Governor and the General Assembly of the Provinces of *Massachusetts-Bay* and *New Hampshire*, about settling a Salary on the Governor. Their Differences grew every Day wider, and continu'd 'till the Governor's Death; and having been so much the Subject of Attention in *England* as in the *Indies*, that we are persuaded we shall oblige our Readers by continuing to insert, as we have hitherto done, such Matters of Importance and authentick Pieces as may come to our Hands relating thereto, observing strict Impartiality, and not presuming to give our own Opinion in so nice and delicate an Affair; desiring the Reader only to take Notice, that the Account we are now going to give, is continu'd from Page 10, of the *Register* N^o 53, being the first for the present Year.

Boston in New England, December 2, 1728.

The five following Acts have been pass'd by the General Assembly of the *Massachusetts Bay* in *New England*, at their Session on Adjournment at *Boston*, July 2, 1728, which his Excellency the Governor was pleas'd to give his Assent unto, viz.

An Act for repealing an Act entitled, An Act for punishing and preventing of Duelling, and for making other Provision instead thereof.

An Act more effectually to secure the Duty on the Importation of Negroes.

An Act for the Encouragement of making of Paper.

An Act for regulating the Ferry between Bristol and Rhode Island.

An Act for altering the Time for holding the Court General Sessions of the Peace, and inferior Court of Common Pleas, within the Counties of Essex, Middlesex, and Plymouth.

Boston in New England, Dec. 9. It was voted in Council at *Salem*, Nov. 28, 1728, that the following Message should be sent down to the Honourable House of Representatives, viz.

THE Board taking into Consideration the Circumstances of the Affairs of the Province at this Juncture, cannot but once more, and with great Earnestness, declare it to be the Duty of this Court forthwith to proceed to the Consideration and Dispatch of the Publick Business lying before them, lest the refusing so to do, may not only prove to the great Damage of all Persons concern'd, but also be resented by his Majesty, and have a Tendency to endanger our happy Constitution.

The honourable House have indeed objected to the Validity of the late Adjournment of this Court from *Boston* to *Salem*, and of any further proceeding thereupon, and made a Declaration agreeable thereto, which the Board think might have been a sufficient Saving or Reserve to any Claim of Right they may apprehend they have.

Besides which, the House have by several Votes and Messages, since their sitting here by Virtue of the said Adjournment, acted as a House of Representatives, and thereby seem to have got over the Difficulty.

As to the Opinion of the Board touching the said Adjournment, they apprehend it improper and inconvenient to make any Doubt of the Validity thereof. And therefore as they have already pass'd several Votes, and sent them down for Concurrence, so they are still ready to join with the Honourable House, in proceeding to do the proper and necessary Business of the Province.

Nathaniel Cushing, Cler. Con.

At a General Court held at *Salem* Dec. 12, for nominating and appointing Civil Officers, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate *Benj. Lynde, Esq;* to be Chief Justice, and *Addinton Devenport, Paul Dudley, Edmund Quincy, and John Cushing, Esqs.* to be the other Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, to which the Council advised and consented.

From the Journal of the Hon. House of Representatives, at Salem. Veneris Die 6 Decembris, A. D. 1728.

Mr. Cooke, from the Committee appointed the 4th current, to take into Consideration the Message of the Hon. Board of the 28th ult. reported thereon, which was read, and the House came into the following Message, and Vote, viz.

N n 2

WHEREAS

WHEREAS the Hon. Board, on the 28th of the last Month, sent a Message to the House, declaring, with great Earnestness, that it was the Duty of this Court to proceed to the Consideration and Dispatch of the Publick Business lying before them, &c. which Vote carries with it strong Insinuations, that the House had been very remiss in discharging their Duty to the Country, to the Hazard of the Constitution; which Imputations we humbly conceive are altogether groundless, and bear too hard on the Justice and Integrity of this House: Wherefore we are necessitated to make known the true Reasons why the House have proceeded no further in the publick Business, since the removal of the Court to *Salem*.

Upon searching into the Writs for convening, holding and keeping the present Court, we find the Court-house in *Boston* to be the Place assign'd, agreeable to the Law of the Province, made and pass'd at a Session of the Great and General Court, May 1698, which hath had the Royal Approbation, and therefore ought to be a Rule to the Legislature, for which End it was chiefly made.

And no longer since than *August 1721*, the General Court then sitting at the *George Tavern* on *Boston-Neck*, the Honourable his Majesty's Council joined with the House of Representatives, and declared the Place for holding General Courts was, by Law, fixed and determined, and therefore endeavoured that Court might be removed to *Cambridge*, by the Legislature, which the Hon. *Samuel Shute*, Esq; then Governor, refused to comply with, supposing the Power was vested in himself only; at the same time signifying his Willingness that the Court should be removed, if desired to be done by him; but both Houses, rather than come into that, chose to remain at *Boston*, altho' many Members were in great Hazard of the Small-Pox, then very prevalent in *Boston*; and in that Session, the Honourable Board, in answering a Vote of the House, declared their Care and Concern to preserve the Rights and Privileges granted by Charter to this People, and in consequence thereof concurred with the House in voting the Removal of the Court.

In *November* following, when the Court was removed to *Cambridge*, on occasion of the Small-Pox then raging in all Parts of the Town of *Boston* (a good and sufficient Reason

Reason against keeping the Court there) the House of Representatives declined and wholly refused going upon Business, though upwards of 40 Members were met at the *College-Hall*, the Place assigned for their Sitting; whereupon the Governor signified, that if the Legality or Regularity of the Court's Removal was questioned, he was content the Court should afterwards make valid their Sitting there; and before the Court proceeded to Business, the House came into a Vote on that Head, which the Council concurred, and Governor *Shute* gave his Consent unto.

Now the Law still subsists, and is the same which demanded those Savings and Restrictions; and those Reservations were made an Act of the whole Court, to their lasting Honour, as well as Safety of the People. Should this House therefore, since this Removal, have determined to go upon Business, without any Savings or Reservations, as the Honourable Board have prompted them to do, may it not justly be feared, that instead of performing our Duty, and serving the Interest of the Provinces, great Loss and Damage might ensue; for had we enter'd upon Business in the Matter proposed by the Honourable Board, we had acted in prejudice of the Rights and Liberties of this People; and the Validity of the Court's Proceedings might have been disputed, and many Law-Suits and troublesome Controversies soon have arisen, to the great Disturbance and Detriment of his Majesty's good Subjects here; and this thro' the Want of a due Care in this Court to prevent the same. And we cannot, upon this Occasion, but express our great Concern and Wonder, that the Honourable Board should be so averse to make Reservations and Savings now, since the Court is removed for no Reason, but a Pretence or mistaken Suspicion, very injurious, and highly reflecting on this House, to the great Diservice of his Majesty's Interest, and grievous Hurt and Damage of the Province; when they were so free and forward to join in Objections, when the Court was removed, *Anno 1721*, from *Boston* to *Cambridge*, upon real, good and necessary Reasons, for his Majesty's Service, and Benefit of the Province.

And besides these Reasons, which affect all Removals of the General Court, without the Consent of the Legislature, there are particular Circumstances in this, making it difficult to enter upon Business. We were removed to this Town of *Salem* (as his Excellency inform'd

form'd us in his Speech upon our first coming here) to bring us into the Settlement of a Salary : We cannot but esteem it as done by way of Compulsion, to constrain us into what we had before and have since declared we were not free to do, and accordingly we were directed to the Court House at *Salem*, never designed, and no Ways prepared for the House of Representatives, where we cannot, without great Danger (in this extream Season of the Year) to the Lives or Health of the Members, attend to Business with any Application. And as we cannot but look upon ourselves in a Sort of Duress now, so how soon we may be ordered to some more inconvenient Place we cannot tell. While we are in such extraordinary Circumstances, we cannot think the common and ordinary Business of the Province can be very conveniently apply'd to and transacted.

As to what the Honourable Board say, that we seem'd by several Votes and Messages to have got over the Difficulty of the late Adjournment, we would only, in Answer to it, offer, that as we apprehend the whole Tenour of our Doings and Proceedings, since we have been at *Salem*, have abundantly shewn the contrary; and what Votes and Messages those are of so great Importance, as to persuade the Honourable Board otherwise we are much at a Loss to know.

Upon the Whole, it appears very strange to us, that the Honourable Board (as towards the Close of their Message they say they do) should apprehend it improper and inconvenient to make any Doubt of the Validity of the late Adjournment. The Law (as has been said) is the same as *Anno 1721*, when the Honourable Board declared the Place for the General Court fix'd, and the Circumstances of the Case must certainly persuade every impartial Person that it is more needful, just, and reasonable to make Objections now, than at that Time. What then can be thought to be the Cause of such a contrary Proceeding, unless the Honourable Board have some particular Desire to hinder or weaken this House of Representatives in preserving the Rights and Privileges granted the People? And for this Apprehension there appears too much Ground, in that this Message of the Honourable Board, probably by their Order or Privilege, was in such an extraordinary Manner hasten'd to the Press, to be publish'd in a common News-Paper, and the only Paragraph in the Message that made any Allowance of Right to us, alter'd in the Print sent

A broad

Abroad, and soften'd down to something imaginary only.

However, notwithstanding all before-mention'd, that this House may shew their great Concern for his Majesty's Service, and the Good of the People, they have once more sent up to the Honourable Board, and do earnestly intreat, that as they have done heretofore, so they would now concur with the House, in qualifying this Court, that they may proceed forthwith to the Consideration and Dispatch of such publick Business as cannot be omitted or passed over without Damage to the Province; and to discharge the publick Debts; and for that Purpose have sent the Vote accompanying this Message; (as follows)

WHereas his Excellency the Governor was pleased on the 24th of October past, to order the General Court, then sitting in Boston, the Place assigned for convening the said Court, to be adjourn'd to the 31st of the said Month, and then to meet at the Court-House in Salem, in the County of Essex; by Reason whereof some Affairs of the Publick have not been passed upon this Session, that may require a Dispatch: And inasmuch as this House have hitherto manifested their Willingness, and do now again express their earnest Desire to proceed to such Business of the Publick only, the foregoing of which may disserve the Province, and that all who have any Demands on the Publick Treasury may be paid their just Dues,

Resolved, That this Court take under Consideration all such Matters. Provided always, that no Advantage shall be taken for or by Reason of the aforesaid Adjournment, or pleaded as a Precedent in Time to come for the Removal of any General Court from the Place fixed and determined by Law for convening, holding, and keeping Great and General Courts or Assemblies.

Sent up for Concurrence.

On Friday, Dec. 13. The Board having unanimously voted an Answer to the above Message of the House, sent it down to them, in Substance as follows:

THAT the Board are concern'd to find their sincere Intentions for the Publick Good so misconstru'd; for when the Court had sat for near a Month at Salem, and in all that Time the Business of the Province not proceeded on, the Council could not but look upon themselves

themselves as bound in Duty and Faithfulness to the Province, to move the Honourable House to go upon Business, which was done by the aforesaid Message, in such gentle and easy Terms, that no Offence could be justly taken thereat.

That with regard to the Plea of the House, that the Court-house in *Boston* is the Place assign'd in the Writ for convening, holding and keeping the present Court agreeable to the Law of 1698, which had the Royal Approbation, and therefore ought to be the Rule; and the Steps taken *Anno* 1721, when the Court was adjourn'd to *Cambridge*, &c. the Board reply'd, That from the Tenor of the Act of 1693, it may be as well concluded, that all Writs to the Sheriff should bear the Test of the Commander in Chief, and all Precepts from the Sheriff should be issued by the Sheriff of the County of *Suffolk*, as that the mentioning the Town-House in *Boston* in the Form of the Writ and Precept, shall be construed to confine the Sitting of the General Court to the Town-House in *Boston*.

That as to the Steps taken with Respect to the Removal of the Court to *Cambridge* in *August* 1721, the Lords of the Committee of his Majesty's Privy Council were of Opinion, when that Matter came before them, that Governor *Shute* had made good against the House his Charge of invading and encroaching upon his Majesty's Prerogative; and that it evidently appear'd the House had assumed Powers that did not belong to them; and his Majesty in Council having taken the said Report into Consideration, was pleased to approve thereof. And the Board are at a Loss to judge upon what Grounds and with what Prospect of Success or Safety the House of Representatives can dispute a Matter that has been fully determin'd by his Majesty in Council.

That as to the Fears expressed, That if the Court should go upon Business without Savings and Reservations, the Validity of their Proceedings might be disputed, and Law Suits and Controversies might arise; there is no Manner of Foundation for such Fears, especially if it be consider'd, That in the Year 1702, Governor *Dudley* removed the Court to *Cambridge* by his own Authority, and that the Validity of what was then acted has never been call'd in Question, nor have any Law-Suits been known to arise from it.

But that it seems evident the House have indisputably acknowledg'd the Validity of the Adjournment, not only

only by adjourning themselves from Day to Day, by sending up Votes to the Board for Concurrence, by sending a Message to his Excellency to remove the Court back to *Boston*, and another to allow them to adjourn themselves for some Weeks, but especially by voting a Memorial to his Majesty, and by empowering a Gentleman to appear for and represent the House of Representatives before his Majesty, and before the Board, and Offices in *Great Britain*.

That the Council cannot but express how much they are troubled at the unbecoming and undutiful Treatment given to his Excellency the Governor in the said Message, and at the same Time do with deep Concern observe and resent that altogether groundless and most injurious Insinuation, That the Board might have some particular Design to hinder or weaken the House of Representatives in preserving the Rights and Privileges granted to the People; and in suggesting, That there was too much Ground for such Apprehension, in that probably by the Order or Privy of the Board, their Message was in such an extraordinary Manner hasten'd to the Press; whereas the Clerk of the Council, who acted in that Matter, was only order'd to print that Message in Case the House of Representatives did not do it; and the Variation in the Print was through his own Mistake. That the Board find themselves on this Occasion obliged to declare, That as their Interest is no less bound up in the Publick Weal than that of the House, so they have been and are no less tender of the Privileges of the People, and no less careful than the House for the Continuance and Preservation of them; and therefore merit better Treatment than has been afforded them in the said Message.

For all which Reasons they have thought proper to concur the Vote of accompanying the Message return'd to; and out of their great Regard to the Privileges and Prosperity of the People, do again move the Honourable House to join with 'em in bringing forward, and dispatching the Publick Business.

Sign'd,

J. Willard, Sec.

On receiving this Message from the Board, the House came into the following Vote, viz.

Whereas this House have once and again, since the Removal of the Court from *Boston* to *Salem*, manifested

feſted their Deſire that the Court ſhould proceed to the Publick Buſineſs of the Province that has not yet been paſſed upon, but at the ſame Time deemed it expedient and neceſſary that ſome Vote or Reſolve ſhould paſs the Legislature, removing all Objections occaſion'd for or by Reaſon of the ſaid Removal, and that no Advantage might be taken for Time to come on this Account; did ſend up to the Honourable Board two ſeparate Votes on that Head, ſuppoſing they would meet with their Concurrence; but, to the great Surprize of the Houſe, they were non-concurred, which conſtrains us to act ſeparately in this Matter, and do as far as in us lies, to preſerve to the Inhabitants of this Province hereafter, the Uſe and Benefit of the Law made and paſſed the 25th of May 1698, fixing the Town-Houſe in Boſton the Place for convening and holding Great and General Courts, as was the Determination of the General Court when Sitting at Cambridge in November 1721. Theſe Things being duly conſider'd, and that no Damage may accrue to the Province by not proceeding to the publick and neceſſary Affairs of the Government, and that all ſuch as have any Demands on the Treafury may be paid and ſatisfy'd their juſt Dues, this Houſe are willing to proceed to ſuch Matter. The long Meſſage received from the Honourable Board this Day having not in the leaſt Meaſure alter'd our former Opinion, touching the Power of removing this Court, provided no Advantage be had or made for or by Reaſon of the aforeſaid Removal, or pleaded as a Precedent for the future.

Veneris, Die 13 Decembris, A. D. 1728.

William Tailer, Samuel Browne, and Spencer Phips, Eſqs. with Mr. Secretary Willard, brought down the following Meſſage from the Honourable Board, viz.

In Council, December 12, 1728.

Unanimouſly voted, That the following Meſſage be ſent down to the Honourable Houſe of Representatives, viz.

THE Board having taken into Conſideration the Meſſage of the Houſe of the 6th Inſtant, do perceive, That, in the firſt Place, Exception is taken againſt the Meſſage of Council of the 28th of November, wherein, with great Earneſtneſs, it is declared, to be the Duty of this Court forthwith to proceed to the Conſideration and Diſpatch of the Publick Buſineſs; as if it carry'd with it ſtrong Inſinuations, that the Houſe had been very remiſs in diſcharging their Duty to their Country; and the

the Board are concern'd to find, that their sincere Intention for the Publick Good should be so misconstrued; for when the Court had sat here for near a Month, after the House had declared they did not refuse meeting his Excellency here, and in all that Time the Business of the Province not proceeded on, the Council could not but look upon themselves as bound in Duty and Faithfulness to the Province to move the Honourable House to go upon Business, which was done by the aforesaid Message in such gentle and easy Terms, that no Offence could be justly taken thereat.

In the next Place, the said Message sets forth, That the Court-House in *Boston* is the Place assign'd in the Writs for convening, holding and keeping the present Court, agreeable to the Law of 1698, which had the Royal Approbation, and therefore ought to be the Rule; and the Steps taken *Anno 1721*, when the Court was adjourn'd to *Cambridge*, are at large declared. From whence is inferr'd, That if the House should go upon Business here, without any Savings or Reservations, it might be justly feared that great Loss and Damage might ensue, and the Validity of the Court's Proceeedings might be disputed, and Law-Suits and Controversies might arise. To which the Board reply, That from the Tenor of the Act of 1698, it may be as well concluded that all Writs to the Sheriff should bear the *Teste* of the Commander in Chief, and all Precepts from the Sheriff should be issued by the Sheriff of the County of *Suffolk*, as that the mentioning the Town-House in *Boston* in the Form of the Writ and Precept shall be construed to confine the Sitting of the General Court to the Town-House in *Boston*.

As to the Steps taken with respect to the Removal of the Court to *Cambridge* in *August 1721*. It appears by the Books, that the Hon. *Samuel Shute, Esq;* (then Governor) did refuse to give his Consent to any Act for removing the Court, as judging it would be giving up the King's Prerogative; and the House of Representatives did, on the 31st of *May* preceding, send up a Message to the Governor to desire him to adjourn the House to *Cambridge*, without sending up to the Board a Vote to be concurr'd by them; by which it appears that the House were not then of Opinion, That the Court could not be remov'd from *Boston*, without an Act of the whole Legislature. It also appears by the Report of the Lords of the Committee of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, That Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General were

of Opinion, That Mr. *Shute* acted rightly for the Preservation of his Majesty's Prerogative, and the Authority of his Governor, in refusing his Assent to the Resolution of the House, about removing the General Court to *Cambridge*; and that the House was in the wrong in adhering to it: And that their Lordships having maturely considered what was offered on both Sides, did agree upon the whole Matter to report as their Opinion to his Majesty, That Governor *Shute* had acted with great Zeal and Fidelity in the Maintaining and Supporting his Majesty's Prerogative; and that his Conduct in the Matters stated in the Report of Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General (of which his aforementioned Refusal was one) deserved his Majesty's Royal Approbation: And their Lordships were farther humbly of Opinion, That Governor *Shute* had made good against the House of Representatives, his Charge of Invading and Encroaching upon his Majesty's Prerogative; and that by the Articles afore-mentioned in the Report (of which the aforesaid Resolution was one.) It evidently appear'd that the House of Representatives had unlawfully assumed to themselves Powers that did not belong to them. And that his Majesty in Council having taken the said Report into Consideration was pleased to approve thereof: And the Board are at a Loss to judge upon what Grounds, and with what Prospect of Success or Safety the House of Representatives can dispute a Matter that has been so fully determined by his Majesty in Council. As to the Fears expressed, That if the Court should go upon Business without Savings and Reservations, the Validity of their Proceedings might be disputed, and Law-Suits and Controversies might arise, the Board apprehend there is no Manner of Foundation for such Fears, especially if it be considered, that in the Year 1702, Governor *Dudley* removed the Court to *Cambridge* by his own Authority, and that the Validity of what was then acted has never been call'd in Question, nor have any Law-Suits been known to arise from it; nor have any succeeding Assembly thought it necessary to pass any Act for the Establishment or Confirmation thereof: And it appears very marvellous to the Board, that the Honourable House should so much and so often insist upon our joining with them in making Savings and Reservations, considering of how little Avail and Significance it would be so to do: For either the Adjournment of the Court to this Place is legal and valid, or it is not: If it be legal, then

then there is no Occasion at all for Savings and Reservations to be previously made ; but the Way is plain and fair for our proceeding upon Business forthwith, and it is our Duty to go through it with all convenient Dispatch : But if the Adjournment hither be not legal, then the Court is of course fallen, and *ipso facto* dissolved, and all the Savings and Reservations we can possibly make will signify nothing, and be wholly insufficient to establish and enforce what shall be transacted here.

But it seems evident to the Board, that the House have indisputably acknowledged the Validity of the Adjournment hither, not only by adjourning themselves from Day to Day, by sending up Votes to the Board for Concurrence, by sending a Message to his Excellency to remove the Court back to *Boston*, and another to allow them to adjourn themselves for some Weeks ; but especially by voting a Memorial to his Most Excellent Majesty, and by authorizing and empowering a Gentleman to appear for and represent the House of Representatives before his Majesty, and before the Board, and Offices in *Great Britain*. Now when the House have proceeded such a Length, as to act in an Affair of so great Importance, that they should hesitate about other Matters, as discharging the publick Debts, and transacting the ordinary Affairs of the Province, seems to us altogether unaccountable.

The Council cannot but express on this Occasion, how much they are troubled at the unbecoming and undutiful Treatment given to his Excellency the Governor in the said Message ; and at the same Time do with deep Concern observe and resent that altogether groundless and most injurious Insinuation, that the Board might have some particular Design to hinder or weaken the House of Representatives in preserving the Rights and Privileges granted to the People ; and in suggesting, that there was too much Ground for such Apprehension, in that, probably, by the Order or Privity of the Board, their Message was in such an extraordinary Manner hasten'd to the Press : Whereas, the Clerk of the Council, who acted in that Matter, was only order'd to print that Message, in case the House of Representatives did not do it ; and the Variation in the Print was through his own Mistake. The Board have seldom met with such harsh and indecent Usage, and are now far from deserving it : And we find ourselves on this Occasion

obliged

obliged to declare, That as our Interest is no less bound up in the Publick Weal, than that of the House of Representatives, so we have been and are no less tender of the Privileges of this People, and no less careful than the House for the Continuance and Preservation of them, and therefore merit better Treatment than has been offer'd us in the said Message.

Upon the whole, for the Reasons above mention'd the Council have thought it proper to non-concur the Vote accompanying the Message herein refer'd to; and out of their great Regard to the Privileges and Prosperity of this People, do again earnestly move the Honourable House to join with us in bringing forward and dispatching the Business now lying before this Court.

J. WILLARD, Secretary

Voted, that Major Chandler, Mr. Cooke, Capt. Goddard, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Cushing, be a Committee to prepare some proper Vote, setting forth the Reasons why the House enter on the Business of the Province, and make Report thereon.

Post Meridiem.

Major Chandler, from the Committee appointed this Morning, reported, according to Order, which was read and accepted, and thereupon the House came into the following Vote, viz.,

Whereas this House have once and again, since the Removal of the Court from *Boston* to *Salem*, manifested their Desire, that the Court should proceed to the publick Business of the Province that has not yet been pass'd upon, but at the same Time deem'd it expedient and necessary that some Vore or Resolve should pass the Legislature, removing all Objections occasion'd for or by reason of the aforesaid Removal; and that no Advantage might be taken for Time to come upon this Account, did therefore send up to the Honourable Board two separate Votes on that Head, supposing they would meet with their Concurrence; but, to the great Surprise of the House, they were non-concurr'd, which constrains us to act separately in this Matter, and do as far as in us lies, to preserve to the Inhabitants of this Province hereafter, the Use and Benefit of the Law made and pass'd the 25th of May 1698, fixing the Town-house in *Boston* the Place for convening and holding Great and General Courts, as was the determination of

the General Court when sitting at Cambridge in Nov. 1721. These Things being duly consider'd, and that no Damage may accrue to the Province by not proceeding to the publick and necessary Affairs of the Government, and that all such as have any Demands on the Treasury may be paid and satisfy'd their just Dues, this House is willing to proceed to such Matters. The long Measure receiv'd from the Honourable Board this Day, having not in the least Measure alter'd our former Opinion respecting the Power of removing this Court, provided to Advantage be had or made for or by Reason of the foresaid Removal, or pleaded as a Precedent for the future.

The Speech of his Excellency William Burnet, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, &c. to the Great and General Court or Assembly of the said Province, met at Salem, Wednesday, April 2, 1729.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

THE long Recess you have had, has given you Time to think calmly on the Proceedings of the last Session, and to know the Mind of the Country upon them. I now expect that the Result of so mature Deliberations will be a Compliance with his Majesty's 23d Instruction for fixing a Salary, which is a Thing, as I am inform'd, now accomplish'd in every Colony in his Majesty's Dominions, which has a Governor appointed by the Crown, except in New-England.

I believe it will be proper for you, without Delay, to take some Method to restrain private Persons from selling strong Drink to the Indians on the Western Frontiers, which, unless prevented, may probably be attended with dangerous Consequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I can acquaint you, that the Trading-House on Saco River is finish'd, and that Care is taken of it till Provision be made for the Support of a Garrison to be sent thither, a Truck-Master appointed to reside there, and supplies sent for the Trade, all which, I hope you will take into Consideration.

It

It deserves your Attention to observe the ruinous Condition of the Fortifications in the Sea-Ports of this Province, and particularly in this antient Town, and to provide for their being put in good Repair.

I need say nothing further to persuade you to finish what I proposed to you at our first Meeting. I have said enough upon that Subject since I came to this Place, to which no Answer has been given; and I shall only add, at present, that all Proposals to me, that deviate from my Royal Master's Commands, will be vain and fruitless: And that, as I kept you together in the Fall, that you might avoid his Majesty's Displeasure, 'till you put it out of my Power to excuse you, by sending home a Declaration that must have been highly offensive to him; so I now give you an Opportunity which this House of Representatives will never have again, of retracting and retrieving so unhappy Measures, and of shewing, that your Professions of Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty, are more than Words.

April 2, 1729.

W. BURNET.

Boston in New-England, May 12. Last Friday, the General Assembly of *New-Hampshire*, pursuant to his Majesty's Instructions, settled a Salary of 200*l.* Sterling per Annum, upon his Excellency Governor Burnet, during the Time of his Government.

Abstract of a Journal of the House of Representatives of the General Court of Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, begun and held at Salem on Wednesday May 18, 1729.

A Deputation from the Council-Board having acquainted the House, that they were appointed by the Governor to administer the requisite Oaths to the Members, the same was done accordingly by all the Members present; and the Writ and Precepts being afterwards brought into the House from the Secretary of the Council Chamber, the Gentlemen chosen to represent the several Towns, were found to be according to the List of them.

The House then proceeded to chuse a Speaker, which Choice fell on *John Quincy, Esq;* and the Governor was pleased to approve the same; and *John Wainwright, Esq;* was chosen and sworn in Clerk of the said House.

The

The House then sent up to the Governor for his Approbation, their Votes for 28 Counsellors or Assistants, according to their Charter, for the ensuing Year, and his Excellency return'd a Message by Mr. Secretary Willard, as follows, viz.

I Consent to the Election of the Persons within named to be Counsellors, except Jonathan Belcher and Isaac Little, Esqs. whom I hereby negative.

W. BURNET.

Then Capt. Isaac Johnson, Mr. John Hobson, Mr. Samuel Bradford, and Mr. Stephen Hall, were chosen Monitors of the House.

After which, his Excellency, by Message, prorogu'd the House to Wednesday the 25th of June.

When, a Quorum being met, and the same signify'd to his Excellency, the Hon. Board sent a Message to the House, that the said Board was ready to join with them in electing three Gentlemen to fill up the Vacancy in the Number of Counsellors appointed by the Charter; and after some Debate, the Question being put, *Whether the House will join with the Board for that Purpose*, it pass'd in the Negative.

A Bill was then read the first Time, for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties of Impost and Tonnage of Shipping.

And a Message being sent to the Board, that the House was ready to proceed to the Choice of an Attorney-General, and to desire the Board to join with them therein, Mr. Secretary Willard brought down from his Excellency the following Royal Instruction to his Excellency on that Head.

Massachusetts, Instruct. 10.

WHEREAS it is very necessary for our Service, That there be an Attorney-General appointed and settled, who may at any Time take Care of our Rights and Interests within our said Province; you are with all convenient Speed to nominate, with the Advice and Consent of the Council or Assistants, a fit Person for that Trust. And whereas we have been inform'd, That the General Court have taken upon them to name this Officer, you are therefore to signify to them, That we conceive that Nomination to be our undoubted Right, and you are not to suffer any Person

to act in that Station, but such as shall be nominated by you, as aforesaid.

Extrait from his Majesty's Instructions to
his Excellency the Governor.

Examin'd per J. Willard, Secretary.

This Instruction was then read, as was also a Letter from Capt. Joseph Kellogg, dated at the Block-house above Northfield, and another from Capt. Thomas Smith, at the Truck-house on Saco River, June 2, 1729, giving an Account of the State of the Truck Trade at those Places, communicated by his Excellency.

Mr. Secretary also brought down a Letter from Jeremiah Dummer, Esq; dated at Westminster, April 25, 1729, giving an Account of the State of the Province's Affairs at the Court of Great Britain, which was read.

And Mr. Speaker communicated sundry Letters from Francis Wilks, Esq; dated London, March 3, 4, 11, 1729, and also one other dated London, April 25, from Francis Wilks and Jonathan Belcher, Esqs. Agents of the House, to justify them for not fixing a Salary on the Governor, giving Account of the Hearing lately had of that Matter, before the Privy Council and the Board of Trade, and of other Affairs of the Province at the said Court, which were also read.

And then several private Affairs of the Province were taken into Consideration.

Thursday, June 26. Several other private Affairs of the Province being dispatched for Discharge of sundry Payments and Disbursements of several Gentlemen in the Service of the Province, and sent up for Concurrence; the Bill for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties of Impost and Tonnage of Shipping, was read a second Time.

Friday 27. Other private Business of the Province was dispatch'd, and Resolv'd, That one Penny per Acre be levy'd on all the Non-resident Proprietors of Lands belonging to the Town of Biddeford, for one Year, for the Support of the Ministry of the said Town.

And that the said Letter from Francis Wilks, Esq; of the 24th of March, and the Letter from Mess. Wilks and Belcher, of the 25th of April last, be printed in the Journal. The former of which is as follows, viz.

To the Hon. William Dudley, Esq; Speaker.

S^r I R, MY last was a few Lines by Capt. Lithered, when I advised that a Hearing before the Board of Trade, upon your Address, was appointed to be on Saturday the 15th Instant: We attended accordingly, but the Attorney and Solicitor-General being engag'd, got it off to Saturday the 22d. I advised you, that the Counsel I had engag'd was Mr. Wills and Mr. Fazakerly; but the Hearing being put off, the latter was obliged to go the Circuit with the Judges; instead of him we got Dr. Sayer, an equally able Gentleman. I have not had Time enough to collect the principal Arguments on both Sides, to send by this Opportunity, but shall do it by next. I must, in Justice to the Counsel, let you know how bravely they behaved, suitable to the Justice or Dignity of the Cause; nothing was omitted that could be said, in the general Opinion of those that were present; and tho' it was against an Instruction from the Crown, the Objections to it were urged in fine Language, with as much Spirit, and as great Force of Argument as have been known in any Case. I don't know what Sort of a Report the Lords of Trade may make, but this I can say, that out of near thirty Gentlemen of considerable Figure, that were so kind as to be at the Hearing, I don't find one but agrees that your Proceedings are perfectly right, and becoming Men entitled to English Liberty. What was urg'd as a principal Reason for fixing the Salary, was the Influence you had over the Governor, to pass Acts against his Opinion, otherwise his Salary was lessen'd or postpon'd; an Instance of it was produc'd, when Lieutenant Governor Dummer would not pass an Act for emitting Bills of Credit; to obviate that, it was hinted, that perhaps you might be prevail'd upon to pass an Act, to vote the Governor's Salary the first of every Session. My Lord Westmoreland asked me, if I had Instruction to compromise the Matter, if you would be willing to fix the Salary during the present Governor's Time only? I told his Lordship I had no Instructions to that Purpose, or any other that tends any Ways to fixing a Salary. I shall be very glad, if upon the Report of the Board of Trade, that Affair may be ended, by a new Instruction being sent to Governor Burnet, not to insist upon your fixing a Salary; if not, shall make Application for another Hearing be-

fore the Committee of Council : As we proceed, I shall take Care to advise you, and do now give you the strongest Assurances of my Readiness to do all that's in my Power, in the Service I have the Honour of being employ'd by the Honourable House of Representatives, to whom I desire you will communicate this, with my former, and am very glad to find by the Votes, that Jonathan Belcher, Esq; whom we daily expect, is desired to join with me in maintaining the Rights of your House.

*I am, Sir, your most humble and obedient
Servant,*

Francis Wilks.

The Substance of the Letter referr'd to in the foregoing, sign'd by the said Francis Wilks, and Jonathan Belcher, Esqs. and dated April 25, 1729, being also directed to the Speaker, is as follows.

THAT upon finding the Lords of Trade and Plantations had made their Report on the Hearing had before them, the said Agents put in a Petition to the Committee of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, to be heard before them on the said Report : That they accordingly appointed Tuesday the 22d Current, and the Agents attended with the same Council as at the Board of Trade, the Attorney and Solicitor-General being on the other Side : That a great Number of Gentlemen were at the Hearing : That the Matter was well argu'd in Favour of the House of Representatives, but that the Agents understand, the Lords of the Council reported to his Majesty in Confirmation of the Report they receiv'd from the Board of Trade, the Purport whereof was, that the Assembly fix or settle a Salary upon the present Governor, during his Government, and that they, the Agents, doubted not but by the same Conveyance the Governor receiv'd a further Instruction so to insist : That upon Hearing, it seemed to be a Point rested in on all Sides, that the People have certainly the Power of raising the Governor's Support, and of fixing or not fixing it, as they judge most for his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of the People : But that then it was urged, That the King's Governor must not be so dependent on the People, as to be at an Uncertainty in his Support ; and that if finally the Assembly would not fix the Salary, the Affair must come before the Parliament :

liament: That whether it will take that Turn or not, Time alone will discover: And that, as there are many Things to be consider'd from the constant Vicissitude of Human Affairs, and even in that Case, that they should come into an Assembly always the Supporters of Liberty and Property, 'twas the Advice of the best Friends of *New-England*, That if a Salary must be fixed, it must be better to be done by the Supreme Legislature, than to do it themselves. But that they the said Agents cannot be of Opinion, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* would judge it consistent with the Charter to make a Law to fix a Salary on the present Governor of *Massachusetts Bay*.

These Gentlemen then added, The Charge of the Affair hitherto is inclosed, and the further Prosecution of it will create a considerable Charge, whether in Parliament or otherwise, which we doubt not you will take Care timely to provide for. Sir, as there are never wanting those who are unfriendly to the Plantations, so we suppose from such the inclosed Bill had its Rise. You will see by the Votes of the House of Commons, the several Agents have laid in their Petitions to be heard against it; and their printed Case you have herewith. We shall take Care to advise the Honourable House of Representatives what may be the Result of this Bill, as we constantly shall of every Thing else that comes to our Knowledge, any Way affecting the Interest and Welfare of the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*. We remain, conclude they, with great Respect to the Honourable the House of Representatives,

S I R,

Your most humble Servants,

P. S. The Account of the Charge
must go per the next.

Francis Wilks,
Jonathan Belcher.

Mr. Cooke, from the Committee appointed the 26th of June, to consider of what may be proper for the House to do, on Account of the Honourable Board's refusing to join with the House in the Choice of an Attorney-General, made Report, which was read and accepted, and the House came into the following Message thereupon, viz.

THE House cannot but wonder that the Honourable Board should Non-concur the Vote of the House of the 25th of June past, because the General Court have

have been in the uninterrupted Practice of chusing that Officer for a Number of Years. Should this House therefore be content to give up that Privilege which has been transmitted to them by their Predecessors, they might justly expect the Resentment of the People whom they represent: Whilst therefore we have any Regard to the Publick Good, we ought not to forego asserting and maintaining the undoubted Right of the Representatives being concern'd in the appointing that Officer; And in this Opinion we are the more abundantly confirm'd, inspecting the Precedents and Messages passed between the two Houses, *Anno 1715.*

‘ *June 4, 1715.* The Representatives sent a Message to the Honourable Board, desiring them to join in the Choice of an Attorney-General; the Day following the Board acquainted the House, they had consider’d thereof, and did not see Cause to agree to it; whereupon the Representatives desir’d to know the Reasons inducing the Council’s Refusal, for that the House esteem’d it to be a Privilege belonging to the Court. And on the 18th of the said Month the Assembly hearing nothing from the Board on that Head, and being desirous to do all that was proper for them to preserve the Privilege of that Choice, propos’d to proceed thereon the Monday following, and repeated their Motion to the Council to join with them in it; and on that Day the House prepar’d their Votes, and tender’d them to be told and sort’d at the Council Chamber; but the Board inform’d the Members that they had come to no Determination; upon which the House examin’d their own Votes, reported the Choice they had made, and acquainted the Council therewith.

‘ *December 10,* The House of Representatives sent a Message to the Council, that it was a very valuable Privilege belonging to the whole Court to chuse an Attorney-General, and the House did their Part at the former Session, to assert and maintain the Right, but had not the Concurrence of the Board therein; and being always desirous to preserve a good Understanding with them, were ready to forego the Choice then made by them, provided they would join in the Assent; which being sent up, the Board propos’d putting off the Consideration thereof to the next Month’s Session. The next Day the House mov’d the Board to pass on their Vete, and if non-concurred, that the House

House might have a Conference, it being a Matter of great Consequence to this Province. Then the Board inform'd they had non-concurred the Vote, but agreed to the Motion for a Conference: The House proceeded to appoint Managers, but soon after the Board sent down a Message, purporting, that after further Debate, and Trial of the Mind of the Board, it was voted, that it was their Opinion, that it belonged to the General Court to chuse the Attorney-General, and so no Occasion for the Conference design'd in the Afternoon: Which Surrender of the Board absolutely determin'd the Controversy in Favour of the House; and the next May Session 1716, that Officer was chosen by both Houses, and the Election consented to by the Honourable William Tailer, Esq; then Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief.

And thus that Office hath been filled ever since, and consented to by all succeeding Governors. Upon the whole, the House humbly conceive, the Board's nonconcurring the said Vote, considering the Court's being so well possessed, and in the Exercise of that Privilege, is without Precedent, and not agreeable to the Rules of proceeding in the General Court: The House therefore insist upon their own Vote, and move the Board to join in the Election of that Officer, that there may be no Interruption of the good Correspondence between the two Houses, which ought always to be kept up and maintained; and the best Way to preserve such a Harmony, is, for neither of the two Houses to exceed the Limits which Usage and Custom, as well as the Charter, have establish'd.

And other private Business of the Province; and a Committee appointed to prepare and report to the House a proper Message to his Excellency, to desire he would be pleas'd to sign a Warrant to the Treasury, for the Pay of the Wages due to the Members for the Year 1728.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be empower'd to issue forth Bills of Credit for 20,000^l. for the necessary Defence and Support of this Government, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants thereof, and the said Sum being already in the Hands of the Treasurer by Taxes, Imposts, &c. to be disposed of by Warrant under his Excellency's Hand, with the Advice and Consent of the Council; 500^l. of which to be appropriated for

for the Payment of Expresses in the Service of the Government, during the Recess of the Court of Representatives; and the remaining 19,500 l. to be apply'd to the Payment of all Grants, Revenues, and Stipends establish'd by Law for the Charge of *Castle William*, and other Forts and Garrisons, and all other Accounts of Charges pass'd on for Payment by the said Court. And it is further Resolv'd, That for the said Uses, and no other, a Tax of 20,000 l. be levy'd upon Polls and Estates both Real and Personal within this Province, according to such Rules and Proportions as shall be order'd by the General Court, at their Session in May 1730, and paid into the publick Treasury on or before the last of December next after.

Which Resolutions were sent up for Concurrence; and the next Day, viz. July 3, Mr. Secretary brought the following Message from his Excellency thereon.

Mr. Speaker,

I Am directed by his Excellency to acquaint this Honourable House, that the Board has concurred the Resolves for emitting 20,000 l. but that his Excellency does not think proper to consent to any Form for Supply for the Treasury, but what was practis'd before the Year 1721.

July 3, 1729.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Message to his Excellency, desiring he would sign a Warrant to the Treasurer, for the Pay of the Members of the House Anno 1728, made their Report, which was read and accepted, and the House came into the following Message, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE present House of Representatives taking into serious Consideration the Circumstances of the Members of the last, cannot but think it their Duty, humbly to apply to your Excellency, upon your Refusal of a Warrant to the Treasurer for their Pay. Every one must be sensible, that the Law of the Province, made and pass'd now almost three Years since, plainly directs and requires, that the Representatives be paid upon a Certificate from the Clerk of the House, as well as the Members of his Majesty's Council by a Certificate from the Secretary: It appears therefore very strange, that your Excellency should sign a Warrant for the Pay of the Honour-

able Board, and yet refuse it to the Members of the House, when they were both equally and positively required by Law. We should beg Leave humbly to say, that we cannot understand, that a Part of the Legislature can have Power to defeat an Act of the Whole, which must be, if your Excellency alone or with the Honourable Board, can deny the Pay of the Members of the House, against the express Words, as well as the true Intent and Meaning of the aforesaid Act. This House have consider'd your Message of the 18th of April last, and observe the Reasons mention'd for refusing or deferring the Members Pay, viz. That so much of their Time was spent not in doing the Business of the Province, and that the House refused any further Consideration of settling a Salary on the Governor for that Session. As to the first it seems very plain, that the House had for a long Time little or nothing lying before them unpass'd on, and therefore desired once and again to rise, but were deny'd, and constrain'd to sit, as they were afterwards to remove from their own House and Records in Boston to the Town of Salem, to bring them (as must be supposed) into a Settlement of a Salary on your Excellency : It looks hard therefore, that their Sitting against their Inclinations, when there was little or no Business to do, to bring them into your own Desire, should be a Reason to your Excellency to refuse them their Pay. And we would humbly offer further, both as to this and the second Reason mention'd, viz. The last House's refusing any further Consideration of settling a Salary for that Session, that there is no Condition in the Law of the Members having their Pay, but Attendance on the Court, certify'd by the Clerk, and not their being always of the same Sentiments with the Governor : We would therefore earnestly pray your Excellency's just Consideration of the great Hardships the Members of the last House underwent, in being deny'd their Pay, and that, according to the plain Direction of the Law, and constant Usage, you would please to grant a Warrant to the Treasurer, for what is so clearly their Due.

This Message being sent up, his Excellency answer'd, That he should lay this Matter before the Lords of Trade, and take their Directions thereupon.

After Dispatch of other private Business of the Province, the Bill for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties of Impost and Tonnage of Shipping, was read a

third Time, and order'd to be engross'd, and sent up for Concurrence.

A Committee was then appointed to take into Consideration his Excellency's rejecting the Form for *Supply of the Treasury*, and his not giving a Warrant for the *Pay of the Members* for the Year 1728, and to report what may be proper to be done thereon.

Also a Committee was appointed to inspect the Accounts of Mr. Treasurer *Allen*, which were then deliver'd in, and to report their Opinion thereon.

Friday, July 4, Voted, That Mr. Speaker, and the *Boston* Representatives be a Committee, to take under Consideration the several Letters lately receiv'd from Mess. *Wilks* and *Belcher*, Agents of the House, and prepare what Answer may be proper to be made thereon, and report their Opinion as soon as may be.

Resolv'd, That Mr. Treasurer be, and hereby is directed to furnish and supply Mess. *Francis Wilks* and *Nathan Belcher*, Esqs. Agents for the House at the Court of *Great Britain*, with the Sum of 500 *l. Sterl.* in the best Way he can, to reimburse the Agents in what they have advanced, and further to enable them to go on in the Defence of the Liberties and Privileges of his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, by setting their Circumstances in a true and clear Light, either before his Majesty in Council, or any where else, where the same may come under Consideration; the said Agents to be accountable for the Disposal of the Money. *Sent up for Concurrence.*

Mr. *Cooke*, from the Committee appointed last Night to consider of his Excellency's two Messages, as to the *Supply of the Treasury*, and the *Pay of the Members* for the last Year, made Report, which being read, the House came into the following Messages, viz.

M E S S A G E I.

THIS House being solicitous to discharge the publick Debts, did Yesterday pass a Resolve for supplying the Treasury with 20,000 *l.* Bills of Credit, which Resolve the Members of his Majesty's Council concurr'd; but his Excellency the Governor having inform'd this House by a Message, that he did not think it proper to consent to any Form for Supply of the Treasury, but what was practis'd before the Year 1721; now, inasmuch as the Way and Method heretofore used in supplying the Treasury, was oftentimes found very inconvenient,

venient, and the Occasion of uncomfortable Disputes between the two Houses, respecting the Disposal of the publick Moneys, which tended greatly to the Diservice of the publick Peace and Weal of this Province; for the future Prevention whereof, the Form for Supply of the Treasury was agreed upon, after many solemn Debates and Arguments, urged and insisted upon by two Parts of the Legislature, and consented to by the Commander in Chief, in another Way and Manner. The Method we are now in the Practice of in supplying the Treasury, we apprehend is conformable to the laudable Practice of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, who ever appropriate the Moneys they raise, and what is in an especial Manner directed by the Powers granted in the Royal Charter; and we humbly conceive, the Debts of the Government have ever since been as punctually answer'd, and the Honour and Justice of the Legislature as well preserv'd.

The House therefore cannot but esteem it their bounden Duty to use all proper Means that the aforesaid Resolve may have the Consent of his Excellency the Governor; wherefore, we the Representatives, in Duty to his Majesty, as well as Faithfulness to our Country, renew our Request to his Excellency, that he would be pleased to consent to the aforesaid Resolve, and move the Hon. Board to join with the House in this our just and reasonable Desire, not doubting of the ready and chearful Concurrence of the Board herein.

The following is the Message agreed upon at the same Time by the House, in Relation to the Governor's Answer to their former Message concerning the Pay of the Representatives for 1728, viz. (*That he should lay this Matter before the Lords of Trade, and take their Directions thereupon.*)

M E S S A G E II.

THE House of Representatives, in faithful Discharge of the great Trust reposed in them, on the third Instant apply'd to his Excellency the Governor, in very pressing Terms, in Behalf of the Representatives that serv'd in the General Court the two last Sessions the Year past, that they might receive their Wages out of the publick Treasure, pursuant to the Law of this Province in that Case made and provided. To which Message his Excellency was pleased to say, *That*

he would lay that Matter before the Lords of Trade, and take their Directions thereon. Which Answer we cannot but look upon as another Denial to do Justice to those Members, to their grievous Hurt and Damage, the Governor being by that Law in no wise left at Liberty whether he will or will not make a Warrant upon a Certificate from the Clerk of the House, inserting the Attendance and Travel of the several Members, being laid before him, which was tender'd him by Order of the House. The General Court now sitting esteem it our bounden Duty to do all that in us lies, by all proper Ways and Means, that Justice may have an impartial Flow throughout the Province, it being one main End and Intent of this Court Sitting from Time to Time, and the Reason why their Sitting is defray'd by the Body of the People here. These Things being duly weigh'd and consider'd, we humbly conceive, that it cannot be thought amiss that further Application should be made to his Excellency touching this Affair; and not doubting, but that the Hon. Board will willingly promote and forward a Thing so requisite to be accomplish'd; and for the avoiding the great Disquiet of the Minds of his Majesty's good Subjects inhabiting this Province, do therefore most earnestly move the Board, that they would do what they may think adviseable, consistent with their Duty and Station, to incline his Excellency to sign the Warrant above mention'd.

The House then proceeded to the Business of the Province; and receiv'd a Message from the Board, recommending the Dispatch of the *Sachems*, and other *Indians* of the Eastern Tribes, pursuant to their own Request, and what Presents, according to Custom, were proper to be made them. As also, That the Board had pass'd the Bill for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties of Impost and Tonnage of Shipping; which, with the Amendments, were read, and concurr'd to by the House.

Saturday, July 5, Voted, That Elisha Cook, Esq; and Mr. Stephen Hall, with such as the Hon. Board shall appoint, be a Committee to make such Presents to the Indian Sachems, as they shall think fit, not exceeding 145 l. Value.

And, That Mr. Welles, Mr. Cooke, Captain Goddard, Major Brattle, and Mr. Lewis, be a Committee to prepare an humble Address to be presented to his Majesty, respecting

respecting the Difficulties we now labour under, by Reason of the male Administration of our present Governor.

And after the Dispatch of other private Business of the Province, the House adjourn'd to Tuesday following; at what Time they met, and voted several Orders for their Regulation; and the next Day, viz. Thursday, July 9, Mr. Speaker communicated a Copy of a Letter from *Francis Wilks* and *Jonathan Belcher*, Esqs. their Agents in England, dated London, April 25, 1729, and another from the same, inclosing a Copy of the Report of the Lords of Trade on the House's Memorial to his Majesty; the Agents Petition to the Lords of the Council, and their Lordship's Order thereon; the Arguments used by the Attorney and Solicitor General before the Lords of Trade; the Arguments used by the Council of the House, before the Board of Trade; the Bill for better Preservation of his Majesty's Woods, &c. Reasons for encouraging the Importation of Iron from the Plantations; Observations on the Case of the Province, &c. the Arguments on both Sides, as taken down at the Hearing before the Lords of the Committee of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council; the Account of Charges in soliciting the Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*; which were all read: As also,

A Letter from *Jeremiah Dummer*, Esq; dated London, May 3, 1729, respecting the Publick Affairs of the Province at the Court of Great Britain. As also,

A Memorial of sundry Merchants of *Boston*, setting forth sundry Burthens they labour under, by extraordinary Fees lately levy'd on the Shipping, and praying Relief: Which was committed to the Committee for Grievances appointed the 5th of July.

Then they proceeded to enquire whether the Board had passed on the Vote of the House with relation to the *Indian Presents*, and finding they had not, they voted that his Excellency should be desired again to concur with their Resolution on that Head.

As also, whether the Board had passed on their Vote for the supplying their Agents with 500*l.* *Sterl.* which they likewise found not proceeded on.

Voted, That a Message be sent to his Excellency the Governor, to acquaint him, that the House is desirous to enter into the Consideration of the usual Allowances, and therefore desire his Excellency to pass the Supply of

of the Treasury, that to the Honour and Dignity of the Government, may be supported.

Sent up by Major *Brattle*, Mr. *Lemmon*, and Mr. *Lynde*, a Message to the Hon. Board, to inform them, That the House had receiv'd a Letter from the Agents, inclosing sundry Papers respecting their Affairs at the Court of *Great Britain*, which the House is ready to communicate to them, if they desire to see them: Who return'd, They had deliver'd the Message to his Excellency, who said, 'He was ready to pass the Supply of the Treasury, but should do it in no other Way than what was practis'd before the Year 1721; and that, if the House did not proceed to the Consideration of Allowances, it would be their own Fault.' They also said, They had deliver'd the Message to the Hon. Board, who inform'd them, They were desirous to see the Agents Letter, and Papers inclos'd.

Whereupon they were order'd to be carry'd up.

Voted, That the Committee of Petitions be added to that for Grievances.

July 10, They then proceeded to the private Business of the Province, and directed 1000*l.* Bills of Credit to be issu'd by the Treasurer, to purchase Goods to be sent to Capt. *Joseph Kellogg*, Truck-Master near *Northfield*, and settled as a Fund; and 2dly, for Repayment thereof, a Tax of the like Sum upon the Polls and Estates within the Province, to be levy'd as the General Assembly in the Year 1730, shall think fit.

A Bill was read the first Time, for appointing and assessing a Tax of *Pounds*. And then it was voted, That at four in the Afternoon, the House would enter into the Consideration of an Allowance to his Excellency.

Then the Vote of 1000*l.* to the Truck-Master near *Northfield*, was brought down non-concurr'd by the Council: 'For that it appear'd to this Board, by the Treasurer's Accounts, that there is a sufficient Sum of Money in his Hands, to purchase the afore-mention'd Goods, without any new Supply.

Which Non-concurrence being read, the House resolved 'to adhere to their Vote, inasmuch as the Debts already contracted, which the Court is bound to discharge, will demand the whole Sum now in the Treasurer's Hand;' Which they sent up for Concurrence.

In the Afternoon of the same Day, a Petition of Mr. *Joseph Hiller*, praying Allowance for his Service as Attorney

torney General in this Province the last Year, for the Reasons mention'd, was read, and it was resolv'd, 'That the Sum of Five Pounds be allow'd and paid out of the Publick Treasury to the Petitioner Mr. Joseph Hiller, in full Consideration of the Services therein mention'd ;' which they sent up for Concurrence.

Voted, That Mr. Lewis, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Lynde, and Mr. Wainwright, be a Committee to take into Consideration the Tax Bill, and report what Amendments may be proper to be made.

Order'd, That Major Gerrish go up with a Message to the Hon. Board, to enquire whether they have pass'd on the Vote for supplying the Agents with 500*l.* Sterl. who return'd, It was non-concurr'd.

A Message from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Cushing, Clerk of the Council, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

It is his Excellency's Pleasure, that this Great and General Court or Assembly be prorogu'd to Wednesday the 20th Day of August next, to meet here at the Court-house at Salem, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning : And the said Great and General Court is prorogu'd accordingly.

Thus ended this bussing Session ; and here we are obliged to break off for want of Room, but will continue this Account in the next Register.

A LIST of the Sheriffs of England and Wales, for the Year 1730, as appointed by his Majesty in Council, the 18th of December, 1729.

Berks,	William Noake, Esq;
Bedford,	Sir John Napier, Bart.
Bucks,	Postponed.
Cumberland,	Eldred Curwen, Esq;
Chester,	John Daniel of Daresbury, Esq;
Cantab.&Hunt.	James Anthony, Esq;
Devon,	Robert Marwood, Esq;
Dorset,	Postpon'd.
Derby,	Postpon'd.
Ebor'	Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.
Essex,	John How of Stonedon, Esq;
	Gloucester,

Gloucester,	Postpon'd.
Hertford,	Francis Gulston, <i>Esq;</i>
Hereford,	Thomas Davies of Newhouse, <i>Esq;</i>
Kent,	Mawditsly Best, <i>Esq;</i>
Leicester,	William Wells, <i>Esq;</i>
Lincoln,	Charles Fitzwilliams of Clicksby, <i>Esq;</i>
Monmouth,	Lewis Morgan of Newport, <i>Esq;</i>
Northumb'	Francis Blake Delavall, <i>Esq;</i>
Northampton,	Postpon'd.
Norfolk,	Richard Tubby, <i>Esq;</i>
Nottingham,	William Shipman, <i>Esq;</i>
Oxon,	Joseph Taylor, <i>Esq;</i>
Rutland,	William Tampion, <i>Esq;</i>
Salop,	John Harris of Crockton, <i>Esq;</i>
Somerset,	John Piggot of Brockley, <i>Esq;</i>
Stafford,	John Arden, <i>Esq;</i>
Suffolk,	Postpon'd.
Southampton,	Richard Love of Froxfield, <i>Esq;</i>
Surry,	Samuel Kent, <i>Esq;</i>
Suffex,	Ogle Riggs of Haldist, <i>Esq;</i>
Warwick,	Samuel Allen, <i>Esq;</i>
Worcester,	William Bromley of Abberley, <i>Esq;</i>
Wilts,	Ezekiel Wallis, <i>Esq;</i>

South-Wales.

Brecon,	Watson Powell of Tillsglase, <i>Esq;</i>
Carmarthen,	Rawleigh Mansell of Court, <i>Esq;</i>
Cardigan,	John Lewes of Laulleer, <i>Esq;</i>
Glamorgan,	John Llewelin of Yuis y gerron, <i>Esq;</i>
Pembroke,	James Lloyd of Kilrhue, <i>Esq;</i>
Radnor,	John Tyler of Norton, <i>Esq;</i>

North-Wales.

Anglesey,	Henry Williams of Langoed, <i>Esq;</i>
Caernarvon,	Maurice Wynne of Penybryn, <i>Esq;</i>
Denbigh,	Robert Maurice of Astrad, <i>Esq;</i>
Flint,	Edward Dimmock of Penley, <i>Esq;</i>
Merioneth,	Foulk Lloyd of Kilan, <i>Esq;</i>
Montgomery,	Richard Mitton of Garth, <i>Esq;</i>

F I N I S.

A
T A B L E

OF THE
PRINCIPAL MATTERS
Contain'd in the
Fourteenth Volume.

A *CTS of Parliament pass'd* Page 127, 148, 184,
195

A D D R E S S E S.

Address of the House of Representatives of the Massachu-
setts Bay to William Burnet, Esq; the Governor 7
of the House of Lords to the King 77
of the House of Commons to the King 81
Antigua 14

C

C *Ourayer (Father Francis le)* 37 to 49

D

D *claration of Cardinal de Noailles relating to the Bull*
Unigenitus 23
of Mr. John Simson to the University of Glas-
gow 210
of the King of Sweden, on the Harmony restored
with the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony 260

F

F *Rance* 18 to 49
Birth of the Dauphin 272
Foreign Affairs 49 to 74, 221 to 226, 239 to 280

R r

Flect-

The TABLE.

Fleet-Prison : A summary Account of the State thereof
 Page 159 to 175

G

Great Britain. *Proceedings of the Parliament in the*
2d Year of King George II. 74 to 83, 104 to
 152, 157 to 202
 Grodno. *Journal of the Diet of Poland and Lithuania,*
assembled there 267

L

LETTERS.

Letter from the Governor of St. Domingo in Hispani-
 ola to Commodore St. Loe 16
 Cardinal de Noailles's Circular Letter to the Bishops of
 France 20
 Count de Maurepas's Circular Letter to the Appellant Bi-
 shops of France 21
 Letter of the Bishop of Troye to the King of France 21
 ——— from the Bishop of Castres to Cardinal de Fleu-
 ry 22
 ——— from Cardinal de Noailles to the Pope 26,
 30, 32
 ——— from the Pope to Cardinal de Noailles 28
 ——— from Father Francis le Courayer to Cardinal
 de Noailles 40, 41
 ——— from a Gentleman at Lisbon to his Friend in
 London 73
 ——— from the King of Sweden to the Duke of Meck-
 lembourg 92
 The Duke of Mecklembourg's Answer to the King of Swe-
 den 93
 The Elector Palatine's Circular Letter to the Roman Catho-
 lick States of the Empire, concerning the Affair of Zwin-
 genberg, 100
 ——— from King George I. of Great Britain to the
 King of Spain 144
 ——— from the King to the General Assembly of the
 Church of Scotland 203
 Answer of the General Assembly to the King 204
 The Duke of Mecklembourg's Circular Letter to the Princes
 of the Empire 221

Letters

The TABLE.

<i>Letters from his Britannick Majesty's Privy Counsellors at Hanover to the King of Prussia's Ministers</i>	Page 250,
	252, 255
<i>from the King of Sweden to the King of Poland</i>	261
<i>The King of Poland's Answer</i>	262
<i>Circular Letter of the King of Poland for summoning a General Diet to meet at Grodno</i>	266

M

M <i>Assachusetts Bay</i>	1 to 11.
<i>Mandate of Cardinal de Noailles, Archbishop of Paris, for the Acceptation of the Bull Unigenitus</i>	18
<i>of Cardinal de Noailles relating to Father Francis le Courayer</i>	37
<i>Manifesto of the Duke of Mecklembourg</i>	91
<i>Information (by Way of Manifesto) of the Differences between the King of Prussia and the Court of Hanover</i>	239
<i>The Regency of Hanover's Answer</i>	246
<i>Account of a Cross-Match between the Royal Houses of Spain and Portugal</i>	68 to 74
<i>Mecklembourg, (Affairs of)</i>	90 to 98, 221 to 236
<i>The Emperor's Decree of Commission on the Affair of Mecklembourg</i>	231
<i>The Emperor's Rescript to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, touching that Affair</i>	235
<i>Morocco, (Affairs of)</i>	85 to 92, 104
<i>Moscow and Persia</i>	265
<i>Memorial of the Minister of the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, to the General Diet of the Empire at Ratisbon</i>	59, 60

M E S S A G E S.

<i>Message of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay to the Governor William Burnet, Esq;</i>	4
<i>Of the Governor, to the said House of Representatives</i>	8
<i>Of the King to the House of Commons</i>	192
<i>From the Council of New-England to the House of Representatives,</i>	281
<i>From the House of Representatives to the Board of the Council,</i>	282, 288, 304, 305.
<i>The Council's Answer,</i>	285

The TABLE.

N

New-England, Page 1 to 10, 280 to 310

P

Protests in the House of Lords, 145, 152, 187
 Poland, 266
 Presentments of the Grand Jury of Middlesex, 153 to 156, 190.
 Protestation of the Lithuanian Deputies assembled at
 Grodno, after the King of Poland's Departure from
 thence for Dresden 271

R

Representation of the Hon. Board of Trade to his Ma-
 jesty King George I. asserting and proving the Rights
 of the Subjects of Great Britain to cut Logwood in the
 Bay of Campeachy 131 to 141.
 Representation of the University of Glasgow, in Behalf of
 Mr. John Simson, 209

S

Scotland,
 Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of
 Scotland, 202 to 221

S P E E C H E S.

Speech of William Burnet, to the General Assembly of the
Massachusetts Bay, 1, 5, 293
 ——— *Of the Pope to the Sacred College,* 26
 ——— *Of the King to the Parliament of Great Britain,*
75, 201
 ——— *Of Mr. John Simson to the General Assembly*
of the Church of Scotland, 212
 ——— *Of the Earl of Buchan, Lord High Commis-
 sioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland,*
220
 South-Carolina, 11 to 16

Treaty

The T A B L E.

T

Treaty of Union between some antient Houses of the
 Empire, and the King of Sweden's Accession to that
 Alliance, as Duke of Pomerania, Page 257
 Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Russia, and the
 Sultan Esreff, 263

W

West-Indies, 1 to 17, 280 to 310

Z

ZWingenborg, 98

END of the TABLE.



T H E
Chronological Diary.

For the Year 1729.

CONTAINING

The most remarkable Transactions
and Events, as well Civil as Military,
and Domestick as Foreign, *viz.* Re-
movals, Promotions, Births, Deaths,
Marriages, &c. that happen'd during
the Course of that Year.



L O N D O N :

Printed by S. NEVILL in the *Old Baily*. 1731.

THE
Chronological Diary
For the Year 1729

CONTAINING

The most remarkable Transactions
and Events, as well Civil as Military,
and Domestic as Foreign, Births, Deaths,
movels, Promotions, Marriages, &c. that happen'd during
the Course of that Year.



LONDON:
Printed by S. Knapton in the Old Bath-Street.

THE Chronological Diary, &c.

Omitted in the preceding Diary, towards the End of the
Year 1728.

DECEMBER, 1728.

Dec. 3. DY'D at Moscow, the Princess *Natalia Petrowna Alexowitz*, Grand Princess of all Russia, only Sister to the Czar, *Peter II.* aged fourteen Years, four Months, and ten Days.

— DY'd in Jamaica, *Joseph Pointz*, Esq; Brother to his Excellency *Stephen Pointz*, Esq; his Majesty's third Plenipotentiary Ambassador at the Congress of *Soissons*.

5. Mr. *William Hodgskin* made Clerk of the Stables to his Royal Highness Prince *Frederick*.

— Mr. *Basnett*, made Laceman to his Royal Highness the Prince.

17. A Proclamation publish'd in Ireland, for the farther Prorogation of the Parliament of that Kingdom to the 17th of April next.

19. DY'd Mr. *Westcomb*, one of the Clerks of the Admiralty.

— Mr. *Thomas Sawbridge*, M. A. appointed Dean of *Fernes* in Ireland.

— Mr. *William Hayward*, made Land-Waiter in the Port of London, in the Room of Mr. *Joseph Masham*, who was preferr'd to And,

Mr. *George Cunningham* made Land-Waiter in the Port of Liverpool, in the Room of Mr. *Samuel Russel*, deceased.

21. DY'd *William Milner*, Esq; Deputy-Auditor of the Principality of Wales.

— The Lady *Parkins*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Parkins* of *Bunney* in the County of *Nottingham*, Bart. brought to Bed of a Son.

— DY'd Mrs. *Trenchard* of *Fulford* near *Crediton* in *Devonshire*, Widow of She was Sister of *Roger Tuckfield* of *Raddon-Court* in the said County, Esq;

Dec. 23. Dy'd the Lady Catharine Clarke, Wife of Godfrey Clarke of Chilcot in the County of Darby, Esq; She was one of the Daughters of Philip-Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.

— Dy'd Mr. Matthew Snablin, Senior Bridge-Master.

— The Lady O-Brian, Wife of Sir Edward O-Brian, Bart. brought to Bed of a Daughter.

24. Dy'd Butler of Banbury in the County of Oxford, Esq;

— Mr. Stoke made Tide-Surveyor in the Port of Bristol, in the Room of Mr. John Bracegirdle, deceased.

— Dy'd Frederick Ashfield, Esq; one of the Deciphers belonging to the Office of the Secretaries of State.

— Dy'd at Eysenach in Germany, the Duke John-William of Saxe-Eysenach, in the 63d Year of his Age, being born the 7th of October, 1666. The 28th of November, 1690, he marry'd the Princess Emilia of Nassau-Dietz, who dying the 16th of February 1695, he marry'd to his second Wife, the 27th of February, 1697, the Princess Christina-Juliana of Baden-Dourlach, who dy'd the 10th of July, 1707. The 28th of July the Year following, he marry'd to his third Wife the Princess Magdalen Sibylla of Saxe-Weissenfels. He had by his first Wife, William Henry, who succeeds him, and one Princess, who is dead; by his second Marriage he had three Princes, who are all dead, and three Princesses, the eldest of whom is marry'd to the Duke John-Adolphus of Saxe-Weissenfels; and by his third Marriage, one Prince, and two Princesses, the eldest of whom is also dead.

26. Dy'd Basswick Johnston, Esq; Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower-Hamlets, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

— Mr. Butler, Minister of St. Anne's Aldersgate, appointed Prebendary of Yeld-street in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London.

— Dy'd Sir Richard Osbaldiston of Honanby in the East-Riding of the County of York, Kt.

— Dy'd Alleson, D. D. Rector of Middleton in the County of Durham.

27. Dy'd George Verney, D. D. Lord Willoughby of Brook, Dean of Windsor, and Register of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son, Richard Verney, Esq;

Dec. 27. Dy'd Mrs. *Jane Temple*, Daughter of *Henry Temple*, Lord Viscount *Palmerston* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

— Mr. *John Shorey* made Pewterer to his Royal Highness the Prince.

28. Dy'd Sir *Thomas Johnson*, Kt. some Time Collector of the Customs in *Virginia*, and Member of Parliament for the Town of *Liverpool* in *Lancashire*.

— Dy'd *Richard Ambler*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*.

— *Francis Fane* of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, and standing Counsel to the Board of Trade and Plantations, made Attorney-General to his Royal Highness the Prince.

— *Edward Weston*, Esq; appointed Controller of the Duties on Salt, in the Room of *Hall*, Esq; deceas'd.

Dec. 30. Dy'd the Lady *O Carrol*, Wife of Sir *Daniel O Carrol* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Bart. She was the only Daughter of *Thomas Fervoise* of *Herthered* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; by his first Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Gilbert Clark* of *Chilcot* in the County of *Derby*, Bart.

JANUARY, 1729.

Jan. 1. *John Campbell*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, marry'd to the Lady *Margaret Campbell*, second Daughter of *Hugh Campbell*, Earl of *Loudon*.

2. Mr. *Jacob Tonson* appointed Stationer to the Prince of *Wales*.

— His Majesty appointed *Walter Titley*, Esq; to take Care of his Majesty's Affairs at the Court of the King of *Denmark*, during the Absence of the Lord *Glenorchy*.

3. Dy'd Mrs. *Parsons*, Wife of *Henry Parsons* of *Wickham-Mills* in the County of *Essex*, Esq;

— *Robert Alton*, Esq; appointed Solicitor of Law-Suits relating to the Quit-Rents, Forfeitures, and other Rents of the Crown in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in the Room of *Richard Nuthall*, Esq;

6. Dy'd the Lady *Parker*, Relict of Sir *Henry Parker*, of *Honington* in the County of *Warwick*, Bart. She was Daughter of Dr. *Hyde*, Bishop of *Salisbury*.

Jan. 6.

Jan. 6. His Majesty was pleased to order Letters Patents to pass under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for creating his Royal Highness *Frederick-Lewis* (the Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, Duke of *Cornwall* and *Rothsaye*, Duke of *Edinburgh*, Marquess of the Isle of *Ely*, Earl of *Eltham*, Viscount of *Lanceston*, Baron of *Snaudon* and of *Renfrew*, Lord of the Isles and Steward of *Scotland*, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*.

— Dy'd *Alexander Abercrombie* of *Glasgough* in *Scotland*, Esq;

7. The Lord *Gairles*, eldest Son of *James Stuart*, Earl of *Galloway*, marry'd to the Lady *Catharine Cochran*, Daughter of *John Cochran*, Earl of *Dondonald*.

About this Time, his Majesty in Council was pleased to make the following Alterations and Additions to the List of the Sheriffs of *England* and *Wales*, for the Year 1729: Which List is printed at the End of the last Register, viz.

<i>Chester</i> ,	<i>John Spence</i> of <i>Huntingdon</i> , Esq;
<i>Gloucester</i> ,	<i>Joseph Small</i> , Esq;
<i>Hertford</i> ,	<i>John Turwin</i> of <i>Gellston</i> , Esq;
<i>Lincoln</i> ,	<i>Henry Andrews</i> , Esq;
<i>Warwick</i> ,	<i>Sir Colbery Holt</i> , Bart.
<i>Wilts</i> ,	<i>Henry Hungerford</i> of <i>Tyfield</i> , Esq;
	<i>South-Wales</i> .
<i>Radnor</i> ,	<i>Harford Jones</i> of <i>Walton</i> , Esq;
	<i>North-Wales</i> .

Merioneth, *Thomas Owen* of *Cwurcadian*, Esq;

8. Dy'd *Thomas Perrot*, Esq; one of the Registers of the High Court of Chancery.

— Colonel *Fielding*, marry'd to Mrs. *Hill*, Relict of *Hill* of *Salisbury*, Esq;

9. *Richard Luther* of *Milefs* near *Ongar* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Charlotte Chamberlayn*, Daughter of Dr. *Chamberlayn*.

This Day Letters Patents pass'd the Great Seal of Great Britain, for creating his Royal Highness Prince *Frederick*, Prince of *Wales* and Earl of *Chester*.

— The Lord *Charles Cavendish*, third Son of *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, marry'd to the Lady *Anne de Grey*, Daughter to *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*.

11. Dy'd Mrs. *Foye*, Relict of *Peter Foye*, Esq; some time Treasurer of *St. Bartholemew's Hospital*, aged 90 Years.

Jan. 12

Jan. 11. Dy'd at Wardour-Castle in Wiltshire, Baron Eurard, Father-in-Law of Thomas Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour.

12. Dy'd Joseph Bagnal of Roehampton in the County of Surrey, Esq; He had been one of the greatest Sugar-Bakers in England.

13. John Norris, Esq; eldest Son of Sir John Norris, marry'd to Mrs. Judith Western, eldest Daughter of Robert Western, Esq;

14. Dy'd the Lady Viscountess of Hereford, Wife of Price Devereux, Lord Viscount Hereford. She was Daughter of Samuel Sandys of Ombersby-Court in the County of Worcester, Esq;

— Dy'd at Leeds in Yorkshire, Robert Kaye, Esq; an eminent Merchant of that Place, and Brother of Sir John Kaye of Denby-Grange in that County, Bart.

— Dy'd Daniel Carnegie, Earl of Northesk, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son, the Lord Roseshill.

— Sir John Bowden, Kt. appointed his Majesty's Solicitor in Criminal Causes in Ireland, in the Room of Thomas Pocklington, Esq;

15. Dy'd Sir John Colbatch, D. D. in a very advanc'd Age.

— Mr. Comyns, Clerk of Clerks-Hall, made Accountant-General of the Duties on Malt and Hops in the Office of Excise, in the Room of Mr. John Tooker, who was remov'd.

— Dy'd Samuel Pitts of Kier in the County of Worcester, Esq;

— The Dutcheß of Bridgewater, Wife of Scroop Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, brought to Bed of a Son.

16. Dy'd William Colner, D. D. Minister of St. Lawrence Jewry.

— Dy'd Edward Clopton of Clopton near Stratford upon Avon in the County of Warwick, Esq; He was Son of Sir William Clopton of Clopton, Kt. by Barbara, only Daughter and Heir of Sir Edward Walker, Kt. Garter Principal King at Arms.

17. Thomas Coningesby, Esq; Grandson of Thomas Earl Coningesby, and Edmund Bramston, Esq; Nephew to the Lord Viscount Torrington, appointed Gentlemen Ushers to the Prince of Wales.

William Wentworth, Esq; Nephew to *Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Charles Hawley, Esq;* and *Smith, Esq;* appointed Gentlemen Waiters to his Royal Highness. And

Francis Smith, and William le Grand, Esq; Pages of Honour.

On the 15th, came on the Election for Governors, and this Day for the Court of Assistants of the Royal African Company for the Year ensuing, at which Time were declared, The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Governor; Sir *Bibye Lake, Bart.* Sub-Governor; the Hon. Sir *Thomas Saunderson, Knight of the Bath, Deputy-Governor*: Court of Assistants, *John Baker, Edward Barker, Thomas Bodicoate, John Bodicoate, Christian Cole, William Corbett, * Robert Cruikshank, * Joseph Danvers, * Richard Evans, Daniel Finch, Charles Hayes, Esqrs, Mr. John Jansen, Peter Meyer, the Hon. Francis Negus, Henry Parsons, Benjamin Periam, Ralph Radcliff, Abraham Reynardson, * Joseph Reynardson, * Thomas Revell, Esqs. The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Sutton, Knight of the Bath; St. Quintin Thompson, John Torriano, Esq;* and *Fry Townley, Esq;*

N. B. Those with this Mark * were not in the former Direction.

— Dy'd Sir *John Hume* of *Blackada* in the Kingdom of *Scotland, Bart.*

18. The Countess of *Albemarle, Wife of William Anne Kepell, Earl of Albemarle, brought to Bed of a Son.*

— Mrs. *Brudenel, Wife of James Brudenel, Esq;* Brother to *George Earl of Cardigan, brought to Bed of a Son.*

— Dy'd at *Rome, the Cardinal Laurence Cozza, in the 75th Year of his Age; being born at St. Laurence in the Diocese of Motefiasco, the 21st of March, 1654. He had been General of the Minims, of the strict Observance of the Rule of St. Francis, commonly known by the Name of Cordeliers; and Guardian of the Holy Land. The Pope made him a Cardinal in the Consistory of the 28th of November, 1726; and on the 7th of December, his Holiness gave him the Title of St. Laurence in Pane & Perna, which he resign'd the 9th of January, 1727, to take that of St. Mary de Ara Cœli.*

19. Dy'd at the Age of about 57 Years, *William Congreve, Esq;* one of the most valuable Men, as well as finest Writers of his Age and Country. He was the Author of five excellent Plays, viz. *The Old Batchelor,*

The

The Double Dealer, Love for Love, The Mourning Bride, and The Way of the World. He was one of the four Patent Searchers in the Port of London, and Secretary to the Island of Jamaica.

Jan. 19. Dy'd Ellis St. John of Farley in the County of Southampton, Esq;

21 The King went to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and opened the Parliament with a most gracious Speech to both Houses.

— His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was introduc'd into the House of Peers, by the Lord Privy Seal, the Dukes of Ancaſter, Dorſet, &c. and took the Oaths, and his Seat accordingly.

— Leigh, Esq; Nephew of George-Henry, Earl of Litchfield, and Killegrew, Esq; Son of Henry Killegrew, Esq; who was Privy-Purſe to his preſent Maſteſty when Prince of Wales, made Pages of Honour to the three eldeſt Princeſſes, in the Room of Francis Saville, and William Le Grand, Eſqrs. who were promoted to be Pages of Honour to the Prince of Wales.

22. Dy'd Baſil Herne, Esq; one of the Six Clerks in the Court of Chancery.

— George Gordon, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Bowdler, Daughter of Thomas Bowdler, Esq;

— Samuel Eyre, D. D. made a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, in the Room of Colnet, D. D. deceas'd.

23. Signor Vignola, Reſident of the Republick of Venice, had a private Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

— Dy'd Joſeph Harvey, Esq; He had been Sealer to the Great Seal upwards of fifty Years: Which Office by his Death devolv'd on Edward Dapper of Edmonton, Esq;

— Hammond, Esq; appointed Comptroller of the Cuſtoms in the Port of Briſtol.

— Dy'd Thomas Perrot, Esq; Deputy-Register of the High Court of Chancery.

— Dy'd at Mentz in Germany, Lotharius-Francis de Schonborn, Archbiſhop-Elector of Mentz, in the 74th Year of his Age, being born the 14th of September, 1655. This Prince, who was Son of Philip Erwin of Schonborn, Count of Rigelsberg, who dy'd the 24th of October 1668, and of Mary-Urſula Counteſs of Greſſnola, who dy'd in 1682, was elected Biſhop of Bamberg in 1693, and Co-adjutor of Mentz the 23d of October 1694. He took
B Poſſeſſion.

Possession of the Electorate of *Mentz*, the 20th of *March* of the following Year, after the Death of the Elector *Francis Baron of Ingelheim*; and was succeeded in the Electorate by the Prince Palatine *Francis Lewis of Neubourg*, Elector of *Triers*, Bishop of *Breslau*, and of *Worms*, and Provost of *Elwangen*, who was chosen his Coadjutor the 25th of *October*, 1710.

Jan. 25. Dy'd *Leonard Street*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, Steward of the Borough-Court in *Southwark*, and Barrister at Law.

— Dy'd *Thomas Walham*, Esq; who for near forty Years had been Deputy-Register of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

— *Thomas Arundel*, Baron *Arundel of Wardour*, and Count of the sacred Roman Empire, marry'd to the Lady *Anne Herbert*, Daughter of *William Herbert*, Marquess of *Down*.

26. Dy'd *John Holt* of *Redgrave* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; Son of *Rowland Holt*, Esq; and Nephew of Sir *John Holt*, formerly Chief Justice of *England*.

— Dy'd in Childbed Mrs. *Williams*, Wife of *Thomas Williams*, Esq; Brother of Sir *Nicholas Williams*, of *Rhyd Odin* in *Carmarthenshire*, Bart.

27. *Richard Evans*, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for *Queensborough* in the County of *Kent*, in the Room of *Sprig Manesty*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dr. *Robert Clavering*, Bishop of *Llandaff*, translated to the See of *Peterborough*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *White Kennet*.

— The Lady *Harriot Boyle*, youngest Daughter of *George Hamilton*, Earl of *Orkney*, and Wife of the Lord *Boyle*, only Son of *Charles Earl of Orrery*, deliver'd of a Son.

— The Princess, Spouse of the Hereditary Prince of *Modena*, brought to Bed at *Genoa*, of a Princess.

— Dy'd Colonel *Sydney*, only Brother of *John Sydney*, Earl of *Leicester*.

28. *George Abington* of *Compton* in the County of *Dorset*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Barbara Wyndham*, Daughter of *Wyndham* of *Ditton* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq;

29. *James Pelham*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Newark upon Trent*, appointed Secretary to the Prince of *Wales*.

Jan. 29.

Jan. 29. Dy'd Mr. *Richard Shuckburgh*, an eminent Millener in *Covent Garden*, descended from the antient Family of the *Shuckburghs* of *Shuckburgh* in the County of *Warwick*.

— Dy'd of the Small-Pox, *Richard Shales*, Esq; eldest Son of Mr. *Charles Shales*, an eminent Banker.

— *Thomas Aldridge*, Esq; Senior Clerk of the Registers Office in *Chancery*, appointed Deputy-Register, in the Room of *Thomas Perrot*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd Mr. *Henry Hammond*, Clerk to the *Coopers Company*.

— *John Gould*, Esq; one of the Directors of the *East-India Company*, Nephew of Sir *Nathaniel Gould* of *Newington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Kt. and *Samuel Ongley*, Esq; Nephew of Sir *Samuel Ongley* of *Warden* in the County of *Bedford*, Kt. elected Members of Parliament for *New Shoreham* in *Suffex*, in the Room of the said Sir *Nathaniel Gould*, and *Francis Chamberlayne* of *Thorpe* in the County of *Warwick*, Esq; both deceas'd.

— Sir *Thomas Lee* of *Hartwell-House* in the County of *Bucks*, Bart. unanimously chosen Knight of the Shire for that County, in the Room of *Richard Hampden* of *Hampden-Magna* in the said County, Esq; deceas'd.

30. *James Lumley*, Esq; Brother of *Richard Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough*, elected Member of Parliament for the City of *Chichester*, in the Room of his Brother *Charles Lumley*, Esq; deceas'd.

— *Charles-Counter Nicoll* of *Wherewell* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the City of *Peterborough*, in the Room of *John Earl Fitz-Williams* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, deceas'd.

31. Mr. *Francis Williams*, Attorney at Law, chosen Clerk of the *Coopers Company*, in the Room of Mr. *Henry Hammond*, deceas'd.

— *William Aston* of *Branford-Hall* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; elected Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *Orford* in that County, in the Room of *Pryse Devereux*, Esq; who made his Election for the County of *Montgomery*.

— Dy'd Sir *Edward Ernle* of *Maddington* in *Wilts*, Bart. and of *Charborough* in *Dorsetshire*, which last Estate he came possess'd of by marrying *Frances*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Erle* of *Charborough*, Esq; (General of the Foot, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and one of the Privy-Council to Queen *Anne*) by whom he had Issue two Daughters, *Frances*, who dy'd unmarried, and

and *Elizabeth*, Wife of *Henry Drax* of *Ellerton Abby* in the County of *York*, Esq; *Sir Edward* represented the Borough of *Wareham* in *Dorsetshire* in several Parliaments, and was descended from the ancient Family of the *Ernele's* near *Chichester* in *Suffex*, in which County they continu'd 'till the Beginning of the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. Of this Family was *John Ernele* of *Chichester* in *Suffex*, who remarkably distinguish'd himself when Knight of the Shire for that County in the Parliament holden at *Winchester*, 4 *Edw.* 3. A Descendant from *John* aforesaid, was *John Ernele*, Attorney-General to *Henry VII.* and *Henry VIII.* and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. A Descendant from him was *Sir John Ernele*, Chancellor of the Exchequer the latter End of the Reign of *King Charles II.* *Sir Edward* leaving no Male Issue, the Dignity of a Baronet in this ancient Family became extinct.

F E B R U A R Y.

Feb. 1. Dy'd of the Small-Pox, *Mrs. Gorge*, Wife of *Richard Gorge*, Esq; to whom she was marry'd the 9th of *January* last.

— Dy'd the excellent Comedian *Mr. James Spiller*.

— *Bennet Garrard*, Esq; Son of *Sir Samuel Garrard*, Bart. who was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1710, appointed Curllitor for the Counties of *Wilts* and *Stafford*, in the Room of *Jeremiah Hale*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Walsham*, Esq; who had been many Years in the Commission of the Peace for the County of *Surrey*.

— This Day his Majesty in Council was pleas'd to appoint the following Sheriffs, viz.

Chester, *Robert Davis* of *Manley*, Esq;

Warwick, *William Chamberlayne* of *Stony-Thorp*, Esq;

Merioneth, *Griffith Roberts* of *Blaenyddal*, Esq;

— *Sir Richard Mill* of *Woolbeding* in the County of *Suffex*, Bart. elected Member of Parliament for *Midhurst* in that County, in the Room of *Alan Broderick*, Baron and Viscount *Middleton* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, deceased.

3. Dy'd *Charles Lowe*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, Chapter-Clerk to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, and Coroner of that City and Liberty.

Feb. 3.

Feb. 3. *John Harris*, D. D. Dean of *Burien* in *Cornwal*, Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty, Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*, made Bishop of *Landaff*, vacant by the Translation of *Dr. Robert Clavering* to the See of *Peterborough*.

— *Mrs. Prideaux*, Wife of *John Prideaux*, Esq; brought to Bed of two Daughters, who both dy'd the same Day.

— *Thomas Robinson* of *Rookby-Park* in the County of *York*, Esq; marry'd to the Lady *Lechmere*, Relict of *Nicholas Lord Lechmere* of *Evesham*.

4. *Thomas Scot* of *Chigwell* in the County of *Essex*, Esq; marry'd to the Widow of *Mr. William Hare*, an eminent Orange-Merchant of *London*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Pacey*, youngest Son of *Henry Pacey* of *Boston* in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq;

— *Daniel Fell*, Esq; Secretary to the Bishops of *Peterborough* and *Gloucester*, and Register of the Diocese of *Landaff*, appointed Chapter-Clerk to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Charles Lowe*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd *William Yaldwyn* of *Blackdown* near *Midhurst* in the County of *Sussex*, Esq;

5. Dy'd Mrs. *Robins*, Wife of *Charles Robins* of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; she was the youngest Daughter of *William Duncombe* of *Battlesden* in the County of *Bedford*, Esq;

— *Thomas Hawes*, Esq; one of the Clerks to the Lords of the Admiralty, and Treasurer of the Six-penny Stamp-Office on Sailors Tickets, appointed Judge-Advocate on Board his Majesty's Fleet; and

William Allix, Esq; appointed Treasurer of the Six-penny Stamp-Office, in the Room of the said Mr. *Hawes*.

6. Dy'd *John Radburn* of *Bromley* near *Bow* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; an eminent Spanish Merchant of *London*.

— Mr. *Haytor*, Chaplain to *Dr. Lancelot Blackburn*, Archbishop of *York*, appointed one of the Prebendaries of that Cathedral.

— *Charles Taylor*, Esq; appointed Deputy-Remembrancer of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in the Room of *John Harding*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd Mr. *Guido Clinton*, Register of the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Feb. 6. *Philip Mercier*, Esq; one of the Pages of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*, appointed Painter to his Royal Highness.

7. *Edward Whitacre*, Esq; Son of *Edward Whitacre*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law, appointed Steward of the Borough-Court in *Southwark*, in the Room of *Leonard Street*, Esq; decess'd.

8. *Robert Bruce*, Esq; Brother of *Thomas Bruce*, Earl of *Aylesbury*, marry'd to *Mrs. Frances Blackett*, Daughter of

— Dy'd *Joseph Hall*, Esq; who had been one of the Serjeants at Arms.

— Dy'd *Mrs. Brain*, Wife of *James Brain* of *Tottenham*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

— *John Le Hardy*, Esq; appointed Procurator in the Isle of *Jersey*, in the Room of *Philip Legtyt*, Esq;

9. Dy'd the Lady *Compton*, Wife of Sir *William Compton* of *Hartbury* in the County of *Gloucester*, Bart. She was Daughter and Heir of the ancient Family of the *Hydes* of *Hurst* in the County of *Berks*.

10. Dy'd *John Taylor*, Esq; Treasurer of the Hospitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlehem*.

— Mr. *Wynne*, A. M. made Register of the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, in the Room of Mr. *Guido Clinton*, decess'd.

— *Matthew Ducie Morton*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Ducie de Moreton*, elected Member of Parliament for *Tregony* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of *Thomas Smith*, Esq; decess'd.

11. Mr. *Thorogood*, youngest Son of *Catlin Thorogood* of in the County of *Essex*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Selby*, Daughter of Capt. *Selby* of in the same County, Esq;

12. Dy'd Mr. *George Lascel* of *Fenchurch-street*, an eminent *Barbadoes* Merchant.

— *Nathaniel Gould*, Esq; one of the Directors of the Bank of *England*, Son of *John Gould* of *Hackney* in *Middlesex*, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for *Wareham* in *Dorsetshire*, in the Room of *Joseph Gascoigne* of *Chiswick* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Richard West*, Esq; Father of the late Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, of the same Name.

— *Cunningham*, Esq; Son of Sir *William Cunningham* of *Calnington* in *Scotland*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Mackenzie*, Daughter of the Lord *Royston*.

Feb. 12. Dy'd at *Meiningen* in *Germany*, of the Small Pox, in the 20th Year of his Age, *Ernest-Lewis*, Hereditary Prince of *Saxe-Meiningen*.

14. Dy'd *Samuel Rolle* of *Shadwick* in the County of *Somerset*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Sir David Murray* of *Stanhope* in *Scotland*, Bart.

15. Dy'd *Mrs. Theodora Vernon*, Sister of *Edward Vernon* of *Nacton* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq;

17. Dy'd *Sir William Holland* of *Quiddendenham* in *Norfolk*, Bart. Son of the late *Sir John Holland*, Bart. (Controller of the Household, and one of the Privy Council to *Queen Anne*) by *Lady Rebecca*, Daughter to the Right Honourable *William Passon*, Earl of *Yarmouth*. *Sir William* was descended from *Sir Stephen de Holland*, Kt. who was Lord of *Stevington*, *Com. Linc.* in the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, and is supposed the common Ancestor of all the *Hollands* in *England*, who assumed their Sirname from *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*. A Descendant of *Sir Stephen's* was *Thomas Holland*, one of the first Knights of the Order of the Garter, and Earl of *Kent*, who marry'd *Joan*, Sister and Heir of *John*, and Daughter of *Edmund Plantagenet*, Earl of *Kent*, younger Son of King *Edward I.* (afterwards Wife of *Edward the Black Prince*, and Mother of King *Richard II.*) by whom he was Progenitor to the *Hollands*, Earls of *Kent*, and Dukes of *Surry*, and also to the Earls of *Huntingdon*, and Dukes of *Exeter*, of that Name, who were not more Illustrious for their Titles of Honour, than their frequent Inter-marriages with the Royal Family. *Sir William Holland*, Bart. marry'd *Mary*, Daughter of *Arthur Upton*, Merchant, by whom he had no Issue, so that the Dignity of a Baronet in this ancient Family became extinct: *Sir William* left two Sisters behind him, both unmarried.

18. *Francis Stratford*, of *Warwick*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Pack*, Daughter of *Stratford*, in the County of *Warwick*, Esq;

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, *Mrs. Mary Philips*, only Daughter of *Sir John Philips* of *Picton Castle* in the Shire of *Pembroke*, Bart.

— *Henry Somerset*, Duke of *Beaufort*, took the Oaths, and his Seat in the House of Peers.

— *Robert Hemington*, Esq; one of the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, appointed Gentleman-Usher of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, in the Room of *Brownlow Sherrard*, Esq; who resign'd.

Feb. 18. The Dutcheſs, Spouſe of *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*, brought to Bed of a Son.

William Chapple of *Upway* in the County of *Dorſet*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, made Judge for the Counties of *Carnarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Angleſea*, in the Room of *William Jeſſop*, Eſq; who was made Second Juſtice of *Cheſter*, in the Room of *John Willes*, Eſq; appointed firſt Juſtice, in the Room of *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd *Francis Edwards*, Eſq; of *Soho-Square*. He marry'd the Lady *Anne Rich*, Daughter of *Robert Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, by whom he left Iſſue only one Daughter.

21. Dy'd Mrs. *Elizabeth Branthwaite*, Siſter of *Branthwaite*, Eſq; Serjeant at Law.

22. The Counteſs, Wife of *William Capel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Mrs. *Byng*, Wife of *Pattee Byng*, eldeſt Son of *George Lord Viſcount Torrington*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd *Alexander Montgomery*, Earl of *Eglington*, Lord *Montgomery*, &c. and was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son a Minor, of about ſix Years of Age.

— *John Evelyn*, Eſq; Son of Sir *John Evelyn* of *Wootton* in the County of *Surrey*, Eſq; appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*.

25. Dy'd Sir *Charles-Cornwallis Lloyd* of *Maes-y-Vellin* in the County of *Cardigan*, Bart. and leaving no Iſſue, the Dignity and Eſtate deſcended to his only Brother *Lucius Lloyd*, Eſq;

26. Dy'd Sir *Edmond Prideaux* of *Netherton* in the County of *Devon*, Bart. deſcended from *Paganus de Prideaux*, who was ſeiz'd of *Prideaux* in *Cornwall*, at the Time of the *Norman Conqueſt*; from whom, after ſeveral Generations, who match'd with the ancient Families of *Orcharton*, *Bodrygan*, *Herle*, *Chicheſter*, *Moyle*, *Edgcomb*, *Powlet*, *Granville*, *Drake*, &c. was Sir *Edmond Prideaux* before mention'd, deſcended. He marry'd two Wives, 1ſt, *Mary*, Daughter of *Samuel Reynardſon* of *Hillingdon* in *Middleſex*, Eſq; by whom he had only one Daughter, who is now living unmarried; and by his ſecond Wife, *Anne*, Daughter of *Philip Hawkins* of *Penmans* in *Cornwall*, Eſq; he had one Son, who dy'd young, and a Daughter who is ſtill living unmarried, and his Executrix; Sir *Edmond*, dying without Iſſue Male, is ſucceeded in the Dignity of a Baronet in this ancient Family,

Family, by his half Brother, Sir *John Prideaux*, Bart. (only Son of Sir *Edmond Prideaux*, Bart. by his second Wife, Mrs. *Elizabeth Saunderson*) who marry'd the Daughter of the Lord Viscount *Lisburne*.

27. Sir *John Smith* of *Long Ashton* in the County of *Somerset*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Pym* of *Oxford*.

28. *Charles Bennet*, Earl of *Tankerville*, the Lord *Harry Powlet*, Brother of *Charles Powlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, and the Lord *Polwarth*, eldest Son of *Hume*, Earl of *Marchmont*, appointed Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to the Prince of *Wales*.

M A R C H.

1. Dy'd *Robert Hughes*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Navy.

— Dy'd Sir *Alexander Gillson* of *Durie* in *Scotland*, Bart.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Langton*, Widow of *George Langton* of *Langton* in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq;

2. Dy'd Captain *John Merry*, Governor of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, and one of the elder Brothers of the *Trinity-House*.

3. Dy'd *Warburton*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Samuel Raby*, Esq; only Son of *Raby*, Esq; Serjeant at Law, Deputy-Recorder of *London*.

4. Dy'd Dame *Mary Page*, Relict of Sir *Gregory Page* of *Greenwich* in the County of *Kent*, Bart. and Mother of Sir *Gregory Page* of *Ricklemarsh* in the same County, Bart.

5. Dy'd Mr. *Pughe*, only Son of *John Pughe* of *Mathaverne* in the County of *Montgomery*, Esq;

— Sir *John Frederick*, Bart. appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

— *Pierce*, Esq; of *Wales*, marry'd to Mrs. *Furnese*, Daughter of *Henry Furnese* of *London*, Merchant, and Niece of Sir *Robert Furnese* of *Waldershare* in the County of *Kent*, Bart.

Samuel Salton, D.D. made a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of *Norwich*, in the Room of Mr. *Benjamin Beck*, deceas'd.

6. Dy'd Sir *William Lowther* of *Swillington* in *Yorkshire*, Bart. and Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *Pontefract* in the said County: He was descended from the ancient Family of the *Lowthers* of *Lowther-Hall* in *Westmoreland*, where they have flourished beyond

yond the Records of Time, of which Family was Sir *Hugh de Lowther*, Kt. Attorney-General to K. *Edward I.* who had Summons to be at the Parliament held at *Nor-thampton*. Another Sir *Hugh de Lowther*, Kt. was one of the Justices of the King's Bench, 5 *Edw. 3.* Another *Hugh de Lowther* was made a Knight of the Bath at the Marriage of Prince *Arthur*, eldest Son of K. *Henry VII.* After a long Succession of worthy Ancestors, who have continually served their Country in Parliament, and held considerable Posses, was Sir *William Lowther* of *Leeds* and *Swillinton*, younger Son of Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther*, Kt. (Ancestor to the Lord Viscount *Lonsdale*) which Sir *William* dy'd 1687, aged 80. His Son Sir *William Lowther*, Kt. who was born August 1639, and dy'd December 7, 1705, was Father of Sir *William Lowther*, Bart. before-mention'd, who marry'd *Annabella*, Daughter of *Banister Lord Maynard*, by whom he left several Children, and was succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, *William Lowther*, Esq;

March 7. Dy'd the Lady *Mary Drummond*, Countess Dowager Marischal of *Scotland*. She was Daughter of *James Drummond*, Earl of *Perth*, and Relict of *William Keith*, Earl Marischal of *Scotland*.

8. Dy'd in Childbed, the Wife of *Edward Beotle*, Esq; She was Daughter of Sir *Thomas Johnson* of *Liverpool* in the County of *Lancaster*, Kt.

James Pitt, Esq; made Surveyor of the Customs at *Portsmouth*.

9. The Lady *Grant*, Wife of Sir *Archibald Grant* of *Monymoske* in *Scotland*, Bart. brought to Bed of a Son.

— Mr. *John Newham* made a Land-waiter in the Port of *London*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Allin*, alias *Anguish*, who resign'd.

10. The Lady *Lyn*, Wife of *Charles Townshend*, Lord *Townshend* of *Lyn-Regis*, deliver'd of a Son.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Underwood*, Wife of *William Underwood* of in the County of *Cambridge*, Esq;

— Dy'd Major *Bucknel*, Fort-Major in the Castle of *Edinburgh*.

— Dy'd at *Venice*, aged 61 Years, Mr. *John Law*, a Native of *Scotland*, formerly Controller-General of the Finances of *France*.

11. *Adrian Moore*, jun. of *Egham* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; marry'd in Mrs. *Crawley*, Daughter of Captain *Crawley* of *Mile-end* in *Middlesex*.

March

March 12. Dy'd at *Edinburgh*, *Collin Campbel*, Esq; eldest Son of *Sir James Campbel* of *Ardinglafs* in *Scotland*, Bart.

13. *Buffy Mansell*, Esq; Uncle of *Thomas Mansell*, Lord *Mansell* of *Margam*, marry'd to the Lady *Barbara Blacket*, Relict of *Sir William Blacket* of *New-Castle upon Tyne*, Bart. She was Daughter of *Villiers*, Earl of *Jersey*.

— Dy'd *Charles Usher*, Esq; Barrister at Law, and junior Judge of the Sheriffs Courts of *London*.

14. The Princess, Spouse of the Prince of *Piemont*, Hereditary Prince of *Sardinia* and *Savoy*, brought to Bed at *Turin* of a Princess.

— Dy'd *Charles Smith* of in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Richard Masters*, D. D. of *Woodford* in the County of *Essex*.

— Dy'd at *Meiningen* in *Germany*, the Princess *Elizabeth-Eleonora* of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*, Dutcheß-Dowager of *Saxe-Meiningen*, in the 71st Year of her Age, being born the 20th of *September* 1658. This Princess was Widow by her first Marriage, of Duke *George* of *Mecklenbourg*.

— Dy'd at *Wirtzburg* in *Germany*, *John-Philip*, Count of *Schonborn*, Bishop and Prince of *Wirtzburg*, Great Provost of *Mentz*, and of the Collegiate Church of *St. Bartholomew* at *Francfort*; and succeeded the 7th of *September* 1719, to *John-Philip* of *Groeffenlarus de Valratz*, Great Dean of *Mentz*; who was elected in 1699, Bishop and Prince of *Wirtzburg*, and who dy'd the 23d of *July* 1719.

15. Dy'd *John Sutherland*, Esq; a near Relation of *John* Earl of *Sutherland*.

— The Lady of *Dr. Francis Hare*, Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Dy'd *Sir James Long* of *Draycot Cerne* in the County of *Wilts*, Bart. and Representative in Parliament for the said County. He was descended from *Sir Thomas Long*, Kt. who had been long Resident in the County of *Wilts*; and his Descendent was *Robert Long*, Esquire of the Body to King *Henry VIII.* and serv'd him at the winning of *Bullen*. After a long Succession of Ancestors of considerable Note, was *Sir Walter Long* of *Wrexhall*, Kt. who marry'd a *Thynne* of Lord *Weymouth's* Family, and had two Sons; *Walter* (who was knighted, and marry'd the Lady *Jane Ley*, Daughter to *James* Earl of *Marlborough*,

Marlborough, Lord High Treasurer of England) and *Robert*, and *Robert*, who was Secretary to King *Charles II.* in his Exile, and at the happy Restauration was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and created a Baronet: He dying a Batchelor in 1673, was succeeded according to the Remainder in the Patent, by his Nephew, Sir *James Long*, Bart. who in the Civil Wars commanded a Troop of Horse for King *Charles I.* and his Grandson was Sir *James Long*, the last Baronet, before mention'd; who marry'd *Henrietta*, Daughter to *Foulk Lord Brooke*, by whom he has left two Sons and three Daughters, and was succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, *James Long*, Esq;

March 15. Captain *Edward Randolph*, a *Virginia* Merchant of *London*, elected an elder Brother of *Trinity-House*, in the Room of Captain *John Merry*, deceas'd.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Dormer*, Reliēt of *Dormer* of *Lee* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; who had been one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

16. Dy'd Mr. *Cotterel*, Son of Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Master of the Ceremonies.

— Dy'd *Jonathan Brawn* of *Chelmsford* in the County of *Essex*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Charles Milborn*, Esq; Secondary of the Pipe-Office.

— Dy'd Sir *Henry Nelthorp* of *Turfield* in the County of *Bucks*, Bart. aged about 11 Years.

— Dy'd at *Luneville* in *Lorraine*, *Leopold I.* Duke of *Lorraine*, aged 49 Years, 6 Months, and 16 Days, being born the 1st of *September* 1679.

17. *M. Platen de Lyn*, Resident from the Elector Palatine, had his first private Audience of the King.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Mary Jones*, Wife of *Henry Jones*, Esq; and Daughter of Sir *Baldwyn Wake*, Bart.

— *Francis Napier*, Lord *Napier*, marry'd to the Lady *Henrietta Hope*, Daughter of *Charles Hope*, Earl of *Hopton*.

18. Mrs. *Scarwen*, Wife of *Thomas Scarwen* of *Carshalton* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; Son of Sir *Thomas Scarwen*, Kt. Alderman of *London*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Dy'd the Lady *Anne Hay*, Daughter of *John Hay*, Marquess of *Tweeddale*, and Wife of *William Ross*, Lord *Ross*.

March 19.

March 19. The Convocation of *Canterbury* met at King *Henry VII's Chapel* in *Westminster-Abby*, and was farther prorogu'd to the 28th of *May* following.

— Mr. *Hagarth*, an eminent Designer and Engraver, marry'd to Mrs. *Thornhill*, Daughter to Sir *James Thornhill*, Serjeant Painter, and History Painter to his Majesty.

21. Dy'd *Robert Harmesworth*, Esq; one of the Keepers of his Majesty's Council Chamber.

— Dy'd in the 107th Year of his Age, Capt. *Harry Levinston*, belonging to the Train of Artillery in *Scotland*.

22. Dy'd the Lady *Eaton*, Relict of Sir *James Eaton*, Knt.

— Dy'd *Edward Whitacre*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

— Dy'd Sir *Josephus Woodward* of in the County of *York*, Kt.

23. *William Wroth*, Esq; Senior Clerk of the Pipe-Office, made Secondary of the said Office, in the Room of *Charles Milborn*, Esq; deceas'd.

— *John Robertson* of *Erneck*, Esq; appointed Fort Major of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, in the Room of Major *Bucknell*, deceas'd.

— Dy'd Capt. *William Mackett*, Commander of an *East-India Man*, call'd *The Princess of Wales*.

24. Dy'd *Henry Lamb*, D. D. Prebendary of *Finsbury* in the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*, *London*.

— *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*, &c. marry'd to the Lady *Sophia Bentinck*, Daughter of *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, by his 2d Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Temple* of *East-Sheen* in the County of *Surrey*, Kt. and Relict of *John Lord Berkeley* of *Stretton*.

— Dy'd Sir *John Malcolm* of *Lochmere* in *Scotland*, Bart.

— Dy'd the Lady *Henrietta Drummond*, Daughter of

25. Dy'd *Ezekiel Wright*, Esq; Brother of Sir *Nathan Wright*, formerly Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Williamson*, Wife of Colonel *Williamson*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*.

— Dy'd *Arundel Bealing* of in the County of *Cornewall*, Esq; Brother to Sir *Richard Bealing*, Kt.

— Mr. *Jonathan Sisson* of the *Strand*, made Mathematical Instrument Maker to the Prince of *Wales*.

March 26. *Wilmot*, M. D. elected Physician of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in the Room of Dr. *Cotesworth*, who resign'd.

— Dy'd *Moss*, D. D. Dean of *Ely*, and Preacher at *Gray's Inn*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Younger*, Widow of *Younger*, D. D. Dean of *Sarum*. She was Sister of Sir *Reginald Graham* of *Norton-Conyers* in the County of *York*, Bart.

— *Charles Powlet*, Duke of *Bolton*, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Glamorgan*.

— Dy'd at the Age of 85 Years, Major-General *Thomas Handaside* of *Great Stoughton* in the County of *Huntingdon*.

27. Captain *Benjamin Greenwood*, marry'd to Mrs. *Philippa Merittins*, Daughter of Sir *George Merittins*, Kt.

— A Proclamation publish'd in *Ireland*, for the farther proroguing of the Parliament of that Kingdom, from the 17th Day of *April*, to the 21st of *August* following.

28. Dy'd *Pursade*, D. D. formerly Sub-Preceptor to his Royal Highness the late Duke of *Gloucester*.

— *John How* of *Esq*; elected Kt. of the Shire for the County of *Wilts*, in the Room of Sir *James Long* of *Draycot-Cerne* in the said County, Bart. deceas'd.

29. A Proclamation publish'd, promising a Reward of 40*l*. to any Person who shall discover or apprehend any of the Offenders who lately committed Riots and Robberies in the County of *Cornwall*.

— The Lady *Morgan*, Wife of Sir *William Morgan* of *Tredegar* in the County of *Monmouth*, Knight of the *Bath*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

— Mrs. *Nightingale*, Wife of *Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

31. Dy'd of the Small Pox, Mrs. *Mary Digby*, eldest Daughter of *William Digby*, Baron of *Genshill* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by his Wife the Lady *Jane Noel*, second Daughter of *Edward Noel*, first Earl of *Gainsborough*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Robert Swinburn*, Master of the *Mercers Company's School* in the *Old Jewry*.

— The Workmen began to drive the Piles in the River of *Thames*, in Order to the building of a Bridge from *Putney* to *Fulham*.

APRIL.

A P R I L.

1. Dy'd Mrs. Mary Lane, Wife of John Lane of Bentley-Hall in the County of Stafford, Esq;

— Thomas Powell of Nantees in the County of Cardigan, Esq; upon the Election declared Member of Parliament for the Town of Cardigan, in the Room of Francis Cornwallis, Esq; of Albemarle in the County of Carmarthen, deceas'd. But upon a Scrutiny, Richard Lloyd of Mabur, Esq; was found to have the Majority, and was accordingly return'd.

2. Dy'd Thomas Willoughby, Baron Middleton of Middleton in the County of Warwick, and Baronet. He marry'd Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Richard Rothwell of Stapleford in the County of Lincoln, and by her had Issue four Sons, the eldest of whom, Francis Willoughby, Esq; succeeded him in Honour and Estate.

George Mackenzie of Esq; elected Commissioner for the Shires of Nairn and Cromarty, in the Room of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Granville, Bart. deceas'd.

— Dy'd Mrs. Selby, Widow of Selby, Esq; Serjeant at Law. She was the eldest Daughter of Sir Rowland Alston of Odel in the County of Bedford, Bart.

— Dy'd in an advanc'd Age, John Robotham, Esq; He was the only Son of Sir John Bobotham, Kt.

— Dy'd the Lady Dowager of Edmington, Widow of Wanchop of Edmington, who had been a Senator of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.

3. Philip Wharton, Duke of Wharton, &c. having been indicted of High-Treason, and required or summon'd in four several Counties, to surrender himself and answer thereto, and having neglected so to do, was this Day publickly declar'd a Traitor to this Realm, at the County-Court, held for Middlesex, at Old Brentford.

— Mr. Thomas Love, Glover in Fleet-street, made Glover to the Prince of Wales.

4. Dy'd John Crale of Hatton-Garden, Esq;

— Dy'd John Taylor of Birons in the County of Kent, Esq;

5. Dy'd Nicholas Easton, Esq; formerly Commander of the Sterling-Castle Man of War.

— David Areskin, Earl of Buchan, constituted his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, appointed to meet the first Day of May next.

April 5. Dy'd Sir *Thomas-Bruce Hope* of *Kinrofs* in *Scotland*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Robert Gordon* of *Cluny* in *Scotland*, Esq; a very learned Advocate.

6. Dy'd Mr. King, Minister of the New Chapel in *Long-Acre*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Thornby*, an eminent Accomptant and Solicitor in Chancery.

— Dy'd *John Stanton* of in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Esq;

7. Dy'd the youngest Son of Sir *Philip York*, Kt. his Majesty's Attorney-General.

— Dy'd *John Campbel* of *Mamore* in *Scotland*, Esq; 2d Son of *Archibald Campbel*, Earl of *Argyle*, and Uncle of *John Campbell*, first Duke of *Argyle*, and Duke of *Greenwich* in *England*.

8. Dy'd in *Newgate*, where he was imprison'd for Debt, *John Essington* of *Wandsworth* in the County of *Surry*, Esq; who had been High Sheriff of that County.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Dawney*, Wife of *John Dawney*, Esq; eldest Son of *Henry Dawney* of *Cowick* in the County of *York*, Lord Viscount *Down* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

— Sir *William Lowther* of *Swillington* in the County of *York*, Bart. elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Pontefract* in that County, in the Room of his Father, Sir *William Lowther*, deceas'd.

— Dy'd *John Sympson*, of in the County of *York*, Esq;

— *Edward Rudge*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Howard*, eldest Daughter of *Matthew Howard* of *Hackney* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

— Dy'd the Prince *Anthony Ferdinand de Gonzagues*, Duke of *Guaftalla*.

10. *Cockburn*, D.D. marry'd to the Lady *Mary Fielding*, Daughter of *Basil*, and Sister of *William Fielding*, Earls of *Denbigh*, &c.

— Dy'd *John Jasper Scheuchzer*, M.D. and F.R.S. also a Member of the College of Physicians in *London*.

— Mr. *Matthew Beachcroft*, an Italian Merchant of *London*, marry'd to Mrs. *Porteen*, only Daughter of Sir *Francis Porteen*, Kt.

11. Dy'd Mr. *John Richards*, an eminent Spanish Merchant of *London*.

— Dy'd Sir *Clement Fisher*, of *Packington* in the County of *Warwick*, Bart. He marry'd *Anne*, Daughter of *Humphrey*

Humphrey Jennens of in the said County, Esq; and by her had Issue *Mary*, marry'd to *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Aylesford*; but *Sir Clement* dying without Issue Male, the Dignity descended to his only Brother *Robert Fisher*, Esq;

April 13. Dy'd *Roger Burgoigne*, Esq; Clerk of the Warrants in his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

14. Dy'd *Washington Shirley*, Earl *Ferrars*, Viscount *Tamworth*, Baron *Ferrars* of *Chartley*, and Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of *Stafford*. He marry'd *Mary*, Daughter of *Sir Richard Levinge*, Kt. one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in *Ireland*, and by her had Issue three Daughters, (the eldest of whom, the Lady *Frances Shirley*, marry'd *Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale* of *Enfield* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; another to *Theophilus Hastings*, Earl of *Huntington*; and a third unmarried) but leaving no Issue Male, the Honour descended to his Brother *Lawrence Shirley*, Esq;

— *Sir William Yonge* of *Colliton* in the County of *Devon*, Knight of the *Bath*, Son of *Sir Walter Yonge* of *Escot* in the same County, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Howard*, Daughter of Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*.

15. Dy'd of the Small Pox, *William Trimnel*, D. D. Dean of *Winchester*.

— *Samuel Hilden*, Esq; elected Governor, and *Sir Edward Bellamy*, Kt. Alderman of *London*, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of *England* for the Year ensuing.

— The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Mr. John de Lange*, a Native and eminent Merchant of *Holland*.

— Dy'd at *Marseilles* in *France*, *Collier*, Lord Viscount *Milfington*, eldest Son of *David Collier*, Earl of *Portmore*.

16. The following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Bank for the Year ensuing, viz. *Mr. Robert Atwood*, *Mr. Bryan Benson*, *Stamp Brooksbank*, Esq; *Sir Gerard Conyers*, Kt. and Alderman, *Richard du Cane*, Esq; *William Farwaker*, Esq; *Mr. James Gaultier*, *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*, Kt. and Alderman, *John Hanger*, Esq; *Sir William Humphreys*, Kt. Bart. and Alderman, *Mr. William Hunt*, *Christopher Lethieulier*, Esq; *John Olmius*, Esq; *Moses Raper*, Esq; *William Snelling*, Esq; the Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq; *Mr. Clement Boheme*, *Thomas Cooke*, Esq; *John Gould*, Esq; *Mr. Matthew Howard*, *Henry Herring*, Esq; *Sir William Jolliff*, *Humphrey Morrice*, Esq; *John Nicoll*, Esq;

Apr. 16.

Apr. 16. The following Gentlemen chosen Directors of the East-India Company, viz. *Abraham Addams*, Esq; *Dodding Braddyll*, Esq; *John Bance*, Esq; * *Sir William Billers*, Kt. and Alderman, * *Charles Boone*, Esq; *Capt. Richard Boulton*, *Francis Child*, Esq; Alderman, *John Cooke*, Esq; *Dr. Caleb Cotesworth*, * *Sir Matthew Decker*, Bart. *John Drummond*, Esq; *Mr. John Eccleston*, * *Mr. Leonard Gill*, * *William Gosselin*, Esq; *John Gould*, jun. Esq; *Edward Harrison*, Esq; *John Heathcote*, Esq; *Capt. Robert Hudson*, *Baltzar Lyell*, Esq; *Matthew Martin*, Esq; *Mr. Edward Owen*, * *Mr. Gerard Van Neck*, *Josias Wordsworth*, Esq; *Mr. Josias Wordsworth*, jun.

April 17. *Robert Alsop*, Esq; Alderman of London, unanimously elected Treasurer of the Hospitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem*, in the Room of *Taylor*, Esq; deceased.

— *John St. John*, Esq; 2d Son of *Henry St. John*, Viscount *St. John* and Baron of *Battersea*, marry'd to Mrs. *Furnese*, Daughter of *Sir Robert Furnese* of *Waldershare* in the County of *Kent*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Mr. Sheldon Chambers*, an eminent *West-India* Merchant of *London*.

18. *Mr. Morrison*, Usher of the *Mercers Company's* School in the *Old Jewry*, elected Master thereof, in the Room of *Mr. Swinburn*, deceased.

— Dy'd *Mr. Hugh Mills*, an eminent Attorney at Law.

— Dy'd *Lewis Buckle* of *East-Moon* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Mr. Richard Heath*, Rector of *East-Clandon* in *Surry*. He was Son of *Sir Richard Heath*, Kt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the Reign of *K. James II.*

19. *Charles Harleston* of *Newton* in the County of *Cheshire*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Piggot*, youngest Daughter of *Robert Piggot* of *Chetwynd* in the County of *Salop*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Anthony Morgan* of *Fresh-Water* in the Isle of *Wight*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of that Island.

— The Dutchess, Wife of *Peregrine Bertie*, Duke of *Ancafter* and *Kesteven*, brought to Bed of a Son.

20. *Mr. Charles Frewen*, Steward and Train-Bearer to *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, Master of the Rolls, appointed one of the Clerks of the Petty-Bag Office, in the Room of *Evans Lloyd*, Esq; deceased.

21. Dy'd *John Gunston*, Esq; one of the Governors of *St. Thomas's* and *Guy's* Hospitals, and Treasurer of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

April 21.

April 21. The Lord *Henry Beauclerc*, third Brother of *Charles Beauclerc*, Duke of *St. Albans*, marry'd to Mrs. *Philips*, Daughter of *Philips of Stanwell* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; Governor of the Provinces of *Anapolis* and *Nova Scotia*, and Commander of his Majesty's Forces in *Placentia*.

— The Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Triers*, unanimously elected their Grand Provost, *Francis-George Count de Schonborn*, Archbishop-Elector of *Triers*, in the Room of the Prince, *Francis-Lewis of Neubourg*; who having been chosen Coadjutor of *Mentz*, in the Year 1710, succeeded in that Electorate *Lotharius-Francis de Schonborn*, who departed this Life the 23d of *January* of this present Year. See *January 23*.

22. Dy'd Mr. *Reading*, youngest Son of *Thomas Reading*, Esq; Closet-Keeper to his Majesty.

— Mr. *Hamilton*, appointed one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, in the Room of *Basil Horne*, Esq; deceas'd.

23. Sir *Peter Soame* of *Haydon* in the County of *Essex*, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. *Philips*, 2d Daughter of *Philips of Stanwell* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; Governor of the Provinces of *Anapolis* and *Nova Scotia*, &c.

— Dy'd *Robert Lane*, Esq;

— Dy'd at the Age of Seven Months, *John Murray*, Marquess of *Tullibardine*, Son of *James Murray*, Duke of *Athol*.

— Dy'd in his Archiepiscopal Palace at *Paris*, in the 78th Year of his Age, being born the 27th of *May*, 1651, *Lewis-Anthony de Noailles*, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, by the Title of *St. Sixtus the Elder*, Archbishop of *Paris*, Duke of *St. Cloud*, Peer of *France*, Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, Provisor, or Patron of the College of the *Sorbonne*, and Superior of that of *Navarre*. Cardinal *de Noailles* was Son of *Anne*, Duke *de Noailles*, Peer of *France*, Knight of the King's Orders, Captain of the first Troop of Life-Guards, and Governor of *Roussillon*; and of *Louisa Bowyer*, Lady of the Bedchamber to the late Queen *Anne* of *Austria*. He was, first, Bishop of *Cahors*, and afterwards translated to the See of *Chalons sur Marne*, till on the 31st of *July* 1695, the late King made him Archbishop of *Paris*. He was receiv'd Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost the 22d of *December* 1698, and Pope *Innocent XII.* created him a Cardinal in the Consistory held the 11th
of

of June 1700. The solid Piety, and the other Christian Virtues which govern'd all the Actions of the Cardinal *de Noailles*, his Charity towards the Poor, and his unweary'd Application to discharge worthily the Duties of the Episcopacy, render'd this Prelate as much respected by all the World, as he was belov'd by his Diocese; so that he was universally regretted.

April 25. *John Frankland*, D. D. Dean of *Gloucester*, appointed Dean of the Cathedral Church of *Ely*, in the Room of Dr. *Moss*, deceas'd; and

Peter Allix, D. D. appointed Dean of the Cathedral Church of *Gloucester*, in the Room of the said Dr. *Frankland*.

— *Charles Naylor*, D. D. appointed Dean of the Cathedral Church of *Winchester*, in the Room of Dr. *William Trimnel*, deceas'd.

— *Penniston Booth*, D. D. appointed Dean of the Chapel Royal in the Castle of *Windsor*, as also Dean of *Wolverhampton*, and Register of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in the Room of *George Verney*, Lord *Willoughby de Brooke*, deceas'd; and

Robert Friend, D. D. appointed a Prebendary of the Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of *Windsor*, in the Room of the said Lord *Willoughby de Brooke*.

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, Mrs. *Frances Blount*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas-Pope Blount* of *Tittenhanger* in the County of *Hertsford*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Jennour*, Esq; Barrister at Law.

— Sir *John Barrington* of *Swainston* in the Isle of *Wight*, Bart. and *Charles-Amand Powlet*, Son of the Lord *William Powlet*, voted to be duly elected for the Borough of *Newtown* in the said Isle, instead of *James Worsley*, and *Thomas Holmes*, Esqs. whose Election was declared void.

— The Lady of the Lord *George Murray*, Brother of the Duke of *Athol*, deliver'd of a Son.

26. *John Northall*, of the City of *Norwich*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Brood*, Daughter of Sir *John Brood* of Kt.

— Dy'd Mr. *Ptolomy James*, Prebendary of *Islington* in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, London.

— Dy'd *Joseph Soame*, Esq; Controller of the Duties on Leather, and Deputy Controller of the Customs outward in the Port of London.

— Dy'd Mr. *Noff*, a noted Statuary.

April 26.

Apr. 26. Dy'd Sir Stephen Glynne, late of *Biffeter* in the County of *Oxford*, Bart. He marry'd the 4th Daughter of Sir *Edward Evelyn* of *Long Ditton* in the County of *Surrey*, Bart. by whom he had Issue four Sons and four Daughters, and was succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son *Stephen Glynne*, Esq;

27. Dy'd at near eighty Years of Age, Mr. *Constable*, Curate and Lecturer of *St. Paul's Skadwell*.

— Dy'd *John Williams* of *Dolcothy* in the County of Esq; Brother of Sir *Nicholas Williams* of *Rhyd-Odiw* in the County of *Carmarthen*, Bart.

28. Dy'd *Francis Springall* of in the County of *Norfolk*, Esq;

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, Mrs. *Sample*, Wife of *Sample* of Esq;

— Dy'd Sir *Brownlow Bishop*, Kt. in the 77th Year of his Age.

29. Dy'd of the Small Pox, *Hugh Stafford*, jun. Esq; only Son of *Hugh Stafford* of *Pines* in the County of *Devon*, Esq;

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, Mr. *Henry Allen*, one of the Yeomen of the Wine-Cellar to his Majesty.

— Dy'd in an advanc'd Age, *Barrington East*, Esq;

— Dy'd *John Hildred* of *Horn-Hill* in the County of *Cambridge*, Esq;

30. *Samuel Alleyn* of *Greasley* in the County of *Derby*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Ravenscroft*, eldest Daughter of *Thomas Ravenscroft*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Thomas Coningesby*, Earl and Baron *Coningesby* of *Coningesby* in *England*, and Baron of *Clanbrasil* in *Ireland*, and was succeeded by his Grandson *Richard Coningesby*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen Ushers to the Prince of *Wales*.

M A Y.

1. Dy'd *Rogers*, D. D. Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of *Wells*, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Vicar of *St. Giles's, Cripplegate*.

— The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, and chose for their Moderator Mr. *James Alston*, Minister of the Gospel at *Dirleton*, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains.

2. Dy'd *William Pymm* of *Baldock* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq;

May 2. Mr. Rogers, Yeoman of the Pantry to his Majesty, made Groom of the King's Wine-Cellars, in the Room of Mr. Henry Allen, deceased. And

Mr. Robert Shannon made Yeoman of the Pantry in the Room of the said Mr. Rogers.

— Mr. Christopher Eyre, second Master of Winchester College, made a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, in the Room of Charles Naylor, D. D. who resign'd, upon his being promoted to the Deanery of that Cathedral, in the Room of Dr. William Trimmell, deceased.

3. Dy'd of the Small Pox, the Lady Scudamore, Relict of the Lord Viscount Scudamore.

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, in the 22d Year of his Age, Mr. Ferdinando Tracey, third Son of Robert Tracey of Broadway in the County of Gloucester, Esq;

— Dy'd Sir Richard Molineaux of Croxtath in the County of Lancaster, second Baronet of England, and Viscount and Baron Molineaux in the Kingdom of Ireland. He marry'd Mary, Sister of George Brudenel, the present Earl of Cardigan, by whom having no Male Issue, the Honour devolv'd on his Brother Carryl Molineaux, Esq;

5. Dy'd of the Small Pox, Mrs. Holland, only Daughter of Roger Holland of the Middle-Temple, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Chippenham in the County of Wilts.

— Thomas Lyttleton, Esq; Son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton of Hagley-Hall in the County of Warwick, Bart. made Page of Honour to the Princess Royal.

— Dy'd at Paris, Richard Legh, Son of Richard Legh of High-Legh in the County of Chester, Esq;

— Dy'd the Lady Crooke, Relict of Sir George Crooke of Waterstoke in the County of Oxford, Kt.

— Dy'd George Philips, Esq; Surveyor of the Duty on Houses in South-Wales. He was succeeded in that Employment by his Brother John Philips, Esq;

— Dy'd at the Hague, Samuel Van-Hulse, Esq; Brother of William-Charles Van-Hulse, who was private Secretary to King William III.

— Dy'd Brigadier-General Moncall.

— Dy'd William Pleasant, Esq; one of the Aldermen of Dublin.

7. Dy'd Mrs. Onslow, Relict of Denzil Onslow of Purford in the County of Surrey, Esq;

May 7.

May 7. Dy'd *Stratford, D.D.* one of the Canons of *Christ-Church College in Oxford.*

— Dy'd *Alexander Abercromby* of *Glascock, Esq;* Deputy-Governor of *Inverlochy.*

— Dy'd *Langham Edwards, Esq;* one of the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber to his Majesty.

— Mr. *Andrew Tooke*, Head-Master of the Charter-House School, marry'd to Mrs. *Levet, Relict of Levet, D.D.*

— *Alan Broderick*, Viscount and Baron *Broderick* of *Middleton* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, marry'd to the Lady *Mary Capel*, Sister of *William Capel, Earl of Essex.*

— Dy'd *Robert Gardiner, Esq;* Colonel of the Regiment of the Militia of *Westminster*, and Agent to several Regiments.

— Dy'd Dr. *William King*, Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*, and Primate of *Ireland*; at the Age of 83 Years and 11 Days.

— Dy'd at *Guastalla* in *Italy*, Duke *Anthony Ferdinand* of *Guastalla*. This Prince, who was born the 28th of *September 1687*, marry'd in *February 1727*, the Princess *Theodora*, Daughter of Prince *Philip* of *Hesse d'Armstadt*; but leaving no Issue, he was succeeded by his Brother the Duke *Joseph-Mary* of *Guastalla*.

9. The Lady *Elizabeth Henley*, Daughter of *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*, and Wife of *Anthony Henley* of the *Grange* in the County of *Southampton, Esq;* deliver'd of a Son.

— Dy'd the Lady *Hunsdon*, Wife of *William-Ferdinand Carey*, Lord *Hunsdon*. She was Daughter of Sir *Edward Waldo* of *London, Kt.* and marry'd to her first Husband Sir *Nicholas Wolstenholme, Bart.*

— The Lady of *John West*, Lord *De la War*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— Sir *James Smith* of *Bart.* marry'd to Mrs. *Sho'ey*, Daughter of

10. Dy'd *Joseph Godman, Esq;* Secretary to the General Post-Office.

— Dy'd *Calthrop Long* of *Whaddon* in the County of *Wilts, Esq;*

— Dy'd of an Apoplexy, *Henry Newberry, Esq;* who formerly belonged to the Playhouse.

— Dy'd the Prince *John-Ferdinand*, Duke of *Holstein-Retwisch*, in the 45th Year of his Age.

11. Dy'd *Robert Coatsworth* of *Gateshead Park* near *New-Castle upon Tyne* in the County of *Northumberland, Esq;*

May 11. Dy'd *Wadham Wyndham* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; Son of *Wadham Wyndham* of *New Sarum* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq;

— Dy'd *John Tooke*, Esq; formerly one of the Accountants General of the Excise.

12. *Alexander Campbel*, Esq; Captain in *Whetham's* Regiment of Foot, made Deputy-Governor of *Inverlochy*, in the Room of *Alexander Abercromby*, Esq; deceased.

— Dy'd the Lady *Clavering*, Relict of Sir *James Clavering* of *Axwel* in the County of *Durham*, deceased, and Mother of Sir *James Clavering*, Bart. who dy'd in his Travels abroad, in 1726. She was Daughter of Mr. *Robert Malabar*, a Merchant, at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and left Issue only two Daughters.

— Mr. *William Rouse*, Clerk in the Office of the Postmaster General, appointed Secretary thereof, in the Room of *Joseph Godman*, Esq; deceased.

— *Christopher Eyre*, LL.B. collated to the Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *Winchester*, which became vacant by the Promotion of Dr. *Charles Naylor* to the Deanery of that Cathedral.

13. *William Pawlet*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *William Pawlet*, unanimously elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Lymington* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Anthony Morgan*, Esq; deceased.

— *Knipe*, D. D. one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, made a Canon of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, in the Room of *Stratford*, D. D. deceased.

— *Walter Carey* of *West-Sheen* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Clerk in Extraordinary of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardness* in the County of *Devon*, appointed Clerk in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, in the Room of *Robert Hales*, Esq; who was dismissed.

— Dy'd Mr. *Richard Stert*, a Wine-Merchant of *London*, who had been Deputy of the Ward of *Bishopsgate-within*. He was Brother of *Arthur Stert* of *Membland* in the County of *Devon*, Esq;

— Dy'd Mr. *John Goddard* of *Tower-Hill*, formerly an eminent *Irish* Merchant.

May 13. *George Hay*, Earl of *Kinoul*, appointed his Majesty's Embassador to the *Ottoman Porte*, in the Room of *Abraham Stanyan*, Esq; who had desir'd and obtain'd his Letters of Revocation.

— *Sir Paul Methuen* resign'd his Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

— *Arthur Onslow* of *Ember Court* in the County of *Surry*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed Chancellor and Keeper of her Majesty's Great Seal.

— *John Verney*, Esq; one of the *Welch Judges*, Brother to the Lord *Willoughby de Brook*, made Attorney-General to the Queen.

— *Francis Fane*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel at Law, made Solicitor-General to the Queen.

— *Alexander Denton* of *Hillersden* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, appointed Chancellor to the Prince of Wales.

— *William Lee*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel at Law, appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

— *William Fortescue*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel at Law, appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales.

14. The Gentlemen of the Bench of *Gray's-Inn*, elected *Norton*, D. D. their Preacher, in the Room of Dr. *Moss*, deceas'd, and Mr. *Bannister*, their Afternoon-Lecturer.

— *Richard Elliot*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Excise, appointed Auditor to the Prince of Wales, for the Dutchy of *Cornwall*; and *Robert Eyre*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of Excise in his Room.

— *George Cholmondeley*, Lord Viscount *Malpas*, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, appointed Master of the Horse to the Prince of Wales. And

— The Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, Uncle of *James Duke of Hamilton*, appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in his Room.

— *Richard Shelley*, Esq; Brother of Sir *John Shelley* of *Michelgrove* in the County of *Suffex*, Bart. appointed one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Duties, in the Room of *Schutz*, Esq;

May 14.

May 14. *Henry Finch*, Esq; fourth Son of *Daniel Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Malton* in the County of *York*, appointed Receiver General of the Revenues in the Island of *Minorca*.

— *George Huxley* of *Stoke* in the County of *Berks*, Esq; Member Parliament for the Borough of *Newport* in the County of *Southampton*, and one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy, made Commissary-General, and chief Muster-Master of all his Majesty's Forces within the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and the Islands and Territories thereto belonging, *Ireland* excepted, in the Room of *John Gumley*, Esq; deceased: And

Thomas Brereton of *Liverpool* in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq; Member of Parliament for that Borough, appointed one of the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy, in the Room of the said *George Huxley*, Esq;

— A Commission pass'd the Great Seal, constituting *Queen Caroline*, his Majesty's Royal Consort, Guardian and Lieutenant of *Great Britain*, during his Majesty's Absence in Foreign Parts.

— Dy'd *Bonwick* of *Mickleham* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; Barrister at Law, and formerly of the *Inner Temple*.

— *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington*, was sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

— *Gilbert West*, Esq; sworn one of the Clerks in Extraordinary of the Privy Council, in the Room of *Walter Carey*, Esq; made Clerk in Ordinary of the said Most Honourable Privy Council, in the Room of *Robert Hales*, Esq;

— The Convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which stood prorogued to the 18th Instant, order'd to be farther prorogu'd to the 24th of *October* next.

— The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *William Chapel* of *Upway* in the County of *Dorset*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

— The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *James Sheppard* of *Honiton* in the County of *Devon*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

— *William Thompson* of *Scarborough* in the County of *York*, Esq; Governor of *Scarborough Castle*, appointed one

one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy, in the Room of *Henry Cartwright, Esq;* who resign'd.

May 14. *Richard Hughes, Esq;* made one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy.

— *Francis Payn, A.M.* instituted by the Bishop of *Winchester*, into the Deanary of *Jersey*, vacant by the Death of *Mr. Thomas le Bretton*, upon the Presentation of his Majesty.

— *Charles Grimes, Esq;* appointed Collector of *Rappahannock River* in *Virginia*, in the Room of *Adam Cockburn, Esq;* deceas'd.

— About this Time came Advice of the Death of *Peter Beverley, Esq;* one of his Majesty's Council in *Virginia*.

15. *Cassim Hojah*, Envoy from the Government of *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, had a private Audience of Leave of his Majesty, to which he was introduc'd by the Duke of *Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by *Sir Clement Cotterell, Kt.* Master of the Ceremonies: He had afterward a private Audience of Leave of the Queen in her Apartment, to which he was introduced by the Earl of *Grantham*, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, and conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies.

— *George Bynge, Lord Viscount Torrington, John Cockburn, Esq;* *Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Sir William Yonge, and Archibald Hamilton, Esq;* commonly called *Lord Archibald Hamilton*, appointed Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain and Ireland*.

— *James Mighells, Esq;* *Sir Jacob Ackworth, Thomas Pearse, Esq;* *Sir George Saunders, John Farwler, William Cleveland, Esqrs.* *Sir Isaac Townshend, Thomas Kempthorn, Esq;* *Sir Nicholas Trevanian, and Richard Hughes, Esq;* appointed Principal Officers and Commanders of his Majesty's Navy.

— *Christopher Mountague, John Whetham, Roger Gale, George Duckett, Charles Polhill, John Fowler, Thomas Wylde, James Vernon, and Robert Eyre, Esqrs.* appointed Commissioners of the Excise.

— *Charles Blake, Esq;* appointed Agent and Consul General at *Algier*, in the Room of *Charles Hudson, Esq;* deceas'd.

May 15.

May 15. *John Campbell*, Esq; Lord Provost of the City of *Edinburgh*, appointed Receiver-General of his Majesty's Rents arising by Casualties, in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, in the Room of *Charles Cathcart*, Esq; who resign'd.

— Dy'd *Henry Jennison* of *Newcastle upon Tyne* in the County of *Northumberland*, Esq;

— *John Wainwright* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Council to the Prince of *Wales*.

— Dy'd *Mr. George Wheeler*, Store-keeper to the Commissioners for the Duties on Salt.

16. Dy'd *Charles Gregory*, Esq; Captain of his Majesty's Ship the *South-Sea Castle* Man of War.

17. His Majesty set out from *St. James's*; in Order to embark at *Greenwich* for *Holland*, thence to proceed to *Hayover*: And

Her Majesty, with the Prince of *Wales*, and the five Princesses, went to reside at *Kensington*.

— Sir *Robert Furnese* of *Waldershare* in the County of *Kent*, Baronet, marry'd to the Lady *Anne Shirley*, Daughter of *Washington Shirley*, Earl *Ferrers*.

— Dy'd *Samuel Clarke*, D. D. Rector of *St. James's* in *Westminster*, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

— *Thomas Corbin*, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Council in *Virginia*, in the Room of *Peter Beverley*, Esq; deceased.

— Dy'd in *France*, the Lady *Elizabeth Lenos*, second Daughter of *Charles Lenos*, Duke of *Richmond*.

— The General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* rose up.

18. Dy'd *Thomas Skeffington* of *Skeffington* in the County of *Leicester*, Esq;

— The Lady *Stanley*, Wife of Sir *John Stanley*, Bart. made Housekeeper at *Somerset-House*.

— *Charles Vivyan*, Esq; Brother of Sir *Richard Vivyan* of *Trelawarre* in the County of *Cornwall*, Bart. appointed Controller of the Coinage of Tin in the said County: And

Richard Vivyan, Esq; Son of the said Sir *Richard*, appointed one of the Counsel learned in the Law to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

19. Dy'd *Robert Bruce*, Esq; Brother of *Thomas Bruce*, Earl of *Aylesbury*.

May 19.

May 19. The Prince of *Brandenbourg-Anspach*, marry'd at *Berlin* to the Princess *Fredrica-Louisa*, second Daughter of the King of *Prussia*.

— Mr. *William-Erdman Fox*, appointed Collector of his Majesty's Customs in the Port of *Philadelphia* in *America*.

— About this Time came Advice, that — *Collyer*, Esq; (commonly call'd Lord *Milfington*) eldest Son of *David Collyer*, Earl of *Portmore*, by *Catharine Sedley*, Countess of *Dorchester*, Daughter of Sir *Charles Sedley* of *Aillesford* in the County of *Kent*, Bart. dy'd at *Marfeilles* the 10th of *March* last.

20. Dy'd Mr. *Dickman*, Apothecary to *St. Thomas's Hospital*.

— Mr. *Daniel Frith*, appointed Store-keeper to the Commissioners for the Duties on Salt, in the Room of Mr. *George Wheeler*, deceas'd.

— The King landed in *Holland*, and proceeded on his Journey to *Hanover*.

21. The Countess, Spouse of *Thomas Farmer*, Earl of *Pomfret*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

22. The Merchant-Tailors Company elected Mr. *Cartwright*, to be Master of their School at *Wolverhampton*, in the Room of Mr. *Daubrie*, who resign'd.

— At the Court at *Kensington*, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*; Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Duke of *Somerset*, Duke of *Bolton*, Duke of *Rutland*, Duke of *Argyle*, Duke of *Montrose*, Duke of *Kent*, Duke of *Ancafter*, Duke of *Newcastle*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, Earl of *Burlington*, Earl of *Scarborough*, Earl of *Coventry*, Earl of *Grantham*, Earl of *Godolphin*, Earl of *Loudon*, Earl of *Finlater*, Earl of *Marchmont*, Earl of *Ila*, Earl of *Uxbridge*, Earl of *Suffex*, Viscount *Lonsdale*, Viscount *Cobham*, Viscount *Falmouth*, Lord *Wilmington*, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls, Sir *Paul Methuen*, *Henry Pelham*, Esq; the King's Comission appointing Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen, Regent of this Kingdom, by the Stile and Title of Guardian of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and His Majesty's Lieutenant within the same, during His Majesty's Absence, was, by Her Majesty's Command, open'd and read in His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; after which, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and all the Lords and others of the Council

who were present, had the Honour to kiss Her Majesty's Hand.

May 22. Mr. *James Gambier*, appointed Warden of the *Fleet Prison*, during the Life of Mr. *Thomas Bambridge*; in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, for disabling the said *Bambridge* to hold that Employment, or any other.

— Dy'd at *Chudley* in *Devonshire*, *Silas Dursley*, a Jew, in the 109th Year of his Age.

23. *George Huxley* of *Stoke* in the County of *Bucks*, re-elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Newport* in the County of *Southampton*, his former Election being vacated by his accepting the Place of Commissary General of the Musters.

— Dy'd, Colonel *Saville*, Captain of a Company of Grenadiers in the first Regiment of Guards, and Deputy-Governor of *Pendennis Castle* in *Cornwal*.

— *Cassim Hojah*, Envoy from the Government of *Tripoli* in *Barbary*, had a private Audience of Leave of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses *Amelia* and *Caroline*, to whom he was introduc'd by Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies.

— Dy'd Sir *Peter Frazer* of *Bart*.

24. Dy'd the Lady *Mary Wilmer*, Daughter of *James Bennet*, Earl of *Tankerville*, and Wife of *William Wilmer* of *Sywell* in the County of *Northampton*, Esq;

— Dy'd Mrs. *Eleanor Bramston* of *Bloomsbury-Square*.

— Dy'd the Lady *Mary Forbes*, youngest Daughter of *Arthur Forbes*, Earl of *Granard*.

— The King arriv'd at *Hanover*.

— The elder Brothers of the Trinity House of *Deptford Strond*, elected Sir *Thomas Hardy* to be their Master in the Room of Sir *Thomas Coleby*; and Capt. *John Werry* to be Deputy Master, in the Room of Capt. *Thomas Harlow*.

26. Dy'd *William Mill* of *Greatham* in the County of *Suffex*, Esq; descended from *John Atte Mill*, who was Lord of *Greatham*, 29 Edw. 3.

— Mr. *Scott*, made one of the Registers of the High Court of Chancery, in the Room of Mr. *Price*, appointed one of the Entering-Clerks in the said Office, in the Room of Mr. *Devenish*, who resign'd.

May 27. Dy'd the Lady *Shirley*, Relict of Sir *Shirley*, and afterwards marry'd to *Hatfel*, Esq; some Time one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

May 27.

May 27. The Lady *Bishop*, Wife of Sir *Cecil Bishop* of *Parham* in the County of *Suffex*, Bart. brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Sir *Thomas Aston* of Bart. elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Liverpool* in the County of *Lancaster*, in the Room of *Thomas Brereton*, Esq; who was

— *Walter Carey* of *West-Sheen* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; re-elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardress* in the County of *Devon*; his former Election being void on his having accepted the Place of one of the Clerks in ordinary of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

28. Dy'd Mr. *John Sprint*, an eminent Bookseller in *Little Britain*, and one of the Governors of *St. Thomas's* and *Mr. Guy's Hospitals*.

— *William Heathcote* of *Hursley-Lodge* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for the Town of *Southampton*, in the Room of *Robert Eyre*, Esq; who was appointed one of the Commissioners of Excise.

— Dy'd in *Ireland*, *Dudley Cosby*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Queen's County* in that Kingdom.

29. Dy'd *Charles Alanfon*, Esq; He had been Secretary to the Lord Chancellor *Cowper*.

30. Dy'd *James Hamilton* of *Pancartland* in *Scotland*, Esq; one of the Lords of the Council and Sessions; and formerly one of the Lords of Justiciary.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Bucknal*, Widow of *Bucknal*, Esq; Fort-Major of the Castle of *Edinburgh*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Smalridge*, Relict of Dr. *George Smalridge*, Bishop of *Bristol*.

31. *Fetherston Nicholson*, Esq; made General Riding Surveyor of the Customs in the Principality of *Wales*; And,

Mr. *John Jackson*, made Collector of the Customs at *Beaumaris*, in the Room of the said Mr. *Nicholson*.

J U N E.

1. Mr. *Stephen Lewis*, one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral of *St. David's*, made a Canon of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, in the Room of Mr. *Browt*, deceased.

June 4. Dy'd William Cavendish, Duke and Earl of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Derby, Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and one of the Governors of the *Charter-house*: He was by Queen Anne made Lord Steward of her Household, and one of her Privy Council, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Derby, and Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all the Forests, Chaces, Parks, and Warrens North of Trent. In 1708, he was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and in the first of the late King George, appointed one of the Regents 'till his Majesty arriv'd from Hanover, as also one of the Privy Council, and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Derby, and Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household. In 1716, he was made Lord President of the Council; in 1720, 1723, 1725, and 1727, one of the Lords Justices, during his Majesty's Stay beyond Sea; and having resign'd his Place of Lord President of the Council, and his other Employments, he was, on the 27th of March 1725, again sworn President of the Council, in the Room of the Lord Carleton, deceas'd. The deceas'd Duke marry'd Rachel, eldest Daughter of the Lord William Russell, (who was beheaded for High-Treason the 21st of July, 1683, in the latter End of the Reign of King Charles II.) and by her had Issue three Sons and three Daughters, viz. William Marquess of Hartington, the eldest, who succeeded to the Honour and Estate, and who, in 1718, marry'd Catharine, only Daughter of John Hoskyns, Esq; late of Red-Lion Square, London, and hath had Issue by her several Children; Lord James the 2d Son, who is as yet unmarried; the Lord Charles, who in the Year 1728, marry'd the Lady Anne de Grey, third Daughter to his Grace the Duke of Kent, by his first Dutchess, and the same Year was appointed third Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Of the three Daughters, the Lady Rachel, the eldest, was marry'd in May 1723, to Sir William Morgan of Tredgar in the County of Monmouth, Knight of the Bath, and by her had Issue several Children: The Lady Elizabeth, the second, marry'd to Sir Thomas Lowther of Hooker in the County of Lancaster, Bart. The Lady Mary, the third Daughter, is yet unmarried.

June 4.

June 4. Dy'd Mrs. *Wayte*, Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Wayte*.

— Sir *John Pringle* of *Hayning*, Kt. Commissioner in Parliament for the Shire of *Selkirk*, appointed one of the Lords of the Council and Session in *Scotland*, in the Room of *James Hamilton*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Monday of *Afterly* in the County of *Derby*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Miller*, Daughter of *Miller* of in the County of *Kent*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Pitts*, Esq; Groom of the Robes to his Majesty.

8. Dy'd *John Hungerford* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Scarborough* in the County of *York*, standing Counsel to the *East-India* Company, and Cursitor for the Counties of *York* and *Westmoreland*.

— Dy'd at about 19 Years of Age, Mr. *Tench*, youngest Son of Sir *Fisher Tench* of *Low-Layton* in the County of *Essex*, Bart.

9. *Henry Somerset*, Duke of *Beaufort*, &c. marry'd to Mrs. *Frances Scudamore*, Daughter of the Lord Viscount *Scudamore*.

— Dy'd in Childbed, the Lady *Dutton*, Wife of Sir *John Dutton* of *Sherbourn* in the County of *Gloucester*, Bart. She was Daughter of *William Keek* of *Great Tew* in *Oxfordshire*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Philip Weston* of *Bulstock* in the County of *Berks*, Esq;

— *Creswick*, D. D. Rector of *St. James* in the City of *Brissol*, made one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, in the Room of *Rogers*, D. D. deceas'd.

10. Dy'd *John Battley*, Esq; Receiver of the Rents, and Steward of the Courts of the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that City, and the Liberties thereof, and Clerk to the Governors of the Bounty of *Queen Anne*, for Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

— Dy'd Sir *John Delaval*, of the Lodge in the County of *Northumberland*.

11. Dy'd Mr. *James Hart*, one of the Ministers of *Edinburgh*, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in *Scotland*.

— Dy'd Mr. *William Wisheart*, one of the Ministers, and Principal of the University of *Edinburgh*.

June 11. Dy'd *William Wentworth* of *Woolley* in the County of *York*, Esq;

June 12. Dy'd in his Minority, being about Twelve Years of Age, *Leslie*, Earl of *Leven* and *Melvil*, &c.

13. The Lords of the Admiralty receiv'd Advice, that *Edward St. Loe*, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*, dy'd at *Jamaica* the 22d of *April* last, after a long Illness: By his Death, the Command of the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships employ'd on that Station, devolv'd on Captain *William Smith*.

— *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, appointed Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Derby*, in the Room of the late Duke his Father.

— Dy'd Sir *Charles Cox*, an eminent Brewer of the Borough of *Southwark*, Kt. for which Borough he had served as Representative in seven Parliaments.

14. Dy'd *Bucknall*, Esq; Brother of Sir *John Bucknall*, Kt.

— Dy'd at the Age of 64 Years, Mr. *Charles Brent*, M. A. one of the Residentiary Canons of *St. David's*.

— Dy'd *Vaughan* of *Redburn* in *Wales*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Alexander Drummond*, Esq; first Herald of the *Lyon's Office* in *Scotland*.

15. Mr. *Owen Davies*, made Secretary to the Office for Augmentation of the King's Revenues, in the Room of *John Battley*, Esq; deceas'd.

— *Benjamin Andrews*, D. D. made one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of *Rocheſter*, in the Room of *Hill*, D. D. deceas'd.

16. *Henry Cartwright*, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the Stamp-Duties, in the Room of *William Thompson*, Esq; made one of the Commissioners for victualling the Royal Navy.

17. *Matthew Le Heup* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Gery*, eldest Daughter of Sir *Thomas Gery*, Kt. late one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery.

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, *Arthur Jenny* of *Bridfield* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq;

19. Dy'd the Lady *Weymouth*, Wife of *Thomas Thynne*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth*. She was Daughter of *Lionel Cranfield Sackville*, Duke of *Dorset*.

June 19.

June 19. *Alan Whiteford*, Esq; appointed by Patent Receiver-General of his Majesty's Land-Rents and Casualties whatsoever in *Scotland*, and Paymaster of divers Salaries and Pensions in that Part of *Great Britain*, with a Salary of 650*l.* per Ann. for himself, his Deputies, and Clerks.

20. *Charles Steward*, Esq; appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of the Navy of *Great Britain*, in the Room of *Edward St. Loe*, Esq; deceas'd.

21. Dy'd *John Hall*, Esq; one of the Six Clerks in Chancery.

— Dy'd Sir *John Tirrel* of *Heron* in the County of *Essex*, Baronet, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *John Tirrel*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Francis Pember*, Esq; entering Clerk in the Crown-Office.

22. Mr. *Whetley*, Rector Toft in *Lincolnshire*, intall'd a Prebendary of the Cathedral of *York*.

— Dy'd Sir *Charles Buck* of *Homeby-Grange* in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart. and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son, *Buck*, Esq; a Minor of about ten Years of Age.

— *Folliot*, Esq; Aid Major of the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, appointed Deputy-Governor of *Pendennis Castle* in the County of *Cornwal*.

— *William East*, Esq; appointed one of the Six-Clerks in Chancery, in the Room of *John Hall*, Esq; deceas'd.

23. *Charles Palmer* of *Darwney* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Harcourt*, Daughter of

— Dy'd of the Small-Pox, Mrs. *Sutton*, Wife of *Robert Sutton*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen Ushers of her Majesty's Privy Chamber, eldest Son of Brigadier-General *Richard Sutton* of *Scofton* in the County of *Nottingham*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Charles Malyn*, Esq; who had been Water-Bailiff of the City of *London*.

— *Richard Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough*, elected one of the Governors of the *Charter-house*, in the Room of *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, deceas'd.

24. *John Barber*, Esq; Alderman and Stationer, and Sir *John Williams*, Kt. Alderman and Mercer, unanimously elected Sheriffs of the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing.

— Mr. *Daniel Macrot*, made first Groom of the Robes to his Majesty, in the Room of Mr. *John Pitt*, deceas'd.

June 24.

June 24. Mr. Muntow, made one of the Yeomen of his Majesty's Ewry, in the Room of Mr. Robert Jenkinson, who was dismiss'd.

25. Dy'd at the Age of 71 Years and nine Months, *Peregrine Osborne*, Duke of *Leeds*, Marquess of *Carmarthen*, Earl of *Danby*, Viscount *Latimer*, and Baron *Osborne* in *England*; and Viscount *Dumblain* in *Scotland*. He marry'd *Bridget*, only Daughter and Heiress of Sir *Thomas Hyde* of *North-Mims* in the County of *Hertford*, Kt. by whom he had Issue one Son, *Peregrine Hyde*, Lord *Osborne* of *Kiverton*, commonly call'd Marquess of *Carmarthen*, by whom he was succeeded in Honour and Estate; and one Daughter, the Lady *Bridget*, who marry'd Mr. Williams, one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of *Chichester*.

28. Dy'd Speering of *Walthamstow* in the County of *Essex*, Esq;

— Dy'd Prince *Charles* of *Denmark*, Brother of his Danish Majesty, at *Wemmeltof*, aged near 49 Years, being born the 15th of *October*, 1680. He was Son of *Christian V.* King of *Denmark*, who dy'd at *Copenhagen*, the 4th of *September*, 1669; and of *Charlotte-Amelia* of *Hesse-Cassel*, who dy'd the 27th of *March*, 1714.

29. *Wentworth Odiarn*, Esq; appointed one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber, in the Room of *Langham Edwards*, Esq; deceas'd.

J U L Y.

1. Dy'd *John Lowther* of *Ackworth* in the County of *York*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Pontefract* in that County.

2. Dy'd Mr. *Henry Moore*, eldest Son of *Moore*, D.D. by the Lady *Rooke*, Relict of Sir *George Rooke*, Kt.

3. Mr. Tomlinson, Son of Mr. *Benjamin Tomlinson*, Deputy of the Ward of *Castle-Baynard*, elected Geometry Professor in *Gresham-College*, in the Room of Mr. *Andrew Tooke*, Head-Master of the *Charter-House* School, whose Professorship became void by his Marriage.

— *Beverley Butler* of *Grantham* in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Fisher, Daughter of

4. Dy'd *George Hastings*, Esq; one of the Ensigns in the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards.

July 5.

July 5. Mr. John Lund declared duly elected Bridge-Master, in the Room of Mr. Matthew Snablin, deceas'd.

— Dy'd in the 64th Year of her Age, the Lady Jane Hay, Daughter of John Hay, first Marquess of Tweedale, and Relict of William Douglass, Earl of March, by whom she had Issue William the present Earl, John and James; and three Daughters, viz. the Ladies Isabel, Mary, and Jane.

6. Dy'd Mrs. Stracey, Widow of Randal Stracey, Esq; formerly Town-Clerk of London.

7. Dy'd Gabriel Roussillon, D.D.

— Dy'd the Lady Charlotte Cooper, Sister of Duke of Athole.

8. Dy'd Mr. Herman-Isaac de Smeth, an eminent Hambourgh Merchant.

— Sir Robert Kemp of Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Burrows, Widow of

9. Dy'd in the 79th Year of his Age, Captain Stephen Maxsted of Rotherhith in the County of Surrey.

10. Edward Digby, Esq; third Son of the Lord Digby, marry'd to Mrs. Fox, Daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

— Dy'd Mrs. Anne Eyre, Wife of Eyre, Esq; Serjeant at Law.

— Dy'd Mr. Matthew Greenwood, Correspondent Clerk of the Securities, and Assistant Secretary in the Salt-Office.

11. Mrs. Chetwynd, Wife of John Chetwynd, Esq; second Brother of the Lord Viscount Chetwynd, brought to Bed of a Son, who dy'd soon after it was born.

— Mr. William Sumpter, Chief Accountant in the Office for managing the Duties on Salt, made Correspondent Clerk of the Securities, and Assistant-Secretary in the said Office, in the Room of Mr. Matthew Greenwood, deceas'd.

13. Dy'd Whitacre, Esq; Son of Sir Edward Whitacre.

15. Edward Vernon of Nocton in the County of Suffolk, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Best, Daughter of Mr. Best, a wealthy Brewer of Chatham in Kent.

— Dy'd suddenly Richard Bygrave, Esq; formerly Keeper of Woodstreet Compter in London.

16. Dy'd Mrs. Moore, Wife of George Moore, Esq; Collector of the Customs in the Port of Barnstaple, Son of Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Ely.

July 18. Dy'd Mrs. Mary Briscoe, youngest Daughter of William Briscoe of Colney in the County of Hertford, Esq;

19. Dy'd John Wall of Rotherhithe, Esq; one of the Elder Brothers of Trinity House. He was High Sheriff of the County of Surrey in 1728.

21. Dy'd Edward Owen, Esq; one of the Directors of the East-India Company.

— Mrs. Archer, Wife of Thomas Archer of Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

22. The Parliament of Great Britain met at Westminster, and was further prorogu'd 'till the 16th of September next.

— Lionel Tal'mash, Earl of Dysert, marry'd to Mrs. Grace Carteret, eldest Daughter of John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

— Mr. Freke, Assistant-Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, chosen one of the Chief Surgeons, in the Room of Robert Gay, Esq; who resign'd: And,

Mr. Webb, chosen Assistant-Surgeon in his Room.

— Knox Ward of Wolverston-Hall in the County of Suffolk, Esq; Clarencieux King at Arms, marry'd to Miss Nettleton, Daughter of Nettleton, Esq; of Halifax in the County of York.

24. John Radcliffe of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Catharine Houlton.

25. Dy'd Sir Cloberry Holte of Aston in the County of Warwick, Bart. He marry'd Barbara, Daughter and Heir of Thomas Lister of Whitfield in the County of Northampton, Esq; by whom he left Issue two Sons, and was succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son Lister Holt, Esq;

26. Dy'd Mrs. Cheeke, Wife of Richard Cheeke, Esq; Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

27. The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Gotha, marry'd to the Princess Lowisa-Dorothy of Saxe-Meningen.

— Dy'd in the 96th Year of his Age, Mr. George Mackmorel, Minister of the Kirk of Arditenard.

28. Dy'd at the Age of about three Years, the only Son of Thomas Scarwen of Carshalton in the County of Surrey, Esq;

29. Dy'd Mrs. Lloyd, Wife of Mr. Lumley Lloyd, Rector of the Parish of Covent-Garden.

— Henry Roberts, jun. Esq; constituted Controller of the Customs in the Port of Southampton, in the Room of Thomas Morgan, Esq;

July 29.

July 29. *Thomas Williscot* of
Berks, Esq; marry'd to Mrs.
ter of
of *Bedford.*

in the County of
Conyers, Daugh-
in the County

30. Dy'd *Thomas Tufton*, Earl of *Thanet*, Baron *Clif-*
ton, Baron *Tufton*, and Baronet. He was succeeded in
the Earldom by *Sackville Tufton, Esq;* Son of the de-
ceas'd Earl's Brother of the same Name.

31. Dy'd Mr. *Nicholas-Francis Hayne*, a Native of
Rome, one of the most eminent Musicians of his Time,
aged about Fifty Years.

AUGUST.

1. Dy'd Mr. *Sandys*, an eminent and wealthy
Mercer on *Ludgate-Hill.*

— Dy'd Mr. *William Petrie*, Professor of the Orien-
tal Languages in the University of *St. Andrews* in *Scot-*
land, in the 36th Year of his Age.

— Dy'd *Robert Machel* of *Petersfield* in the County of
Southampton, Esq;

2. Dy'd *Patrick Murray* of *Palmoe*s in *Scotland, Esq;*
in the 17th Year of his Age.

— Dy'd at the *Hague*, Mrs. *Agatha Drummond*, Wife
of *John Drummond* of *Meggino* in *Scotland, Esq;* Commis-
sioner in Parliament for the Shire of *Perth*, and one of
the Directors of the *East-India Company.*

3. *Samuel Clarke, Esq;* only Son of Sir *Samuel Clarke*
of marry'd to Mrs. *Mary Jervoise*, eldest Daugh-
ter of *Thomas Jervoise* of in the County of
Southampton, Esq;

— Dy'd Mr. *Grub*, a noted Dry Salter of
London.

— Dy'd *John Hody* of *Northover* in the County of
Somerset, Esq;

4. Dy'd Mr. *John Cooper*, one of the Grooms of the
great Chamber to his Majesty.

5. *Robert Oliphant, Esq;* a Captain of Foot in the
Service of the States-General, kill'd by a Fall from his
Horse, near *Edinburgh* in *Scotland.*

— The King conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on
John Ernetson, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the Merchant-
Adventurers of *England*, residing at *Hambourg.*

6. Dy'd *Charlton Woolaston* of *Charterhouse-Square, Esq;*

— Dy'd *Alexander Bruce, Esq;* Advocate in *Scotland.*
He wrote several Law Treatises, and for some Years

collected the Decisions of the Lords of Council and Sessions.

August 6. Dy'd in the 77th Year of his Age, *Benedict Wakeman* of *Beckford* in the County of *Gloucester*, Esq;

7. Dy'd Mrs. *Eckersal*, Wife of *James Eckersal*, Esq; Secretary to her Majesty.

— Dy'd *John Hancock* of *Newbridge* near *Dublin* in *Ireland*, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

— Dy'd *Pollard Hampson* of *Castle-Pollard* in *Ireland*, Esq;

— Mrs. *Mountague*, Wife of *Charles Mountague*, Esq; Son of the late Lord Chief Baron *Mountague*, brought to Bed of a Son.

8. Dy'd Mr. *Stephen Ainsworth*, an eminent Linen-Draper in *Cornhill*, and one of the Governors of *Bridewel* and *Bethlem* Hospitals.

— Colonel *Hales*, kill'd by a Fall from his Horse, as he was hunting the Stag in *Merrewith Park*, in *Kent*.

— The Countess, Wife of *James Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*, brought to Bed of a Daughter; who was baptized by the Name of *Catharine*.

The Lady *Ackland*, Relict of Sir *Hugh Ackland* of *Colomb-John* in the County of *Devon*, Bart. Daughter of Sir *Thomas Wroth* of *Petherton-Park* in the County of *Somerset*, Bart. marry'd to Mr. *Traite*, a Clergyman.

9. Dy'd in the 102d Year of his Life, *Charles Waifworth* of *Smeaton* in the County of *York*, Esq; He had born a Commission as Captain of the Militia in the Reigns of K. *Charles II.* K. *James II.* K. *William III.* and Q. *Anne*.

11. Dy'd *Edward Holmes* of *Ashby-Hall* in the County of *York*, Esq;

— Dy'd in Childbed, Mrs. *Margaret Campbell*, Wife of *Alexander Campbell* of *Kilpont* in *Scotland*, Esq; She was Daughter of Sir *Alexander Dalmahay* of that Isle, Bart.

12. Dy'd of the Small Pox, *William Western* of *Raven-Hall* in the County of *Essex*, Esq;

— Dy'd the Lady, Spouse of *Harry Maule* of *Kello*, Brother of *James Maule*, Earl of *Pannure*, and on whom the Honour would have devolved, had it not been for the Attainder of the said Earl, on Account of the Rebellion in 1715. She was Sister of *John Crawford*, Lord Viscount *Garnock*.

August 13.

August 13. Dy'd *John Palmer* of *Arlsford* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq;

— *Capt. Richard Pennel*, elected an elder Brother of the *Trinity-House* at *Deptford-Strond*, in the Room of *Capt. John Hall*, deceas'd.

— Dy'd *James Sneel* of _____ in the County of *Cornwal*, Esq;

— The Lady *Limerick*, Wife of *James Hamilton*, Lord Viscount *Limerick* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, brought to Bed of a Son.

14. *John Clark* of _____ Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Harrison*, Daughter to _____ of *Percival* in the County of *Middlesex*.

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, *John Keek* of *Great Tew* in the County of *Oxford*, Esq;

— Dy'd the Lady *Raines*, Relict of *Sir Richard Raines*, Kt.

— *Mr. James Kemp*, appointed Professor of *Greek* and *Philosophy* in the Old College of *St. Andrews* in *Scotland*, in the Room of *Mr. William Pettie*, deceas'd.

16. Dy'd Mr. _____ *Riddle*, Lecturer of *St. Giles* in the Fields.

— Dy'd *John Radcliffe*, M. D. Fellow of the College of Physicians.

— Dy'd at the Age of above 80 Years, *Sir Joseph Martin* of *Wansted* in the County of *Essex*, Kt. an eminent *Turky Merchant*.

— Dy'd *James Frazer* of *Limnay* in the County of *Buchan*, Esq; He was Brother of *Alexander Frazer*, Lord *Salton*.

17. The Dutcheß, Wife of *William Cavendish*, Duke of *Devonshire*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd *Sir Jacob Astley* of *Melton-Constable* in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. aged 88 Years, and was succeeded in his Dignity by his Son *Philip Astley*, Esq;

18. Dy'd *George Parker* of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; Clerk of the Errors in the Court of King's Bench.

— Dy'd *John Anderson*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen-Ushers of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber.

— *Samuel Robinson*, Esq; Chamberlain of *London*, appointed his Majesty's Receiver-General for that City, and the County of *Middlesex*.

August 19. Dy'd *Edmund Halfey*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Southwark*, and one of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*,

August 19.

August 19. Dy'd *Edward Rumball*, Esq; one of the Agents in Trust for *Henry Newport*, Earl of *Bradford*, as Surveyor-General of the Customs in the Port of *London*.

20. Dy'd Mrs. *Gordon*, Wife of *John Gordon*, Esq; eldest Son of Sir *William Gordon*, Bart.

21. *Goldsmith*, D. D. marry'd to Mrs. *Atherton*, Widow of *Richard Atherton* of *Busey* in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq;

— *John Keith*, Earl of *Kintore*, marry'd to Mrs. *Ereskin*, Daughter of the Lord *Grange*.

— Dy'd *John Hyde* of *Sundridge* in the County of *Kent*, Esq;

22. *Edward Southwell*, Esq; Son of *Edward Southwell*, Esq; Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, marry'd to Mrs. *Catharine Watson*, Sister of *Lewis Watson*, Earl of *Rockingham*.

— Dy'd *Jeffrey Dives*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Exchequer-Office.

— *John Budgen* of _____ in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Eades*, Daughter of _____

— Dy'd Dr. *Matthews*, a noted Physician among the Quakers.

— *John Hadworth* of *Chester-le-Street* in the County of *Durham*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Ayton*, Daughter of _____

— Dy'd the Lady *Milfington*, Widow of *David Collier*, Esq; (commonly call'd Lord *Milfington*) eldest Son of *David Collier*, Earl of *Portmore*. She was Daughter of *John Noel* of *Walcote* in the County of *Northampton*, Esq;

— Dy'd Mr. *Pierce Manaton*, an eminent Apothecary in *Carey-street*, near *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Margaret Bignal*, Relict of *Alexander Bignal*, Esq;

— Dy'd at *Boslam* in the County of *Stafford*, in the 109th Year of his Age, Mr. *Richard Bennet*, whose Wife dy'd about three Years before him, in her 103d Year; at her Death they had been Man and Wife near eighty Years; and what is farther remarkable, her Father dy'd in the 114th Year of his Age, and her Mother in the 108th of hers.

— Dy'd *Campbel* of *Stonehouse* in the Highlands of *Scotland*, Esq; Sheriff-Depute of the Shire of *Argyle*.

— *William Stanhope*, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Congress of *Soissons*,

sons, appointed to be his Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain.

August 23. Dy'd Mrs. Manning, Wife of Robert Manning, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of Taxes.

— Dy'd Mr. Burk, one of his Majesty's Waiters in the Port of London.

24. The Queen of France brought to Bed of a Dauphin at Versailles.

— Thomas Norton of Ickworth-Abbey in the County of Suffolk, Esq; appointed Deputy-Governor of the Isle of Wight, in the Room of Anthony Morgan, Esq; deceas'd.

26. Sir Rowland Wynne of Nostell in the County of York, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Henshaw, Daughter of Eltham in the County of Kent.

— Freeman of Gloucester, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Sawyer, Daughter of Mr. Sawyer, a wealthy Distiller in Smithfield.

— Dy'd at the Age of 70 Years, John White, Esq; who had been Secondary of the Poultry-Compter.

— Dy'd Jeremiah Noell, Esq; of near Castlebany in Ireland.

27. Dy'd Capt. James Moore one of the Engineers of the Ordnance of Great Britain.

— Dy'd John Turville of Bow in the County of Middlesex, Esq;

— Walter Calverley, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir Walter Calverley of Calverley, Bart. marry'd to Mrs. Blackett, Daughter of Sir William Blackett of Newcastle upon Tyne, Bart.

28. Philip Shard, Esq; appointed one of the King's Serjeants at Arms in Ordinary, attending on his Royal Person, in the Room of Mark Delves, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd Mrs. Wotton, Wife of Samuel Wotton of Englebourne in the County of Devon, Esq; She was Sister of Sir John D'Oyly of Chislehampton in the County of Oxford, Bart.

29. Dy'd Colonel Blacketer, Deputy-Governor of Stirling-Castle.

31. Dy'd of the Small Pox, the Lady Jane Douglass, Daughter of James Douglass, Duke of Queensberry, and Wife of Francis Scot, Earl of Dalkeith.

SEPTEMBER.

1. *James Waldegrave*, Lord *Waldegrave*, his Majesty's Embassador and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany, created a Viscount and Earl of *Great Britain*, by the Stiles and Titles of Viscount *Cheyton* of *Cheyton* in the County of *Somerset*, and Earl *Waldegrave*.

— *Cyril Wich*, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the *Hans-Towns*, created a Baronet of *Great Britain*.

— Dr. *Richard Knipe*, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, made a Canon of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, in the Room of Dr. *Stratford*, deceas'd.

— Dy'd Sir *Richard Steele* of *Llangunnor* in the Shire of *Carmarthen*, Kt.

2. *Ball*, Esq; made a Commissioner in the Exchequer-Bill Office, in the Room of *Jeffrey Diver*, Esq;

— *Thomas Ripley*, Esq; Controller of his Majesty's Works, appointed Surveyor of *Greenwich Hospital*, in the Room of *Colin Campbel*, Esq;

3. *James Mac Cullo*, Esq; appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

Dy'd *Peter St. Aubyn*, Esq; Brother of Sir *John St. Aubyn* of *Clowance* in the County of *Cornwal*, Bart.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Harwood*, Wife of Dr. *John Harwood*, Commissary of *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

4. Dy'd *John Gallwith* of *Enfield* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq;

5. The Lady *Bathurst*, Wife of *Allen Lord Bathurst* of *Battlefden*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— Mr. *Thomas Evans*, a *Virginia Merchant*, appointed one of the Surveyors of the Customs in the Port of *London*, in the Room of Mr. *Thomas Hudson*, who was remov'd.

6. Dy'd *John Cumming*, D. D. Minister of the Scots Church in *Lothbury*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Samuel Milles*, Son of *Samuel Milles* of *Canterbury*, Esq;

7. Dy'd *John Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, Viscount *Maidstone*, Baron *Fitz-Herbert* of *Eastwell*, and Baronet. Lord of the Honour of *Wye*, &c. The deceased Earl was never marry'd, and being the last of the *Winchelsea* Branch of this Family, the Honour devolved on *Daniel Finch*, Earl of *Nottingham*, &c.

September 11.

September 11. Dy'd Sir Patrick Monro of
in Scotland, Bart.

— Dy'd of the Small Pox Wynne, Esq; young-
est Brother of Sir Rowland Wynne of Bart.

— His Majesty was pleased to grant his Royal Charter for incorporating Sir William Chapman and Sir John Anstruther, Barts. Sir Joseph Eyles, Kt. Edward Harrison, Esq; and several other Persons nam'd in the said Charter, by the Name of Governor and Company for working the Mines, Minerals, and Metals, in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland.

12. Dy'd in the Island of St. Christopher's, Thomas Pitt of Woodcote in the County of Dorset, Earl of Londonderry in the Kingdom of Ireland, Governor and Captain-General of the Leewards Islands.

— Dy'd Mr. Dumaisfre, an eminent Merchant of Lisbon.

13. His Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on Richard Brocas, Esq; Sheriff of London, and one of the Aldermen of that City.

— Dy'd Colin Campbell, Esq; an eminent Architect, and Surveyor of his Majesty's Works at Greenwich Hospital.

— Edward Weston, Esq; Son of Dr. Stephen Weston, Lord Bishop of Exeter, appointed one of the Under-Secretaries for the Northern Province, in the Room of Thomas Townshend, Esq;

— William Sandys, Esq; appointed Secretary to the Earl of Kinoules, as his Majesty's Embassador to the Ottoman Porte.

15. Dy'd of the Small-Pox, Mrs. Robarts,
only Daughter of Francis Robarts, Esq;

— Dy'd Mrs. Mary Blackwell, Daughter of Blackwell, Esq; of Bethnel-Green.

— Dy'd at Paris, aged 27 Years or thereabouts, Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, and Baron Spencer of Wormleigh: He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother Charles Spencer, Esq; He was Son of Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, by his 2d Wife the Lady Anne Churchill, 2d Daughter of John Duke of Marlborough.

16. The Parliament met at Westminster, and was farther prorogu'd to the 16th of October following.

— Dy'd Mr. Young of Old Ford near Bow in Middlesex, a very wealthy Dyer, aged 80 Years.

Sept. 17. Mrs. Hoare, Wife of Henry Hoare, Esq; (Grandson of Sir Richard Hoare, formerly Lord Mayor of London) brought to Bed of a Son.

— Edward Botterell, Esq; made one of his Majesty's Land-Waiters in the Port of London, in the Room of James Boucher, Esq; decess'd.

M. Zamboni, Resident from the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, had his first private Audience of his Majesty, to which he was introduc'd by the Lord Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Clement Cotterell, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies. He had afterwards a private Audience of the Queen in her own Apartment, to which he was introduced by the Earl of Grantham, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, and conducted by Sir Clement Cotterell, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies.

18. M. Zamboni was introduc'd to a private Audience of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the Master of the Ceremonies: And he was afterwards introduc'd by the Master of the Ceremonies to private Audiences of his Royal Highness the Duke, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Emilia, Carolina, Mary, and Louisa.

20. Dy'd Mrs. Watson, Wife of Watson, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen Walbrook.

— Dy'd John Smith of Cagbrook in the County of Hereford, Esq; Barrister at Law.

21. Dy'd at Penick in Scotland, the Lady Brodie, Widow of

— Samuel Ayris, Esq; appointed Customer of Exeter, Dartmouth, and Biddiford, and all the Creeks thereunto belonging; with all Advantages of Salaries and Fees.

23. Dy'd Sir Thomas Coleby of Kensington in the County of Middlesex, Bart. so created June 21, 1720; but dying unmarried, the Dignity became extinct.

— Mrs. Cope, Wife of Moneux Cope, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir John Cope of Bamsel in the County of Southampton, Bart. was brought to Bed of a Son.

24. Dy'd William Turner of Canterbury, Esq; Barrister at Law.

— Dy'd Peter le Neve of in the County of Norfolk, Esq; King at Arms, by the Title of Norroy.

— William Murray, Esq; Brother of Sir Alexander Murray, appointed Lieutenant of Stirling-Castle.

Sept. 24.

Sept. 24. Mrs. *Waller*, Wife of *Edmund Waller* of *Hall-Barn* near *Beconsfield* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

25. Dy'd in the 64th Year of his Age, the Lord *William Paulet*, 2d Teller of the *Exchequer*, Representative in Parliament for the City of *Winchester*, &c. He was 2d Son of *Charles Paulet*, first Duke of *Bolton*.

Henry-Somar Lidley of in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Catharine Weedon*, Daughter of *John Weedon* of *Denham* in the same County, Esq;

26. Dy'd *Griffith Rice* of *Newton* in the Shire of *Carmarthen*, Esq; which Shire he had formerly represented in Parliament.

— Dy'd Sir *Charles Ayres* of *Kew-Green* near *Richmond* in *Surrey*, Kt. aged 70 Years.

27. Dy'd *Samuel Vincent*, Esq; who had been an Admiral in the Royal Navy of *England*.

— Dy'd at *Edinburgh*, *Thomas Broughton*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Excise.

28. Dy'd *William Hall* of *Richmond* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;

— Dy'd Mr. *Godfrey Washington*, Fellow of *St. Peter's* College in *Cambridge*, and one of the Preachers at *Whitehall*.

29. Sir *Richard Brocas*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, elected Lord Mayor of that City for the Year ensuing.

— Dy'd *David Middleton*, Esq; Clerk of the Peace for the City and Liberty of *Westminster*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Owen*, only Son of *Lewis Owen* of *Potriant* in *Wales*, Esq;

30. Dy'd *John Warren* of *Poynton* in the County of *Chester*, Esq;

— Dy'd at *Aix* in *France*, Colonel *William Duncomb*, Lieutenant-Colonel of *Croft's* Regiment of Dragoons. He was a younger Brother of the ancient Family of the *Duncombes* of *Battlefden* in the County of *Bedford*.

OCTOBER.

1. *Samuel Ibbotson* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Cholmly*, Daughter of Mr. *Cholmly*, a Brewer.

3. *M. de Reichenback*, Resident from the King of *Prussia*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty, to which he was introduc'd by the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,

and conducted by *John Inglis, Esq;* Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

Oct. 3. *Charles Caesar, Esq;* eldest Son of *Charles Caesar* of *Bennington-Place* in the County of *Hertford, Esq;* marry'd to Mrs. *Long*, Daughter to Capt. *Long*.

— *John Wainwright* of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;* marry'd to Mrs. *Anne Parsons*, Sister of *Humphrey Parsons, Esq;* Alderman of *London*.

4. Dy'd the Countess Dowager of *Tyrone*, Relict of *James Power*, Earl of *Tyrone*, by whom she had one Daughter, marry'd to Sir *Marcus Beresford*, created Viscount of *Tyrone* by King *George I.* in the Year 1720.

5. Dy'd Lieutenant-Colonel *John Chudleigh*, Captain of a Company in the Cold-Stream Regiment of Foot-Guards.

— Dy'd Mr. *Proby*, his Majesty's Surgeon-General of *Ireland*.

6. *M. de Reichenback*, Resident from the King of *Prussia*, had his first private Audience of the Queen in her Majesty's Apartment, to which he was introduc'd by the Earl of *Grantham*, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, and conducted by *John Inglis, Esq;* Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

— Dy'd Colonel *Thomas Handasyde*, Brother of *Roger Handasyde* of *Great Stoughton* in the County of *Huntingdon, Esq;*

— Dy'd *Arthur Legg*, (an Infant about two Years old) Son of *Legg*, commonly call'd Lord Viscount *Lewisham*, and Grandson of *William Legg*, Earl of *Dartmouth*.

7. The Lady Dowager Viscountess *Hinchinbroke*, Wife of *Francis Seymour* of *Esq;* brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Pye*, Wife of *Henry Pye* of in the County of *Berks, Esq;* She was Sister of *Allen*, Lord *Bathurst* of *Battleſden*.

— *M. de Reichenback*, Resident from the King of *Prussia*, had his first private Audience of the Prince of *Wales*, to which he was introduc'd by the Marquess of *Caernarvon*, and conducted by *John Inglis, Esq;* Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

8. Capt. *Joseph Hiscox*, elected an Elder Brother of the *Trinity-House* at *Deptford-Strond*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Coleby, Bart.* deceas'd.

Oct. 8. Dy'd the Lady *Everard*, Relict of Sir *Richard Everard*, Bart. aged about Ninety Years.

— Dy'd *Thomas Holmes* of *Hawood-Hill* in the County of *Durham*, Esq;

9. Dy'd Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Kt. M. D. well known by his Poetical and other Writings.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Pitt*, Wife of *Pitt*, Esq; of *Rathburn-Place* in the County of

— Dy'd *Farmborough* of *Oakingham* in the County of *Berks*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen of the Band of Pensioners to his Majesty.

— Sir *John Rushout* of *Nothick* in the County of *Worcester*, Bart. marry'd to the Lady *Anne Compton*, Daughter of *George Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*.

— *John Nichols*, Esq; made Surgeon-General of *Ireland*, by Letters Patent under the Great-Seal of that Kingdom, in the Room of Mr. *Proby*, deceas'd.

10. Dy'd *Robert Hart* of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; one of the Curstors of *London* and *Middlesex*.

— Dy'd the only Son of *Henry Hoare*, Esq; See September 17.

— Dy'd *William Dagget* of *Taunton* in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County.

12. Dy'd the Lady *Blackwell*, Relict of Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, Bart.

13. Dy'd at the Age of 23 Years, Mr. *Godfrey*, a wealthy Brewer of *St. John's Street*.

— Dy'd *George Grove*, Esq; Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

— Dy'd *Thomas Cotton* of *Conington* in the County of *Cambridge*, and of *Cotton* in the County of *Chester*, Esq;

— *Meyer*, Esq; Son of Sir *Peter Meyer*, Kt. marry'd to Mrs. *Master*, Daughter of *Master*, Merchant of *London*.

— *John Grimstone*, Esq; 2d Son of *William Grimstone* of *Gorhambury* in *Hertfordshire*, Lord Viscount *Grimstone* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, appointed one of the Gentlemen Ushers to the Prince of *Wales*, in the Room of *Thomas Coningesby*, Lord *Clanbrazil* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

15. Mrs. *Brocas*, Wife of *Thomas Brocas* of *Beaupera* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

Oct. 15. *John Hawkins* of *Holston* in the County of *Cornwall*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkins*, Daughter of *Henry Hawkins* of *St. Anfile* in the said County, Esq;

— *Mr. Paul* (alias *Matthew*) *Atkinson*, a *Franciscan* Fryar, condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment in the Year 1700, for performing the Functions of a *Roman* Catholick Priest, and confin'd in *Hurst Castle* in the County of *Southampton*, dy'd there, in the 74th Year of his Age, and 30th of his Imprisonment. He was a Gentleman for his exemplary Edification esteem'd and visited by Persons of all Ranks and Conditions.

16. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was farther prorogu'd by Commission 'till Thursday the 20th of *November* next.

— *Charles Clarke* of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq; made Steward of the Courts belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*.

17. Dy'd *Francis North*, Lord *Guildford*, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son of the same Name.

— The Lady *Grace Vane*, eldest Daughter of *Charles Fitzroy*, Duke of *Cleveland*, &c. and Wife of *Henry Vane*, Esq; eldest Son of *Gilbert Vane*, Lord *Barnard* of *Barnard's Castle*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— *William Sackville*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Meller*, Widow of

— *Mr. Maddox*, made Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, in the Room of *Dr. John Harris*, promoted to the See of *Llandaff*. And,

Sykes, D.D. appointed Dean of *Burien* in the County of *Cornwall*, in the Room of the said *Dr. John Harris*.

-- Dy'd in the 84th Year of his Age, *John Hillersden* of *Stoke-Hammond* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; He had been High-Sheriff of that County.

18. Dy'd *Margaret*, Relict of *George Verney*, Lord *Willoughby de Broke*. She was Daughter and Heir of *Sir John Heath* of *Braysted* in the County of *Kent*, Kt.

— *Charles Hayes* of *Harrow on the Hill* in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Taylor* of *Soho-Square*, Daughter of

About this Time came Advice of the Death of *Capt. John Smith*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Sapphire*, who dy'd at *Antigua* the 19th of *August* last.

Oct. 18. *Creswick*, D. D. appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

19. Mr. *Joseph Idle* made Inspector and Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of *Dover*; and also Cheque on the Officers of that Port.

— Dy'd *Richard Groves* of *Mickleton* in the County of *Gloucester*, Esq;

20. Dy'd in the 57th Year of his Age, *Edward Montagu*, Earl of *Sandwich*, Viscount *Hinchinbroke*, and Baron *Mountague* of *St. Neot's*. He marry'd *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of *John Wilmot*, Earl of *Rochester*, and by her had Issue one Son, who dy'd in *October* 1722, but left Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter of *Alexander Popham* of *Settlecote* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; two Sons and one Daughter; and the eldest of the Sons, named *John*, succeeded the deceased Earl in the Honour and Estate.

— Dy'd the Lady *Twisden*, Relict of Sir *Thomas Twisden* of *Bradburn* in the County of *Kent*, Bart. She was Daughter of *John Musters* of *Colwich Hall* in the County of *Nottingham*, Esq;

21. Dy'd Mr. *Stephen Towers*, Yeoman of the Scalding Office, and Page of the Robes to his Majesty.

— Dy'd *Napleton* of *Canterbury*, M. D. and Fellow of *All-Souls College* in *Oxford*.

22. Dy'd *Peter Renew*, Esq; an eminent Merchant of *London*.

— Dy'd of the Yellow Jaundice at *Oxford*, Mr. *Whitefide*, Chaplain of *Christ-Church*, Keeper of the *Ashmolean Museum*, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Hurleck*, Relict of *Hurleck*, D. D. Dean of *Rochester*.

23. *Thomas Mortimer* of *Clifford's Inn*, Esq; appointed Deputy-Secretary to Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Master of the Rolls, in the Room of *Evans Lloyd*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd Sir *John Cooper*.

24. About this Time came Advice of the Death of *William Burnet*, Esq; who departed this Life the 7th of *September* last in the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* in *New-England*, of which he was Governor.

Oct. 24. Dy'd the Lady *Woodhouse*, Relict of Sir *Thomas Woodhouse* of *Kimberley* in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. She was Daughter of *William Farmer*, Lord *Lempster*.

Oct. 25. Dy'd *John Herbert*, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter at Westminster*.

— Dy'd *Mr. Jeremiah Quare*, a very eminent *West-India Merchant* of *London*.

— *Willes*, D. D. Steward to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, made Treasurer to the said Dean and Chapter, in the Room of *Dr. John Herbert*. And

— *Manningham*, D. D. made their Steward in his Room.

The Lady *Catharine Pelham*, Sister of *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*, and Wife of *Henry Pelham*, Esq; Brother of *Thomas Holles*, Duke of *Newcastle*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd the Lady *Altham*, Relict of *Arthur Annesley*, Baron of *Altham* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. She was natural Daughter of *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckinghamshire*.

27. *Thomas Coke*, Esq; one of the Serjeants at Arms in Ordinary to his Majesty, marry'd to *Mrs. Harris*, Daughter of *Mr. Harris*, Apothecary in *Fetter-lane*.

— The Lady *Frederick*, Wife of *Sir John Frederick*, Bart. brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— Dy'd *Sir Stephen Glynn*, Bart. and was succeeded in his Title and Estate by his Brother *William Glynn*, Esq;

28. *Walter Noel* of *Hilcote* in the County of *Stafford*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Foley*, Daughter of *Paul Foley* of *Priestwood* in the same County, Esq;

— Dy'd at *Dublin*, *William Conolly*, Esq; who had been Speaker of the House of Commons in several Parliaments of *Ireland*, which Post he resign'd in the present Parliament, on account of his bad State of Health.

29. Dy'd *Mr. Richard Mayo*, one of the Land-Waiters in the Port of *London*.

— Dy'd *Mrs. Margaret Agar*, Wife of *John Agar* of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq;

30. Dy'd *Mr. Briscoe*, Son of *Briscoe* of *Colney* near *St. Albans* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq;

— Dy'd *John Man*, Esq; formerly one of the Searchers of the Customs in the Port of *London*.

— Dy'd *Mr. Henry Barnard*, an eminent *Hambourgh Merchant* of *London*.

— Dy'd *William Genew* of *Ham* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;

Oct. 30. Dy'd at Bourdeaux, Mrs. *Morrice*,
Wife of *William Morrice*, Esq; High Sheriff of *Westmin-*
ster. She was Daughter of *Dr. Francis Atterbury*, late
Bishop of *Rocheſter*.

31. *Edwaad Aspinwall*, D. D. Sub-Dean of the Royal
Chapel at *St. James's*, appointed one of the Prebendaries
of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Dr. John Herbert*, de-
ceas'd.

— The Lady *Saunderson*, Wife of *Sir Thomas Lumley*
Saunderson, Knight of the Bath, Brother to *Richard*
Lumley, Earl of *Scarborough*, deliver'd of a Son.

— Dy'd Mr. *John Barnes*, one of the Uſhers of the
Court of *Exchequer*, and Keeper of the ſaid Court.

NOVEMBER.

1. Dy'd *William Branthwaite*, Esq; Serjeant at Law.

— Dy'd *Richard Barret*, M. D. He was found drown'd
in the *Thames*.

— Dy'd *Peter Alexander*, Esq; Brother of
Alexander, Earl of *Stirling*, and one of the Clerks in
Ordinary of his Maſteſty's Signet Office in *Scotland*.

— Dy'd *William Oaker*, Esq; who had been Gentle-
man of the Bed-chamber to the Lord Chancellors Earl
Gowper, the Lord *Harcourt*, and the Earl of *Macclesfield*.
He was alſo one of the Commiſſioners of Bankrupts,
and Examiner of the Crown-Leaſes.

2. Dy'd Mr. *Baldwyn*, Attorney at Law, and
Clerk of *Hungerford-Market*.

3. Dy'd the Dutcheſs, Spouſe of *James Hamilton*,
Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, &c. She was Daughter
and Coheir of *Thomas Strangeways* of *Mellbury* in the
County of *Dorſet*, Esq;

— The Lady *Kingsale*, Wife of *Gerard de Courcy*, Ba-
ron of *Kingsale* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, brought to
Bed of a Daughter.

4. Dy'd in the 73d Year of his Age, *Sir John Eger-*
ton of *Wrinehill* in the County of *Stafford*, Bart. and
was ſucceeded in his Title and Eſtate by his eldeſt Son
Holland Egerton, Esq;

— *Lambert*, D. D. Maſter of *St. John's Col-*
lege in *Cambridge*, re-elected Vice-Chancellor of that
Univerſity.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Charlotte Vandi-Bempde*, Widow of *John*
Vandi-Bempde of *Westminster*, Esq; and Mother of the
Marchionefs

Marchioness Dowager of *Annandale*, Relict of *William Johnston*, Marquess of *Annandale*.

Nov. 5. Dy'd *John Lingard*, Esq; Common-Serjeant of the City of *London*, and Judge of his Majesty's Court of Record at *Whitechapel*.

— Dy'd in the 90th Year of his Age, Mr. *Charlton*, Minister of *Bletsoe* in *Bedfordshire*.

— Dy'd *John Oldfield*, D. D. an eminent Dissenting Teacher in *London*.

6. The Queen, Consort of *Philip V.* King of *Spain*, brought to Bed at *Seville* of an *Infanta*, who was baptized by the Name of *Maria-Antonietta-Ferdinanda*.

— Dy'd *Thomas Somerville* of in the County of *Bucks*, Esq;

— *William Sharw*, Gent. appointed Writer to the Great Seal, of all his Majesty's Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, in *England*, within the Survey of the *Exchequer*, granted for Life, Lives, or Years, in the Room of *William Oaker*, Esq; deceas'd.

7. Dy'd Sir *Bernard Hale*, Kt. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*.

— *Edward Weston*, Esq; appointed one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Signet, in the Room of *Peter Alexander*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd *Thomas Bourne* of *Camberwell* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;

— The Countess, Wife of *William O-Brian*, Earl of *Inchequin*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

8. Dy'd Mr. *Edward Godfrey*, an eminent Brewer in *St. John's-street*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Mary Westfield*, Widow of *Joseph Westfield*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Isaac Sequey*, M. D. a *Jew*, very eminent in his Profession, and a Member of the College of Physicians.

— *Richard Sutton*, Esq; Brigadier-General of his Majesty's Forces, promoted to the Rank of Major-General, and to have Precedency as if he had been promoted in the Reign of King *George I.*

— Dy'd *Timmes* of *Wighton* in the County of *York*, D. D.

9. The Lady *Annabella Bennet*, Sister to *Charles Bennet*, Earl of *Tankerville*, and Wife of *William Pawlet*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *William Pawlet*, brought to Bed of a Son.

Nov. 10. Dy'd the Lady *Yonge*, Wife of Sir *Walter Yonge* of *Eftcot* in the County of *Devon*, Bart.

— Mr. *Hale*, A. M. a School-master at *Salisbury*, made a Prebendary of that Church, in the Room of Mr. *Wroughton*, deceas'd.

11. Dy'd *Edward Leeds* of *Hackney*, Esq;

— Dy'd Sir *Francis Fortescue* of *Saulden* in the County of *Bucks*, Bart. and leaving no Issue, the Title became extinct.

— *Marmaduke Coghill*, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*, in the Room of *William Conolly*, Esq; deceas'd.

12. Dy'd *Thomas Strotheld* of _____ in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;

— Dy'd Mrs. _____ *Newland*, Wife of *Newland* of *Weston Green* in *Surrey*, Esq; She was Daughter of Sir _____ *Fane* of _____ in the County of *Kent*, Bart.

13. *George Turner*, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, marry'd to Mrs. *D'Oyley*, Daughter of Captain _____ *D'Oyley*.

— *John Ranby*, Esq; Surgeon to his Majesty's Household, marry'd to Mrs. _____ *Barret*, Daughter of *Dacres Barret*, Esq;

14. Dy'd in the 75th Year of his Age, *Henry Withers*, Esq; Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, and Governor of *Sheerness*.

15. _____ *Kendrick*, D. D. Chaplain to the House of Commons, made a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter's*, *Westminster*, in the Room of Dr. *John Wynne*, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, whose Time of holding the Prebend in *Commendam* was expir'd.

— Dy'd in *Dublin*, *Richard Nutley*, Esq; formerly one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in *Ireland*.

— Dy'd in *Ireland*, Sir *George Hope*, a Captain in the Earl of *Orkney's* Regiment of Foot.

16. Dy'd at the Age of 70 Years, Mr. *Abel Boyer*, well known by his Writings.

— Dy'd *Joseph Jenkins*, Esq;

— _____ *Dowdeswell*, Esq; Secretary to the Commissioners of Excise in *Scotland*, made one of the Commissioners for managing his Majesty's Duties of Excise, in the Room of *Thomas Troughton*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd *William Tipping* of *Erwelme* in the County of *Oxon*, Esq;

Nov. 17. Dy'd Mrs. *Anne Shales*, Wife of Mr. *Charles Shales*, Goldsmith to his Majesty. She was Daughter of *Thomas Barrington* of *Barrington* in the County of *Essex*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Catharine Countess* of *Kelly*.

18. Dy'd *Thomas Stephens* of *St. Mawes* in *Cornwall*, Esq;

— Dy'd Mrs. *Leigh*, Relict of *Leigh* of *Leighton-Buzzard* in the County of *Bedford*, Esq; She was Great Aunt of *Edward Lord Leigh* of *Stonely*.

19. The Lady *Abergavenny*, Wife of *William Neville*, Lord *Abergavenny*, brought to Bed of a Son.

— *Christopher Theed*, Esq; Barrister at Law, appointed Judge of his Majesty's Court of Record at *White Chapel*, in the Room of *John Lingard*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Newland*, Wife of *Newland* of *Weston Green* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; and Daughter of Sir *Fane* of *Fane* in the County of *Kent*, Kt.

— Dy'd *William Veell* of *Capel* near *Dover* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; Controller General of the Customs, in the Port of *Dover*, *Sandwich*, and *Feversham*.

20. Dy'd at *Dublin*, *Thomas Dickson*, Esq; who was last Year Lord Mayor of that City.

— *Thomas Garrard*, Esq; Barrister at Law, elected Common Serjeant of the City of *London*, in the Room of *John Lingard*, Esq; deceas'd.

— The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was farther prorogu'd to the 13th of *January* next.

— Dy'd *John Cockburn*, D. D. Rector of *Northaw* in *Middlesex*, in the 78th Year of his Age.

— Dy'd the Lady *Drake*, second Wife and Relict of Sir *William Drake* of *Ashe* in the County of *Devon*, Bart. She was Daughter of Sir *Peter Prideaux* of *Netherton* in the same County, Bart. by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Bewille Granville* of *Stow* in the County of *Cornwall*, Kt.

— Dy'd Mr. *Edmund Day*, Curate and Lecturer of *Allhallows* in *Bread-street*, and one of the Masters of *Merchant-Taylors School*.

21. *William Stanhope*, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron of *Harington* in the County of *Northampton*.

— Dy'd Sir *Scipio Hill*.

Nov. 21. Dy'd John Walker, Esq; Recorder of Leeds in Yorkshire, and one of the Benchers of Gray's-Inn.

— Dy'd Mrs. Lucy Killigrew, Widow of Killigrew of St. Juliers in the County of Hertford, Esq;

— Dy'd Mrs. Barker, Widow of Robert Barker, Esq;

22. Dy'd Crew Johnston, Esq;

— Dy'd in the 72d Year of his Age, Joseph Chauncworth of Wandsworth in the County of Surrey, Esq; formerly an eminent Merchant of London.

— Mrs. Pitt, Wife of Thomas Pitt of Stratford in the County of Wilts, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd Brian Richards of Martingly in the County of Southampton, Esq;

— Dy'd William Eades of Canterbury in the County of Kent, Esq; Riding-Officer of the Customs for that Division.

— Dy'd Sir Thomas Trollop of Casewick in the County of Lincoln, Bart. and was succeeded in the Honour and his Estate by his eldest Son of the same Name.

— Dy'd Major Robert Hamilton, Great Uncle to John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.

23. William Forbes, Lord Forbes, appointed Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the British Leeward Islands in America, in the Room of Thomas Pitt, Earl of Londonderry, deceas'd.

— Robert Johnson, Esq; appointed Governor of his Majesty's Province of South Carolina, in the Room of Francis Nicholson, Esq; deceas'd.

24. Mrs. Sandys, Wife of Samuel Sandys of Ombersley-Court in the County of Worcester, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

— Dy'd in a very advanc'd Age, the Lady Kneller, Relict of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bart. a most eminent Painter.

— Dy'd at the Age of near ninety Years, Sir Robert Dunkensfield of Dunkensfield-Hall in Cheshire, Bart. (so created the 17th of Charles II.) He marry'd first, Jane, Daughter of Sir Thomas Heathcoat of Pinkley in Wilts, Kt. by whom he had nine Children; his 2d Wife was Susan, Daughter of Robert Thompson, Esq; (Niece of the late Lord Haverham) by whom he had fourteen Children: He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest surviving Son, now Sir Charles Dunkensfield, Bart. who marry'd first, Mary, Daughter and Coheir of Mr. Holingshed of Macclesfield in Cheshire; and adly, Sarah, Daughter

Daughter and sole Heir of *Hewit Parker* of *Mobberley* in *Cheshire*, Esq; and Niece to *Sir Samuel Daniell*, Kt.

Nov. 24. Dy'd the Countess Dowager of *Leven*, Mother of *David Leslie*, Earl of *Leven* and *Melvil*.

— Dy'd at *Dublin*, *Sir Edward Crofton*, Bart.

— Dy'd the Lady *Hales*, Wife of *Sir Thomas Hales* of *Beaksbourn* in the County of *Kent*, Bart. She was Sister of *Sir Charles Pym* of *Brymore* in the County of *Somerset*, Bart.

— Dy'd *William Bromley* of *Horfe-Heath-Hall* in the County of *Gambridge*, Esq;

25. *Sir William Thomson*, Kt. Recorder of *London*, and Cursitor Baron of his Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*, made one of the Barons of that Court, in the Room of *Sir Bernard Hale*, Kt. deceas'd.

— *John Birch* of *Garnstone* in the County of *Hereford*, Esq; Serjeant at Law, appointed Cursitor Baron in the Room of *Sir William Thomson*.

26. Dy'd Mrs. *Bellamy*, Wife of *William Bellamy*, Esq; Master of the Crown-Office.

— *Samuel Kitckerel* of *Sandwich* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; made Controller-General of the Customs in the Ports of *Dover*, *Deal*, *Sandwich*, and *Feversham*, in the Room of *William Veel*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd in the 84th Year of his Age, *John Dissel*, Esq; who had been first Master-Cook to King *William*, Queen *Anne*, and King *George I*.

— Dy'd *William Isleger* of near *Heydon* in the County of *York*, Esq;

— Dy'd the Lady *Jeffereys*, Relict of *Sir Griffith Jeffereys*.

27. *John King*, Esq; elected Coroner for the City of *London*, in the Room of *George Rivers*, Esq; who resign'd.

— *William Harvey*, Esq; Son of *John Harvey*, Earl of *Bristol*, and Commander of the *Kingsale* Man of War, marry'd to Mrs. *Ridge*, Daughter of Mr.

Ridge, a Brewer at *Portsmouth*.

28. The Convocations of *Canterbury* and *York* met at *Westminster*, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and were farther prorogued to the 23d of *January* next.

— Dy'd *William Gardiner* of *Pishobury* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; Barrister at Law.

— Dy'd *Richard Wenman* of *Tame-Park* in the County of *Oxford*, Baron *Wenman* and Viscount *Wenman* of *Tuam* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. He marry'd Mrs.

Reughton,

Raughton, Daughter of *Raughton* of in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; by whom he had Issue one Son, who succeeded to the Honour and Estate.

Nov. 28. Dy'd *John Carbonel*, Esq; formerly Deputy of *Aldgate* Ward.

29. *Jonathan Belcher*, Esq; appointed Captain-General in and over his Majesty's Provinces of *Massachusetts Bay* and *New Hampshire* in *New-England*, in the Room of *William Burnet*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd *Willes*, Esq; Ensign in the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, and Nephew to Sir *Charles Willes*, Knight of the *Bath*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Lee*, Wife of *William Lee*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, Brother of Sir *Thomas Lee* of *Hartwell-House* in the County of *Bucks*, Bart. She was Daughter of *Goodwin* of *Bury* in *Suffolk*, Esq;

— Dy'd at *Copenhagen* in the 2d Year of his Age, Prince *Charles* of *Denmark*, only Son of his Danish Majesty, by the Queen his present Consort.

30. Dy'd, aged 67 Years, Mr. *Richard Cambridge*, formerly an eminent *Russia*, *Turky*, and *Hambourg* Merchant, one of the Governors of the Hospitals of *Christ*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Bridewell*, and *Bethlehem*.

— *Gordon*, D. D. marry'd to Mrs. *Goddard*, Daughter of

— Dy'd Sir *Robert Hildyard* of *Tanuntington* in the County of *York*, Bart. and was succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his Nephew of the same Name.

DECEMBER.

1. Dy'd *Robert Panton*, Esq;

2. Dy'd Major *Blessington*.

— Dy'd *George Skipwith*, Esq; Son of Sir *Francis Skipwith* of *Newbold-Hall* in the County of *Warwick*, Bart.

— Mr. *Fisher*, Fellow of *Oriel College* in *Oxford*, elected Head Librarian of the *Bodleian Library*, in the Room of Mr. *Bowles*, deceas'd.

3. Dy'd Mrs. *Prat*, Daughter of *Prat*, D. D. Dean of *Rocheſter*.

4. Dy'd the Lady *Abergavenny*, Wife of *William Neville*, Lord *Abergavenny*, who dying in *October* 1724, she was marry'd in *May* 1725, to his Successor the present

fent Lord. She was Daughter of Lieutenant General *Tatton*, by his first Wife.

Dec. 4. *Richard Wilson*, Esq; appointed Recorder of *Leeds* in the County of *York*, during Life, in the Room of *John Walker*, Esq; deceas'd.

5. Dy'd Colonel *Smith*, who commanded a Company in the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards.

6. Dy'd *Thomas Horn*, A.M. one of the Chaplains of *St. Saviour's*, *Southwark*, and Lecturer of *St. Martin's Outwich*.

— *Charles Gibbon*, Esq; Brother of *Philip Gibbon* of *Rolvendon* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; made Yeoman Harbinger to his Majesty.

— Mr. *Staines*, appointed one of the Land-Waiters in the Port of *London*, in the Room of Mr. *Mayo*, deceas'd.

8. Dy'd Mrs. *Cullum*, Wife of *John Cullum* of *Hardwick* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq; only Son of Sir *John Cullum* of *Harsted* in the same County, Bart. She was Daughter and Heir of *Dean* of *Freefolk* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; and left Issue only one Daughter.

— Dy'd *James Edmunson*, Esq; who was one of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company* in the Year 1720.

— *Stephen Martin Leake*, Esq; *Lancaster Herald*, appointed *Norroy King at Arms*, in the Room of *Peter Le Neve*, Esq; deceas'd. And

— *Charles Green*, Esq; constituted *Lancaster Herald*, in the Room of the said *Stephen Martin Leake*, Esq;

9. Dy'd *John Tempest*, D.D.

— Dy'd the Lady *Rebecca Herbert*, Sister of *Thomas Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*.

— Dy'd *Samuel Robinson* of *Ceshunt* in the County of *Hertford*, Esq;

10. Dy'd *Waterford*, D.D.

— Dy'd *Henry Pacey* of *Boston* in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq; Member of Parliament for that Borough.

— Dy'd *Edward Roome*, Esq; one of the Solicitors of the Treasury.

— Dy'd *Thomas Aldridge*, Esq; one of the Registers in the Court of Chancery.

11. Dy'd *Robert Witham*, Esq; Treasurer of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

— *Jones*, Esq; made one of the Solicitors of the Treasury, in the Place of *Edward Roome*, Esq; deceas'd.

Dec. 11. *William Farrant, Esq;* admitted into the Place of Common-Hunt, in the Room of *Robert Crutenden, Esq;* who resign'd.

12. Dy'd *Thomas Thornton* of in the County *Kent, Esq;*

13. Dy'd *Anthony Collins* of *Baddow-Hall* in the County of *Essex, Esq;*

— Dy'd at *Dublin* in a very advanc'd Age, *Dr. Timothy Goodwin*, Archbishop of *Cashel*, Primate and Metropolitan of *Munster*.

— Dy'd the Lady *Jane Campbell*, Daughter of *David Boyle*, Earl of *Glasgow*, and Wife of Colonel *Campbell*.

14. Dy'd *Thomas Blackett* of *Helmington* in the County of *Northumberland, Esq;*

— The Lord *Mark Kerr*, Brother of *William Kerr*, Marquess of *Lothian*, appointed Governor of *Sheerness*, in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Henry Waters*, deceas'd.

15. Dy'd Mrs. *Wilcox*, only Daughter of *Dr. Joseph Wilcox*, Bishop of *Gloucester*.

— *William Shaw* of the *Inner-Temple*, Gent. Writer to the Great Seal of Great Britain, of all Presentations to Advowsons, and other Spiritual Promotions in his Majesty's Gift, excepting Archbishopricks and Bishopricks.

— *William Fitzherbert, Esq;* appointed Recorder of *Derby*, in the Room of *John Stevenson, Esq;* deceas'd.

— Dy'd *Henry Ingram, Esq;* Brother of *Arthur Ingram*, Lord Viscount *Irwin*.

16. Dy'd Mrs. *Ducket*, Daughter of *George Ducket* of *Hartham* in the County of *Wilts, Esq;*

— Dy'd *Humphrey Abel, Esq;* who had been many Years Under-Sheriff of the County of *Surrey*.

— Dy'd *Robert Shaftoe, Esq;* Son of *Sir Robert Shaftoe* of *Whitworth* in the County of *Durham*, Kt. Member of Parliament for the City of *Durham*.

— Dy'd *John Fevers, Esq;* of *Mount-Fevers* in the County of *Clare* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

17. Dy'd *Mitchel, Esq;* only Son of *Robert Mitchel* of *Petersfield* in the County of *Southampton, Esq;*

— *George Edwards, Esq;* made Deputy-Register of the High Court of *Chancery*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Bellamy*, Daughter of *Sir Edward Bellamy*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*.

Dec. 18. Dy'd *Richard Coningesby*, Baron of *Clanbrasil* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. He was Grandson to *Thomas Earl Coningesby*.

18. *Walter Knight* of *Ruscombe* in the County of *Berks*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Rich*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Rich* of *Sunning* in the same County, Bart.

— *Thomas Dalison* of *Plaetol* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Isabella Burrel*, Daughter of *Peter Burrel* of *Beckingham* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq;

— Dy'd *James Grant*, Esq; Brother of Sir *Archibald Grant*, Bart.

Dy'd *Saunders*, Esq; one of the Clerks of the *Viſtualling-Office*, and Uncle to Sir *George Saunders*, Kt, one of the Commissioners of the Royal Navy.

Brigadier-General Panton, made Governor of *Dartmouth*, in the Room of Colonel *George Grove*, deceas'd.

19. Dy'd *Bull*, D.D. one of the *Prebendaries* of the Cathedral of *Gloucester*.

20. Dy'd *M. L'Hermitage*, Agent for the *States-General* of the *United Provinces* in this Kingdom, where he had resided in that Quality many Years.

— Dy'd Mr. *Wisdom*, one of the Surveyors of the *Land-Tax Revenue* in the *Inns of Court*, and *Treasurer* of the *Grey-Coat Hospital* in *Tothill Fields*.

— Mrs. *Arthington*, Wife of *Cyril Arthington* of *Arthington* in the County of *York*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son.

22. Dy'd the Lady *Fanſhaw*, Widow of Sir *Thomas Fanſhaw*.

24. Dy'd *Thomas Preston*, Esq; Alderman of *Bridge Ward*.

26. *George Champion*, Esq; unanimously chose Alderman of *Bridge Ward*, in the Room of *Thomas Preston*, Esq; deceas'd.

The General Bill of all the *Christenings* and *Burials*, with the *Diseases* and *Casualties*, from Dec. 10, 1728, to Dec. 9, 1729.

Christenings and Burials.

Christen'd	Males —	8736	Bury'd	Males —	14898
	Females —	8324		Females —	14829
		17060			29723

Increas'd in the Burials this Year 1912.

Whereof have dy'd,

Under two Years of Age —	10735	Forty and Fifty —	2698
Between Two and Five —	2516	Fifty and Sixty —	2338
Five and Ten —	1056	Sixty and Seventy —	1938
Ten and Twenty —	999	Seventy and Eighty —	1375
Twenty and Thirty —	2371	Eighty and Ninety —	769
Thirty and Forty —	2784	Ninety and upwards —	143

Diseases.

A Bortive —	55	Fistula —	10	Quinsy —	14
Aged —	2681	Flux —	17	Rath —	5
Ague —	27	French-Pox —	105	Rheumatism —	17
Apoplexy —	182	Gout —	43	Rickets —	102
Asthma and Tiffick —	657	Gravel, Stone, and		Rising of the Lights —	36
Bedridden —	8	Strangury —	42	St. Anthony's Fire —	4
Bleeding —	3	Grief —	19	Scurvy —	2
Bloody-Flux —	21	Gripping in the Guts —	446	Small Pox —	2849
Bursten and Rupt. —	26	Head mold thot,		Sores and Ulcers —	36
Cancer —	55	Horshoe Head,		Spleen —	4
Canker —	20	and Water in the		Still born —	497
Childbed —	244	Head —	107	Stop. in the Stom. —	258
Cold —	2	Jaundice —	119	Surfeit —	4
Cholick and Twist-		Imposthume —	27	Swelling —	2
ing of the Guts —	91	Inflammation —	4	Swine Pox —	1
Consumption —	3544	Itch —	5	Teeth —	1629
Convulsion —	8359	Lethargy —	5	Thrush —	54
Cough, Chin-Cough,		Livergrown —	11	Timpany —	11
& Hooping-Cough —	35	Looseness —	27	Vomiting —	9
Diabetes —	2	Lunatick —	41	Vomit. and Loosn. —	3
Dropfy —	1049	Measles —	41	Worms —	24
Evil —	36	Miscarriage —	6		
Fever, Malignant-		Mortification —	227		
Fever, Spotted-		Pain in the Head —	7		
Fever, and Pur-		Palfy —	38		
ples —	5235	Pleurisy —	77		

Casualties.

B roken Limbs —	4	Excessive Drinking —	24	Made away themf. —	50
Bruised —	3	Executed —	11	Murder'd —	4
Burnt —	3	Found dead —	68	Overlaid —	87
Dy'd for Want —	9	Kill'd by Falls and		Scalded —	5
Dy'd by the cutting		several other Ac-		Smother'd —	4
off their Limbs —	2	cidents —	51	Stabb'd —	1
Drown'd —	77	Kill'd with a Sword —	1	Strangled —	1

Total 405

